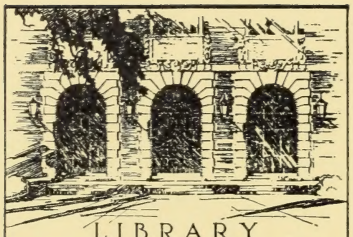
# SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

## 1940-1947





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# Selective Service in Illinois

1940 - 1947

The publication of this volume was authorized by the Sixty-Fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois. The funds appropriated for the production of the book were allotted to the Governor's Office.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS 1940—1947

*A complete history of the operation of the Selective Service System in Illinois from its inception on September 16, 1940 to its termination on March 31, 1947*

Written and compiled by
COL. VICTOR KLEBER, A.G.D.
formerly Deputy State Director
Illinois Selective Service System

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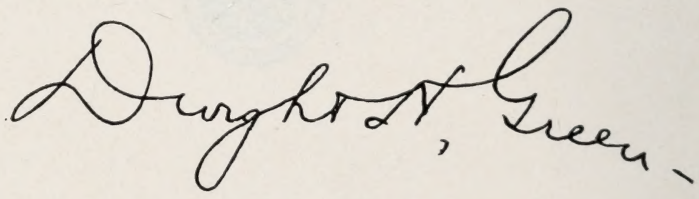
PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Service in the measure of that given by the personnel of the Illinois Selective Service System in America's crucial emergency and war period could be achieved only as the result of great patriotic urge. Volunteer personnel gave freely of their time without thought of material gain. Compensated personnel toiled hours far beyond the time requirements of their jobs. The only purpose of all was to do a job that was vital to the freedom and well-being of their Nation.

Time was, by no means, the limit of contribution by these staunch citizens of Illinois. The quality of their efforts was unsurpassed, their judgment unexcelled and their integrity unswerving. In spite of difficult and sometimes heartbreaking decisions, and in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, all carried on faithfully.

Little wonder, then, that the State of Illinois and all its citizens are profoundly grateful to their fellow men and women who achieved such a magnificent record in the administration of Selective Service in this State. It is indeed most fitting that, through this history of Selective Service operation in Illinois, posterity shall know of their glorious achievement which not only helped Illinois contribute more than her proportionate share of manpower to the armed forces but also was a definite factor in our State establishing enviable records of wartime industrial and agricultural production.

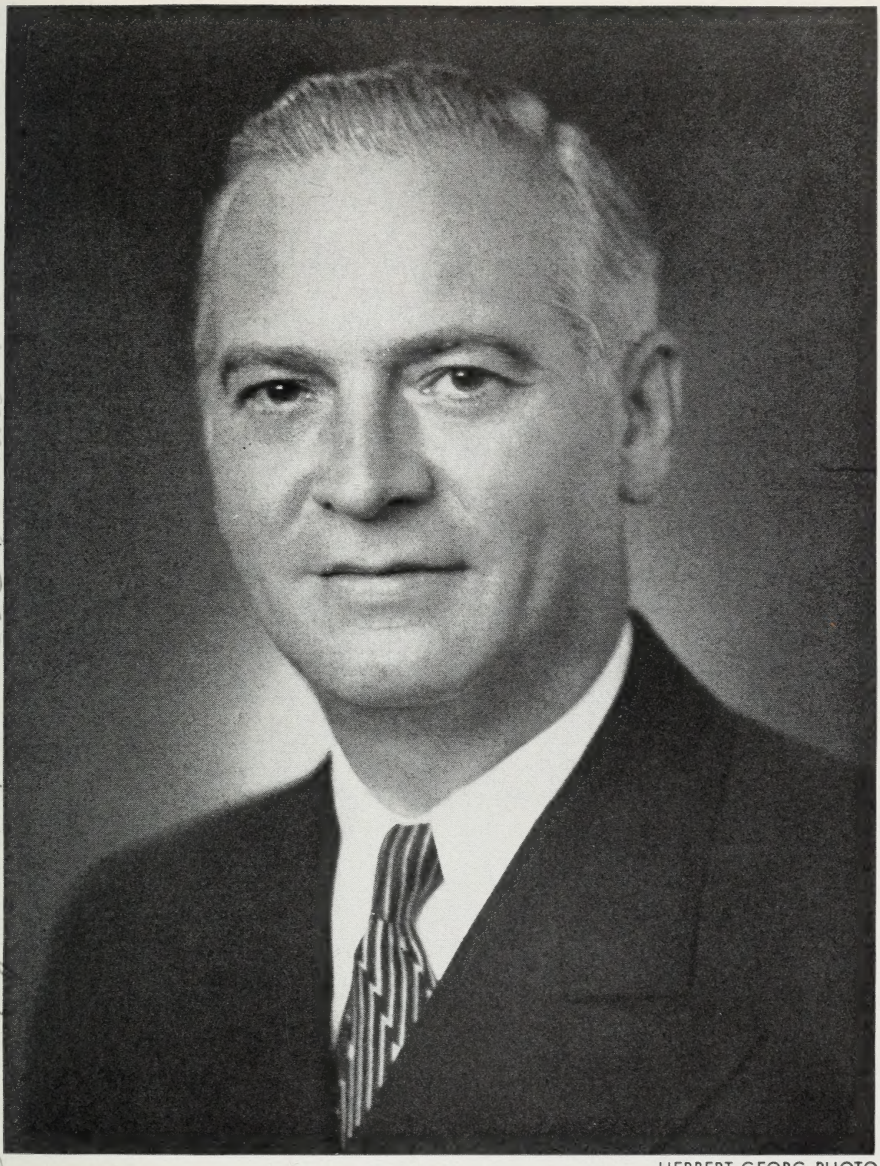
As the Governor who had the privilege of being the nominal head of Selective Service in Illinois during World War II, I congratulate State Director Paul G. Armstrong and his thousands of loyal associates and extend to them my most sincere personal thanks for their unselfish, patriotic service.



*Governor of Illinois.*

December 15, 1948.

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HERBERT GEORG PHOTO

**HON. DWIGHT H. GREEN**

*Governor, State of Illinois—1941-1948*

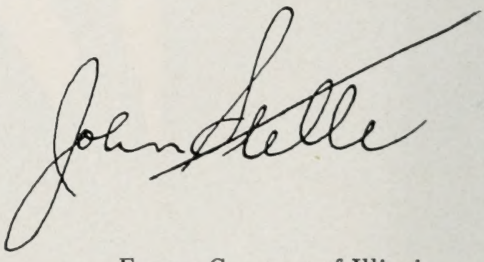
Upon receiving the sad news of the death of Governor Henry Horner, I was called upon by the Adjutant General of Illinois to recommend a selection of the various members of the Selective Service System for the State of Illinois, and it became my responsibility to recommend citizens to serve on the Boards who were to select our young men for military service.

In the defense program and later in the war effort of our Nation, the prime requisites as recommended by Washington were integrity, intelligence, fairmindedness and courage. It was no less important that those in their official duties be entirely free of political influence, racial prejudice and religious intolerance. None of these latter matters could be allowed to enter into decisions which, in a collective sense, affected the lives of almost every man, woman and child in the State.

Realizing the responsibility, I called upon individuals whom I had known in The American Legion of Illinois for the twenty years prior to 1940. I called these from a group of 101 downstate counties at Springfield, and from Cook County at Chicago, and these men were told of the objective that was wanted by the high officials of the Selective Service in Washington.

The magnificent record attained by the Illinois Selective Service System was, in itself, the highest possible tribute that could be paid to the way that the members of the Boards were selected. They proved their ability, fairness and courage. The Selective Service Boards, from the State Director, Paul G. Armstrong, down to every individual who served on Local Boards, all of whom gave loyal and unselfish, patriotic service, constituted a vital factor in America's emerging victorious from a terrible war that threatened our very existence.

I know that every other citizen of Illinois joins me in expressing profound gratitude to them for their momentous service during this trying time of need.



Former Governor of Illinois.

December 17, 1948



PHOTO BY BRETZMAN

HON. JOHN STELLE

*Governor, State of Illinois—1940*



HERBERT GEORG PHOTO

THE LATE BRIG. GEN. LAWRENCE V. REGAN

*Former Adjutant General, State of Illinois*



MOFFETT PHOTO

THE LATE HON. HENRY HORNER

*Governor, State of Illinois—1933-1940*

Time after time—in the press, on the radio, and on the public stand—I have paid generous tribute to the loyalty, intelligence and ability of the patriotic citizens who were associated with me in the operation of the Selective Service System from 1940 to 1947. Yet, any words I might have used then, or could use now, fall hopelessly short of expressing my real feelings of gratitude.

No one knows better than I the ceaseless toil of the workers, the tremendous personal sacrifices they made, the forging ahead in their tasks in spite of countless difficulties and critical decisions, their high purpose and their unwavering loyalty to their country's cause.

The President of the United States did me great honor by conferring upon me the Medal of Merit in appreciation of the exceptional record which the Selective Service System achieved. Personally, as State Director, I was only the symbol of a great body of faithful men and women whose efforts—and theirs alone—made possible the opportunity for my receiving special honors. In fact, I was privileged to accept the Medal for Merit on behalf of my loyal associates who were the real earners of any acknowledgment for outstanding performance of duties.

Again, I am happy to express my deepest gratitude to my staff, the Local and Appeal Board Members, the Government Appeal Agents, the Examining Physicians and Dentists, the Medical Advisory Board Members, the Members of the Registrant's Advisory Boards, the Reemployment Committeemen, the compensated personnel, and the many other citizens who rendered special voluntary services to the System. The memories of my association with them will always be one of my most treasured possessions.

Paul H. Armstrong.

State Director of Selective Service.

December 16, 1948



KAUFMAN & FABRY PHOTO

COL. PAUL G. ARMSTRONG

*State Director of Selective Service*

My heartiest congratulations to the State of Illinois for its record of achievement in raising manpower for our armed forces during one of the most critical periods in our country's history.

The brilliant Selective Service record of Illinois and the other States concerns the past, of course, but in certain respects it is a definite yardstick by which we can measure the future; and the experience should teach us a great many invaluable things which are of more than passing value, because our existence may very well depend on how well we have learned the lesson of those gruelling war years.

Victory could not have been won had it not been for Selective Service, and the evidence is plain and irrefutable that Selective Service could not have functioned successfully were it not based on democratic principles older even than our Nation.

If we face an uncertain future, we must not forget that there has been no time in our history when our future was certain. All we can do is to plan arduously and intelligently for a number of contingencies and resolve that any mistakes made in the past will not be repeated.

That is why I so firmly believe that the Selective Service organization in Illinois and the other States has a job now—a job very well begun, but a job by no means finished.

Lewis B. Hershey,

*Director of Selective Service*

February 2, 1949



SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, USA

*National Director of Selective Service*

# *ACKNOWLEDGMENTS*

*The preparation of a history such as this volume represents more than the individual capabilities of the author. It is fitting, then, that I should acknowledge my deepest thanks to those who have been especially helpful in providing necessary research material and giving personal services which contributed to the completeness and completion of the book.*

*Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the able National Director of Selective Service, graciously gave permission to reproduce certain portions of his four Reports to the President and various other publications issued by National Headquarters. In addition, he provided special statistical information necessary to tell the full story of the Selective Service program in Illinois. I am indeed obligated to him for his generous helpfulness.*

*I am particularly grateful to Col. Paul G. Armstrong, who established such an outstanding record as Illinois State Director of Selective Service in 1940-47, and who is again serving his country in a similar capacity. In the planning of the book, Colonel Armstrong gave me countless hours for interviews pertaining to policies to be followed. Night after night, he sacrificed his personal time to read and edit reams of copy. He made available to me important records and granted permission to use significant excerpts from his Final Report to the National Director. Words are inadequate to express fully the depth of my appreciation for his earnest and willing helpfulness, his patience and his encouragement.*

*Space restrictions prevent my listing the names of all others who cooperated in less, but important, measure toward the achievement of this volume, but my thanks to them are none the less sincere.*

*These words would be wanting were I to fail to make mention of the wisdom and farsightedness of Gov. Dwight H. Green and the Illinois State Legislature in their making available to present and future generations of Illinois citizens a complete history of this great State's glorious patriotic contribution to its Nation in time of gravest need. To Governor Green, I am especially thankful for the privilege of writing and compiling this historical volume.*

*V. K.*

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CHAPTER I

# ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

The principle of requiring able-bodied men to participate actively in the defense of a nation in time of war dates back almost to the beginning of man. From times immemorial, men have recognized the obligation to join in a common defense—the defense of their persons, their women and children, their property and their rights. Back almost to the time of Adam, father and brothers combined to stand off enemies of the family; later, the bond of unity in battle was extended to tribes and, finally, to nations.

The first recorded history of operation of selective service principles can be found in the first chapter of Numbers in the Holy Bible, wherein it is told that Moses and Aaron registered and classified the Jews, placing 603,550 able-bodied men in the fighting class—or, as it came to be popularly known in our day, Class 1-A.

In the Roman empire, under the rule of Julius Caesar, men were drafted for ten years military service and were required to furnish their own equipment. When this program of conscription was discontinued, the power of Rome declined.

## AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

In America, the recognition of an able-bodied male citizen's obligation to military service is as old as the Nation itself. The very necessities of pioneer existence demanded a self-armed citizenry and emphasized the need for universal military service. The Continental Congress, recognizing that need, recommended to the inhabitants of the United English Colonies that all able-bodied men between sixteen and fifty years of age be formed into companies of militia (July 18, 1775). Such militias were formed—though not by conscription methods—each group differing considerably from the other in standards, requirements and procedure.

The thirteen colonies were united in their desire to become a free and independent nation. Yet, each colony was a separate political body with powers individual to itself, jealous of its rights and too often unwilling to give up any of its powers to the Congress—even for a mutual cause.

Common sense dictated that a unified, mobile military force, that could be used in any part of the war area, was necessary in the campaign against the British during the War of Independence. Yet, it was almost impossible to get the colony militias far from home, for tradition held them to be purely local defense forces. Nor could they be kept in the field long enough to acquire the proper amount of training, conditioning and discipline necessary

for successful military operations. Hence, the newly-organized Nation fought its victorious struggle for independence under severe military handicaps.

A Regular Army had been created (mostly on paper) by the Continental Congress. Sufficient manpower, however, could not be induced to enlist on a volunteer basis. Even though large cash bounties were offered, voluntary enlistments remained hopelessly inadequate to meet the crucial needs of the harassed leader of the colonies' armed forces—Gen. George Washington.

Time after time, Washington was forced to call urgently upon the various States for personnel from the militia, and these ill-trained troops were generally unsatisfactory. While history records countless instances of valor, the militia troops lacked training and discipline and proved a constant problem to their army leaders. Then, because the men had volunteered or were drafted in the militia of their own colony for certain specified periods of time and for service within their own colonies, they could not be counted on for the carrying out of an extended campaign. (One example of the plight of Washington lay in his report from Morristown, New Jersey, on March 14, 1777, when he stated that he had but 1,000 Regulars and 2,000 militia men—the latter's engagement for military service expiring that same month—to face over 20,000 British troops in and around New York.) All of these faults served to put the American military leaders at great disadvantage against the highly trained and experienced hired foreign troops of the British.

With the formation of the new Republic in 1776, the Constitution gave the central government the necessary authority to wage a war effectively and successfully. Realizing the necessity of manpower volume and control, Washington proposed a true selective service procedure to the First Congress. He wanted to register and classify the men of the new nation by age and physical fitness; to segregate the fit men between eighteen and twenty-five years of age into tactical units; to give them special training by selected instructors; to retain the men as long as necessary. Had the Congress followed General Washington's request, an effective citizen army would have been developed with a resulting shortening of the war. . . . His proposals, however, failed to become law—despite his own pleas and those of Jefferson and Madison.

As a result of this failure on the part of the First Congress to use adequately its power to raise an army that could fight effectively, the war dragged out for seven long years. During those seven years, the Americans employed a total of close to four hundred thousand men, while the strength of the enemy in any one year (1781) was but forty-two thousand men.

## THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

At the beginning of the War between the States, we had no effective military policy as a nation. The first troops raised by the North in 1861

were ten companies of District of Columbia militia—troops which could not be used more than ten miles outside that area. Next, Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand militia for a period of three months. The President soon discovered that the South could not be subdued in three months.

Union troops in the Manassas area actually marched away from the field of battle during the height of conflict—simply because their enlistment time had expired! The South, in the meantime, had begun with a one-year enlistment period which, while unsatisfactory, at least was a better policy than was in effect in the North as it provided greater stabilization to the Southern armies and kept the troops in the field during critical operations.

President Lincoln, finally sensing a long, drawn-out war, began recruiting for "three years of the war." Here again the principle of obtaining military manpower in volume by voluntary enlistment failed miserably. Within a year, voluntary recruiting had fallen far short of its goal, and when the Northern government, in desperation, ordered the draft of 300,000 militia to serve for nine months, recruiting collapsed entirely. Therefore, the North was forced to rely upon the draft for its military manpower in its effort to preserve the Union.

Many mistakes in the Draft Act of those days became readily apparent. The first major error was that the draft was not introduced until almost two years after the war began. In fact, the draft was resorted to simply to put pressure upon those who had failed to volunteer. Next it was a strictly military operation, Federally controlled and without consideration of State or local rights.

Furthermore, among other faults, there was the great mistake of permitting any able-bodied man to avoid service if he paid $300 to purchase exemption or hire a substitute to fight in his stead. This latter phase of the Draft Act led to the establishment of "substitute brokers" throughout the North, a "racket" in which a man would hire out, for military service, through a "substitute broker," report for duty, desert, then go back to the "substitute broker," and hire out for some other man willing to pay $300 to stay home. This process was repeated over and over again with the consequent loss of manpower and waste of funds.

Brig. Gen. James Oakes, as Assistant Provost Marshal ("State Director" would be the term today), administered the draft in Illinois during the civil war in the sixties. With the termination of the war and his active duties ended, General Oakes prepared and submitted a comprehensive report in which he particularly noted the Draft Act's shortcomings and made suggestions for corrective procedure for any future emergency which might again require compulsory military service. Fifty years later, General Oakes' recommendations were made the fundamental basis for the draft law which was put into effect in World War I and which operated with reasonable success.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE IN WORLD WAR I

History had proved time after time that a nation at war could not effectively obtain manpower in sufficient and continuing volume solely through the volunteering process. The 66th Congress therefore lost little time, after its declaration of war upon Germany and the latter's allies, in passing a law requiring able-bodied men to serve their Nation in its emergency.

The World War I Draft Act eliminated the serious faults of the draft of civil war days. It provided for the examination, selection and induction of physically fit men of certain age groups by the local boards. Once a selected man was mailed an induction card by his Local Board—telling him that he had been inducted into the armed forces (National Army)—such selected man was thereupon subject to military law and could be tried by court-martial if he failed to report as directed by his Local Board.

One outstanding fault of the World War I Draft Act was that it permitted "blanket deferment" for all men employed in some particular industry, the outstanding example being the Emergency Fleet Corporation which was engaged in ship-building occupations. Although countless men were necessarily and properly deferred because of their industrial work, this provision of the law enabled many other able-bodied men (the bulk of them untrained and inexperienced industrially) who were needed by the armed forces, to evade military service by gaining employment with the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Outside of a few other minor faults, the World War I Draft Act is considered to have operated satisfactorily.

There were 4,650 local draft boards in World War I. Approximately 24,000,000 men were registered. The draft provided 4,000,000 men to the armed forces and, at the time the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, an additional 3,500,000 men were classified in I-A and were awaiting induction call.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE PLANNING PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II

Long before the actual passage of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, men who were alert to the need for the defense of the Nation, including the established defense agencies of government with all of the major veteran organizations cooperating, had been busy planning and preparing a selective service law for passage in the event of a serious emergency. While many amendments were later found necessary to correct certain abuses and conditions which developed, the original version of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was first written back in 1932.

In the National Defense Act of 1920, Congress placed upon the War Department General Staff the responsibility for developing plans to obtain military manpower in any emergency which might confront the Nation. In 1926, the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee was estab-

lished for the purpose of formulating and improving plans for the operation of a selective service system that could be put into effect immediately in case of necessity. The Committee was composed of a board of officers from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard. Approximately one hundred reserve officers of the various service branches were assigned to the Committee for training.

After the original drafting of the proposed law in 1932, the Committee set up four annual regional conferences (Washington, Fort Sheridan, New Orleans and San Francisco) for instructional purposes. These conferences were attended regularly each year by the reserve officers assigned to the Committee, specially assigned National Guard officers of the various State Staffs in the respective conference areas, and a few Army and Navy officers as liaison representatives. Each conference was of two weeks' duration and was conducted for the thorough consideration of every phase of the proposed selective service law and the regulations prepared for its administration.

In between conferences, the Committee's reserve officers and designated members of the State Staffs took regular correspondence courses dealing with the various aspects of selective service.

The Burke-Wadsworth bill of 1940, passed by the 76th Congress, was the result of this extensive planning of more than eighteen years for a selective service program for use in the Nation's emergency. The successful administration of the Selective Service law was due not only to the careful planning entered into long before the emergency arose, but also to the abilities of the National Director, the State Directors and their staffs to adapt the System rapidly to changing conditions and needs brought about by total war.




CARTOON BY HARRY TURNER, INDUCTEE OF CHICAGO BOARD NO. 14

CHAPTER II

# PRINCIPLES OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Perhaps the shortest and broadest definition of the underlying principles of Selective Service can be found in that portion of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which reads as follows:

"The Congress further declares that, in a free Society, the obligation and privilege of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service."

In those words, the Congress expressed the doctrine of the obligation of man to join with his fellow men in the defense of the rights and principles common to a family, a community, a State or a Nation.

Perhaps no other activity which the Nation has ever experienced affected the homes of so many of its citizens as did Selective Service. It was a far-flung organization which reached into the densely populated sections of New York City . . . the mines in Pennsylvania . . . the wheat fields of Minnesota . . . the oil fields of Texas . . . the apple orchards of Washington . . . the cotton fields of Mississippi . . . in fact, into every little hamlet in the remotest parts of the country. In every one of the three thousand and seventy counties in the United States, at least one Local Board was set up with from three to five members, assisted by clerical, legal, medical and other personnel in their work of operating the Selective Service System.

Originally, the Act provided that every male citizen, and every male declarant alien residing in the United States, who had attained his twenty-first birthday but had not yet reached his thirty-sixth birthday, was required to register and be subject to twelve months of military training and service. In later amendments to the law, Congress extended the registration age limits to include all men between the ages of eighteen and sixty-four years, inclusive. Induction liability was confined to men ages eighteen to forty-four years, inclusive.

Inducted men were required to serve for a period of twelve consecutive months unless sooner discharged or the Congress declared the national interest imperiled. After their service, they were to be transferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces for a period of ten years or until they reached their forty-fifth birthday, whichever was sooner.

The Selective Service law, as passed in 1940, provided a limit of 900,000 men on active duty with the Army. World events of 1941 sounded a warning of growing danger to the safety of the United States, and on August 18, 1941, Congress amended the Act to extend the period of an inducted man's military service from twelve months to eighteen months period also

empowering the Army to enlist or induct as many men as it needed, so long as proper facilities were available for all in service. (This amendment had only one vote majority in the House of Representatives.) After Pearl Harbor the period of military service liability was made unlimited.

Deferments from compulsory training and service were confined mostly to those whose civilian occupations were necessary to the Nation's health, safety and interest, and to those whose removal from civilian life would work a personal or financial hardship upon their dependents. Details of deferments of other nature will be found under "The Various Classifications" later in this volume.

Classification of a registrant was made in his own community—by men who were his neighbors, who knew local conditions and, in many cases, actually had extensive knowledge of the circumstances of the individual registrants themselves. Thus the law intended that the process of selection was not to be done mechanically by some far-removed group, but rather by local groups who were vitally interested in community and individual welfare as balanced against the Nation's military needs.

So that no arbitrary element of classification would exist, the law provided that a registrant, a dependent, an employer, or certain others, could appeal from the determination of a Local Board. In some cases, even an appeal to the President of the United States was provided. Every person concerned was thus assured of the fullest possible consideration before final decision was made as to the registrant's availability for military training and service.

Since the average registrant was untutored in the technicalities and complications of filing claims for deferment, the law provided assistance to them—first, through Advisory Boards for Registrants, who helped registrants fill out their Selective Service questionnaires; second, through Government Appeal Agents who advised the registrants and assisted them in filing deferment claims and appeals. By their watchfulness, the Government Appeal Agents also protected the interests of the Federal government.

No classification, under the law, was permanent. Any exemption or deferment provided by the Act prevailed only so long as the legal reason for such exemption or deferment continued.

Considerable criticism of the draft in World War I developed because of group deferment of men employed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation at that time. While a great number of men so employed were most valuable to their country in their civilian occupation, the special exemption allowed many others to find an easy means for escaping military service. Therefore, in the Act of 1940, the 76th Congress eliminated the possibility of such criticism by specifically providing that (1) no deferment should be made except on the basis of the individual status and circumstances of the registrant, and (2) no deferments should be made of individuals by occupational

groups, or of groups of individuals in any particular plant or institution. (During a later period of administration of the Selective Service law, critical shortage of vitally needed war materials required that certain industries be given adequate protection by special deferment consideration. However, even in these cases, deferment was made by the Local Board only on the basis of the individual importance of each registrant's occupation and ability and was supported by documentary evidence showing skill and need.

In the administration of the Selective Service program, men would have to leave good-paying jobs and enter military service. To protect the civilian livelihoods of these men after their release from active duty, the Congress made it mandatory for inducted employees of the Federal government and private enterprise to be restored to their same positions, or positions of like seniority, status and pay, after their military service. State, county and municipal governments, under the Constitution, were not covered by this law. (The State of Illinois later passed a similar reemployment law for military personnel.)

Throughout the entire administration of the Selective Service Training and Service Act, both the law and the regulations pursuant thereto were amended to meet any changes and problems which arose. Thus, the basic fairness of the law itself and the ability and willingness to make necessary changes for the good of the Nation and its citizens demonstrated, in actual practice, the true democracy which our forefathers so wisely set up as the path for the United States of America.

## OBJECTIVES OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Obviously, the basic objective of Selective Service was to procure military manpower for the armed forces. However, the System had the further responsibility of obtaining such manpower with the least possible disturbance to the industrial, agricultural, social and religious life of the Nation. Too, from the standpoint of the armed forces themselves, every fit man of military age could not summarily be drafted and sent into service, for many of these men were vital in the production and shipping of food, armament, ammunition and other equipment so vital to the active and successful prosecution of war. It has been carefully estimated that it takes seven men behind the lines to support every single fighting man at the front. Picture, then the tremendous number of civilians necessary to produce the sustenance, equipment and supplies needed by the total number of men actually engaged in the pursuit of war.

Extreme hardship in family life could not be permitted, for the man whose family is in dire need because of his being in service could not possibly avoid worry over his loved ones which caused low morale with a consequent inefficiency that made him a liability, rather than an asset, to the armed forces. The religious life of the community could not be sud-

denly upset; political structures had to be maintained intact; true conscientious objection to organized war had to be recognized as a fundamental liberty.

These and many others, were the vital considerations that confronted Local Board members in determining just who should go into service and who should stay home.

## ILLINOIS PREPARED

National plans for selective service provided that the National Guard State Staffs of the various States were to assume the responsibility of planning for individual State operation of selective service in case emergency required. The original plans for a State selective service organization in Illinois were therefore prepared in 1935 and 1936 under the direction of Adj. Gen. Carlos A. Black, who assigned the task to Major John A. Prosser of the State Staff. The State Plan was founded on the basis provided by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, being amended and amplified to cover the requirements of this particular State.

(At the time, plans were also made to institute a voluntary recruiting plan which was intended to be operated in the interim while the Congress was considering the adoption of a selective service law. The Voluntary Recruiting Plan for Illinois was thoroughly worked out and ready for immediate activation, but the quick action of the 76th Congress in 1940 in passing the Selective Service law eliminated the necessity for using the organized voluntary enlistment campaign.)

In developing the State Plan for Selective Service in Illinois, the assigned members of the State Staff set up local and appeal board areas on the basis of population, also selecting tentative locations for the various board headquarters. Arrangements were made for the use of the election machinery for registration of men in the event mobilization of military manpower became necessary.

During the succeeding years prior to 1940, Majors Stanley R. McNeil and Robert M. Woodward of the State Staff were given special assignments for selective service training and attended the yearly conferences conducted by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, also expanding their knowledge of the subject by correspondence courses. (In addition, the State's Voluntary Recruiting Plan was developed under the immediate supervision of Major McNeil.)

When Adjutant General Black died in 1939, he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Lawrence V. Regan who, shortly after taking his new office, ordered certain members of his staff to assemble in Chicago for the purpose of studying plans for operating Selective Service in Illinois. The following officers were in attendance at that conference:

Col. William E. Swanson
Maj. Robert M. Woodward
Capt. Frank J. Conley
1st Lt. Charles J. Magnesen
Maj. Stanley R. McNeil
Capt. Alexander T. Sedgwick
1st Lt. Fred W. Jacobi

Maj. Victor A. Kleber, an Army reserve officer assigned to the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, was in part-time attendance at the conference and assisted in the meetings.

Because of the trend of events, General Regan later assigned Lt. Charles J. Magnesen to full-time duty on coordination of Illinois' selective service planning.

In early summer of 1940, when it appeared inevitable that some kind of selective service legislation would be introduced shortly in Congress, General Regan, along with other Adjutants General, conferred with the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee in Washington. On his return, he immediately ordered the organization of a selective service school at Camp Grant, Illinois, and arranged for members of the State Staffs of Michigan and Wisconsin also to attend the school, which was conducted by Lt. Col. Peter C. Bullard of the Regular Army. Almost every phase of selective service operation was considered at this school. Actual selective service operations, including a simulated "registration" at the Armory in Rockford, were gone through in order to attain a working familiarity with the various procedures in the subject.

As soon as it appeared that the 76th Congress would approve the Burke-Wadsworth selective service bill, General Regan made assignments of State Staff officers to specific duties in connection with the selective service organization. Because approximately 45% of the State's population resided in Cook County, it was decided that a branch office of State Selective Service Headquarters should be located in Chicago.

Thus, Illinois was well prepared to function when the Congress determined to authorize compulsory military service.



### *Glutton for Punishment*

When the call went out in 1940 for volunteers to serve as Local Board Members, William Eggleston of Pontiac, a veteran of World War I, was one of the first to respond. He served on Livingston County Local Board 2 until August 12, 1942, when he resigned to enlist in the Seabees.

After serving in uniform for almost three years, Eggleston was discharged and returned to civilian status. Within sixty days afterward, he was again in the harness as a Member of the same Local Board. What a patriot!




NEEF PHOTO

SELECTIVE SERVICE EXECUTIVES PRESENT AT FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
AT STATE HEADQUARTERS, SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1945

On the opposite page is shown the group which attended the 5th Anniversary Selective Service Conference which was held at Illinois State Headquarters in Springfield on September 16-17, 1945. (Individuals in the photograph are listed from left to right.)

FIRST ROW (left to right)—Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor, Field Officer and Ass't Occupational Advisor*; Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USN, Navy Liaison Officer and Field Officer; Col. Stanley R. McNeil, Executive Officer*; Col. Louis A. Boening, Ass't State Director*; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service; Col. Harris P. Ralston, Deputy State Director; Col. George A. Irvin, Regional Field Officer, National Headquarters*; Col. Victor A. Kleber, Deputy State Director; Lt. Col. Edward I. Edwards, Chief, Field Division; Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Chief, Veterans Personnel Division; Mr. Edwin H. Felt, Administrative Assistant*.

SECOND ROW (left to right)—Maj. John B. Morgan, Field Officer and Ass't Occupational Advisor*; Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR, Marine Corps Liaison Officer and Field Officer; Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Chief, Manpower Division; Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, State Procurement Officer; Mr. Nate Felt, Chairman, Illinois Appeal Board No. 1, Group 12*; Maj. William H. King, Administrator, Illinois Board of Appeal No. 1*; Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, Ass't to State Procurement Officer; Maj. George W. Biggerstaff, Ass't to Colonel Ralston; Capt. Earl R. Stege, State Legal Advisor; Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, State Medical Officer; Capt. Earl H. Blair, Ass't State Medical Officer.

THIRD ROW (left side only—left to right)—Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, Field Officer and Ass't to Col. Buck; Lt. Comdr. William S. Bishop, USNR, Naval Liaison Officer and Ass't Chief, Veterans Personnel Division*; Maj. Chas. J. Magnesen, Administrative Assistant and Chief, Personnel and Master File Divisions; Maj. Robert B. Sherwood, 6th Service Command Selective Service Liaison Officer*; Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Ass't Chief, Field Division*; Maj. Homer R. Lewis, Employment Coordinator and Field Officer*.

REAR ROW (left to right)—Capt. Francis W. Lorman, Ass't to State Procurement Officer*; Mr. Waldo J. McCoy, Transportation Manager; Capt. W. Robert James, Administrative Assistant; Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, Field Officer and Ass't Occupational Advisor; Maj. Peter N. Martin, Field Officer*; Capt. Harry D. Melcher, Ass't State Procurement Officer; Capt. John E. Egdorf, Medical Survey Officer*; Prof. Robert C. Ross, Chief, Agricultural Division; Mr. Charles Coan, Ass't to Lt. Col. Buck; S/Sgt Jay W. Bailey, Ass't to Lt. Col. Buck.

* Stationed at Chicago.

## DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT STATE DIRECTORS



**LT. COL. LEIGH N. BITTINGER**
***Deputy State Director***
***October, 1940 to December, 1941***



KOEHNE PHOTO

**COL. HARRIS P. RALSTON**
***Deputy State Director***
***November, 1942 to August, 1947***



MARSHALL MARKER PHOTO

**COL. LOUIS A. BOENING**
***Assistant State Director***
***October, 1940 to November, 1945***



HARRIET LANE PHOTO

**COL. VICTOR A. KLEBER**
***Deputy State Director***
***November, 1942 to April, 1947***

CHAPTER III

# CREATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

## NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Under the law, the President of the United States was the head of Selective Service. His major duties, in connection with the law, were to:

1. Establish the Selective Service System;
2. Prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the Act;
3. Appoint the Director of Selective Service, appoint State Directors, Members of Local Boards and Boards of Appeal, Government Appeal Agents and Examining Physicians and Dentists;
4. Delegate any authority vested in him under the Act;
5. Take such other actions as were necessary to carry out the Act.

Almost immediately after signing the selective service bill into law, the President issued his Proclamation for the First Registration on October 16, 1940. Several days later, he formally prescribed the regulations (fortunately, as explained heretofore, a workable set of regulations had already been prepared by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee) for the organization and administration of the Selective Service System, and on September 28, 1940, he designated Lt. Col. Lewis B. Hershey (who, at the time, was the executive in charge of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee) to perform certain duties under the Act.

Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, was appointed Director of Selective Service on October 14, 1940, and continued in that capacity until he resigned on April 1, 1941. Colonel Hershey was promoted to Brigadier General in November of 1940, and continued in charge of the national headquarters and on July 31, 1941, the President designated him as Director of Selective Service. (He was promoted to Major General in April of 1942.)

It would be ungrateful to pass this point without acknowledging the excellent cooperation given to the Illinois Selective Service System by General Hershey. From the very beginning, he recognized the special problems of this State, and he never failed to lend his whole-hearted assistance toward their solution. On numerous occasions, he visited the Illinois State Headquarters and, on other occasions, made important addresses to Selective Service groups and many industrial meetings in Illinois at which problems of the draft were a paramount issue.

By his ability, understanding and fairness, General Hershey won the

profound respect and genuine admiration of every member of the System in Illinois. His inspiration and guidance unquestionably served to help Illinois become one of the outstanding States in the administration of the Selective Service law.

National Headquarters, which was staffed by a large group of trained officers from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, maintained the policy of non-interference with State administration. While the national organization was ever ready and willing to assist whenever we in Illinois sought their help, they not only respected our right of self-operation but actually promulgated the policy of requiring each agency down to and including the Local Boards to carry out its own delegated responsibility of decision.

Close cooperation and coordination existed between the various State Headquarters and National Headquarters. Field officers from Washington visited the State offices at regular intervals. These officers worked out of Regional Field Offices established at various points in the country. Illinois was fortunate to have a Regional Field Office located in Chicago.

The President, in Executive Order 9279 dated December 5, 1942, placed the Selective Service System under the jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission (Paul V. McNutt, Chairman) which had been given the full responsibility for mobilizing the entire manpower of the Nation. Exactly one year later, in Executive Order 9410, the President removed the System from such jurisdiction and appointed Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey a member of the War Manpower Commission.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

**ILLINOIS' FIRST INDUCTEE**

**James Manning, 7742 Monroe Street, Forest Park, having his fingerprints taken by Sgt. William Jackson, after Manning was first draftee accepted at 122nd Field Artillery Armory on November 19, 1940. Manning later rose to the rank of First Lieutenant and, unfortunately, lost his life on the field of battle.**

## REGIONAL FIELD OFFICE AT CHICAGO

In March of 1942, the National Director established a regional field office at Chicago for the purpose of maintaining closer and more frequent liaison between National Headquarters and the area offices of the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Sixth Service Command (subsequently the Fifth Army Headquarters), and other Federal agencies concerned with the war effort. This office was in charge of Col. George A. Irvin, Inf., of National Headquarters staff, during most of its period of existence. The Regional Field officer also acted as liaison officer with the Illinois State Director of Selective Service and rendered advisory counsel on request.



COL. GEORGE A. IRVIN

Colonel Irvin was recalled to Washington in December of 1945 and was replaced by Maj. John W. Barber who conducted the affairs of the office until he was released from active duty on May 17, 1946. Major Barber was succeeded by Lt. Comdr. Donald C. Hayward, USNR, who continued in charge until July 8, 1946. At that time, Comdr. Chester J. Chastek, USNR, took over and operated the Regional Field Office until its termination on March 31, 1947.

The officers of the Regional Field Office at Chicago cooperated excellently with State Selective Service Headquarters and, on a number of occasions, gave valuable counsel and assistance to the State Director and his staff.

While there were many officers who were temporarily assigned to duty with the Regional Field Office, most of them were in a liaison capacity with separation centers and did not actually office in Chicago. There were, however, certain officers who were on the regular staff of the Regional Field Office for limited period of time. They were:

1st Lt. William L. Klare—February 6, 1943 to March 8, 1943

Lt. Col. John B. Cuno—April 13, 1943 to April 6, 1944

Lt. (later Lt. Comdr.) Donald C. Hayward, USNR, who subsequently became Regional Field Officer—March 1, 1945 to May 17, 1946.

## PERSONNEL IN THE ENTIRE SYSTEM

So that the reader may gain a better idea of the magnitude of the administration of Selective Service from the national level, the following limited statistics (as of August 31, 1945) are quoted:

PERSONNEL

| Unit Designations | No. of Units | Military | Civilian Personnel Compensated | Civilian Personnel Uncompensated | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Headquarters ... | 1 | 132 | 903 | 3 | 1,038 |
| State and Territorial Headquarters ..... | 55 | 752 | 2,522 | 9,427 | 12,701 |
| Local Boards ..... (6,270 in Continental U. S. and 173 in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico) | 6,443 | ... | 14,052 | 87,122 | 101,174 |
| Boards of Appeal..... | 249 | ... | 433 | 2,501 | 2,934 |
| Extra Appeal Groups.... | 265 | ... | .... | .... | .... |
| Advisory Boards for Registrants ..... | 5,354 | ... | ... | 75,896 | 75,896 |
| Medical Advisory Boards. | 674 | ... | 22 | 8,502 | 8,524 |
| | 13,041 | 844 | 17,932 | 183,451 | 202,267 |

Breaking down the above statistics still further, we find the following persons served the System (as of August 31, 1945) as volunteer workers not receiving compensation from the System.

| | |
|---|---|
| 24,323 | Members of Local Boards |
| 7,900 | Government Appeal Agents |
| 28,350 | Examining Physicians |
| 7,414 | Examining Dentists |
| 19,135 | Reemployment Committeemen |
| 2,501 | Members of Boards of Appeal |
| 75,896 | Members of Advisory Boards for Registrants |
| 8,502 | Members of Medical Advisory Boards |
| 8,876 | Medical Survey Program Workers |
| 257 | Veterans Activities Workers |
| 3 | Medical Assistants |
| 294 | Miscellaneous |
| 183,451 | Total |

The above two sets of figures reveal the magnitude of the System which involved approximately 35,000,000 male residents of the United States and its Territories.

CHAPTER IV

# ILLINOIS ORGANIZES

Under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, the Governors of the States were responsible for the administration of Selective Service within their various states. Most of the Governors delegated their powers to their State Directors.

On September 16, 1940—the date on which the Selective Service bill became law—the Hon. Scott W. Lucas, United States Senator from Illinois, and Adj. Gen. Lawrence V. Regan conferred with Paul G. Armstrong, a former Illinois Department Commander of The American Legion, and informed the latter that they wished to submit his name to the Governor, recommending his appointment as State Director of Selective Service.

Mr. Armstrong, a staunch Republican, inquired of his conferees as to whether or not acceptance of the post would involve changing of his politics. On their assurance that it did not, and that the position would be entirely free of any political pressure or interference, he expressed his willingness to accept.

Senator Lucas and General Regan then presented Mr. Armstrong's name to the Governor. Governor Horner, having had considerable contact with Mr. Armstrong while the latter was State Commander of The American Legion, and knowing of the wide and favorable acquaintance of the prospective Director throughout the State, readily agreed to the nomination and immediately forwarded his recommendation to the President of the United States. The President made the appointment which was shortly confirmed by the United States Senate. (At the time the appointment was being considered, Mr. Armstrong was a leading candidate for the national commandership of The American Legion—at The Legion's National Convention at Boston in 1940—but withdrew his candidacy immediately upon learning of the Presidential appointment of himself as Illinois State Director of Selective Service.)

## BACKGROUND OF THE STATE DIRECTOR

Paul G. Armstrong, the son of Rev. Arthur E. and Luvia A. Armstrong, was born in the Presbyterian parsonage at Leadville, Colorado, on October 26, 1890. At the age of five, while on a visit to his grandparents in Vermont, he suffered the loss of his father through death. Later, his mother returned with her children to Denver, Colorado, where Paul was reared.

At the age of sixteen, while still a student in high school, Paul enlisted in the Colorado National Guard—his first military experience. Through circumstances beyond his own control, he was forced to leave high school in his

senior year to take employment and thus aid in the support of his mother.

A veteran of World War I, he served in that emergency as a member of Machine Gun Company, Eighth United States Infantry. He was in active service in France for one year, and was given an honorable discharge in 1919, having attained the grade of sergeant.

Most of Armstrong's business life has been spent as a salesman. After his discharge from the Army in 1919, he became affiliated with Parker, Thomas and Tucker Paper Company of Chicago, ultimately rising to the position of Vice President of that firm at the time he became State Director of Selective Service, taking a leave of absence while serving the Federal Government.

Armstrong's great interest in the affairs of veterans extends well over a quarter of a century. In early 1920, he joined Square Post No. 232 of The American Legion, Chicago, and became active in that organization; he held all the elective offices of his Post, including that of Commander in 1927. Subsequently, he held all the elective offices in the District, County and State, finally being elected State Commander in 1934. He was elected National Committeeman of The Legion in 1935 and 1937, and has served on many committees all the way from his own Post up to the national organization; he served as Vice Chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee—with the exception of one year when he was a member—from 1937 until November of 1947.

*NOTE: At this point, the author takes the liberty of adding that the President of the United States, in November of 1946, awarded Paul G. Armstrong the Medal for Merit (the highest civilian award for wartime service) for distinguished service through his administration of Selective Service in Illinois. The Medal for Merit was presented personally by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the National Director of Selective Service, at a testimonial dinner given by over 1,200 friends of State Director Armstrong—Selective Service associates, public officials, business executives and other friends. Furthermore, Armstrong was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the Illinois Reserve Militia by Governor John Stelle in November of 1940.*

## THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

According to the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, the Governor was responsible for the proper administration of Selective Service within his State. Likewise, the Governor had the authority to delegate his powers to the State Director of Selective Service, which action was taken by the Governor of this State.

All three Governors who held office during the period that Selective Service was in operation placed their full confidence in the State Director and refrained from exerting or allowing any political pressure or influence to interfere with proper administration of the Act. This "freedom from politics" was first manifested by Governor Horner when he, a Democrat,

cast aside political considerations and recommended a Republican, Colonel Armstrong, for the post of State Director, at the same time giving assurance that proper and impartial administration of Selective Service was paramount.

While Colonel Armstrong was attending the Boston Convention of The American Legion, he conferred with the then Lieutenant Governor, Hon. John Stelle (likewise a Democrat), who was to succeed to the office of Governor after Governor Horner's death on October 6, 1940. The two agreed that political equity should obtain in the selection of Members of the Local Boards and that such membership should be denied to any man holding a public office, contending for public office or openly active in the political life of his community. Furthermore, there was ready understanding that the actual operation of Selective Service would be kept free of politics.

In November of 1940, a new Illinois Governor was elected—the Hon. Dwight H. Green, a Republican. He was inaugurated on January 13, 1941. Shortly after his election, Governor Green called in State Director Armstrong and stated that he was entirely satisfied with the way Selective Service was being operated in Illinois and that the State Director would continue to be the active head of the System in Illinois. The Governor also assured Colonel Armstrong that he would immediately issue orders to all office holders and others under his jurisdiction to the effect that no one would be permitted to exercise any pressure or influence upon any member of the Selective Service System in Illinois because of political interest in some particular registrant.

Governor Green adhered rigidly to his pledge, and during the entire administration of Selective Service in this State, he did not—nor would he permit anyone under him to do so—ask for special consideration for any particular registrant. In addition, early in the program, Governor Green issued a proclamation to all State employees under his jurisdiction to the effect that no deferments would be requested by department heads except in the most critical cases. Even in these cases, such deferment requests were to be submitted to the Governor for his approval before being forwarded to the Local Boards concerned. The other elected State officials issued similar proclamations. In all cases, the policies set forth in the proclamations were adhered to rigidly throughout the entire Selective Service operation.

Whenever the Governor received a letter pertaining to the Selective Service status of some particular registrant, the Governor immediately replied with the statement that, since Selective Service was under Federal jurisdiction, he was turning the letter over to the State Director for whatever action was indicated according to the regulations.

While Governor Green religiously refrained from interfering with the operation of Selective Service in Illinois, he nevertheless maintained a constant interest in its problems and progress and frequently conferred with State Director Armstrong, receiving regular reports on such problems and

progress. In addition, the Governor always willingly gave his whole-hearted cooperation on any request made by the State Director.

In order to promote constant high morale among Selective Service personnel in Illinois, Governor Green made numerous trips to various parts of the State to address the volunteer and compensated personnel and encourage them to carry on their arduous and trying duties, so necessary to the success of the Nation's war effort.

It was through the Governor's personal interest and official help—and generally at his own suggestions—that Illinois Selective Service obtained:

(1) The Governor's Rehabilitation Program (sponsored by Governor Green), in which the State furnished the surgical skill and hospitalization necessary to correct certain defects of rejected men in order to make them eligible for military service.

(2) A Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of the Illinois State Legislature, commending Local Board Members and Government Appeal Agents for their patriotic service. This resolution, presented at a time when resignations of non-compensated personnel were being threatened because of cessation of war with Germany, was credited with continuing the important services of experienced men vitally needed in the operation of Selective Service.

(3) Funds in the amount of several thousand dollars annually to print the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaires and Supplements which were used in gathering substantial evidence pertaining to farm deferments. This Questionnaire, originated by Illinois, was adopted by a number of other States where agriculture was outstanding.

(4) Funds for printing and mailing important morale-building messages to non-compensated personnel.

(5) Publication of a 48-page booklet containing the names of Illinois Local Board Members, Board of Appeal Members, Government Appeal Agents and other non-compensated personnel who had been awarded the Selective Service Medal by Congress.

(6) Funds for printing, framing and mailing the Distinguished Service Certificate awarded to certain volunteer personnel of the System in this State, the Certificate being authorized by the Illinois State Legislature at the Governor's suggestion.

(7) Publication of this volume—a permanent record of the magnificent and vital national service performed by Illinois citizens in peacetime and in war.

(8) Miscellaneous assistance necessary and beneficial to the proper operation of Selective Service in Illinois.

The constant support and cooperation given by Governor Green to the

State Director was one of the factors which enabled Illinois to establish an enviable record among all the States in the Union for its outstanding efficiency, integrity and impartiality in the administration of Selective Service.

## THE STATE DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

From the very beginning of the Selective Service program, and during the entire period of operation under three Governors (two Democrats and one Republican), the State Director had full control of the administration of Selective Service in Illinois without official interference of any kind. Whenever he requested help from the Governor's office, he received all possible cooperation and support. With unrestricted liberty of action, it was possible to exercise his powers to the fullest extent in the proper and efficient administration of the law and regulations.

The earliest statement made by Colonel Armstrong, as State Director, was that "Every citizen of Illinois who was under the jurisdiction of Selective Service would receive honest and fair consideration and that the law and regulations would be administered without fear or favor." This statement became the keynote for administration of Selective Service throughout Illinois and inspired and enabled all Illinois personnel of the System to carry out their duties freely, and strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations according to the law.

While the State Director's general responsibility was to administer the Selective Service and Training Act within the State of Illinois, it is apropos that his major duties, under that responsibility, be set forth herein:

1. Organize and direct State Headquarters and its various departments and divisions;
2. Organize and direct Local Boards, Boards of Appeal, Advisory Boards for Registrants, Medical Advisory Boards and all other Selective Service agencies within the State under his control, maintain such agencies at full strength;
3. Organize and direct regional instructional meetings for volunteer and compensated personnel of the Selective Service System and sustain high morale among such personnel;
4. Issue State Headquarters memorandums and bulletins in connection with interpretation of regulations and policies of Selective Service;
5. Require all agencies under his jurisdiction to submit necessary reports and maintain files of such reports;
6. Direct the leasing of all property for Selective Service use and authorize the expenditure of Federal funds for salaries, transportation, furniture, equipment, supplies, etc.
7. Confer with agricultural, industrial, racial, religious and special

groups with reference to their particular problems encountered through Selective Service operations;

8. Keep the general public, industry, agriculture and other groups informed, through the press and radio, as to Selective Service regulations, policies, requirements and activities important to such groups;
9. Build and maintain public morale and promote confidence of registrants, dependents, employers and all others in the principles and operation of the Selective Service System;
10. Maintain proper liaison with other Federal agencies, such as: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Civil Service Commission, Department of Justice, War Manpower Commission (U. S. Employment Service), Department of Agriculture, Veterans Administration, etc.
11. Take any other action to insure the proper and efficient administration of Selective Service within his State.

——— ☆ ———

### *Tunisian Sand*

There's blood on the sand of Tunisia.
It's blood of the brave and the true
Of three nations who battled together
With banners of red, white and blue.

As they marched o'er the sand of Tunisia
To the hills where the enemy lay
They remembered the orders they were given
"The Pass must be taken today!"

Some thought of their homes and their mothers
Some of their wives or sweethearts fair,
And some, as they plodded and stumbled,
Were softly whispering a prayer.

But, forward they went into battle
With faces unsmiling and stern
They knew, as they charged up the hillside,
That many would never return.

Their blood's on the sand of Tunisia.
It's their gift to the freedom they love.
May their names live in glory forever
And their souls rest in Heaven above.

—Pfc. Frank O. Smith, ASN 36302278

CHAPTER V

# ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

As soon as he received confirmation of his appointment as State Director of Selective Service, Colonel Armstrong set about immediately to establish State Headquarters. At the time, he was maintaining an office in the Morrison Hotel in connection with his candidacy for the national commandership of The American Legion, and used this office temporarily to begin his functions as State Director, working in close cooperation with Adjutant General Regan. Mr. Edwin H. Felt of Chicago was placed on the Adjutant General's payroll and assigned to Colonel Armstrong as an assistant.

The first order of business was to find locations for the State Headquarters office in Springfield and a branch office in Chicago. Through the courtesy of Adjutant General Regan, arrangements were made to provide several rooms on the first floor of the State Armory Building in Springfield for the location of State Headquarters. Several rooms in the building at 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, were leased for the Chicago Office.

On September 23, 1940, Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E, and Maj. Howard G. Wade, Ord., both reserve officers and engineers in civilian life, were assigned by the Under Secretary of War to the State Director as liaison officers; Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, a transportation company executive, was also assigned for a period of several weeks, later (July 1, 1941) ordered on extended active duty at Illinois State Headquarters.

Maj. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD, and Maj. Lester N. Johnson, MC, both Illinois National Guard officers, reported for duty on September 27, 1940—Major McNeil took temporary charge of the Cook County Office and Major Johnson became State Medical Officer to supervise the procurement of physicians and dentists for use in the Selective Service program.

On September 30, 1940, State Director Armstrong opened his headquarters in the Armory Building, Springfield. The Adjutant General very generously provided personnel and equipment to assist the State Director during the organizing period of the System in Illinois. Fortunately, also, The Adjutant General arranged for Illinois State Headquarters to obtain the temporary services, on inactive status, of Lt. Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, Spec., a reserve officer who not only had been a member of Gen. Enoch Crowder's staff in the World War I draft organization, but had also continued his activities through the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. Perhaps no man in the country ever made a more thorough study of compulsory military training. His book, "Conscription and America," published in the summer of 1940 became the "bible" of hundreds of military

officers in their study of the subject. In civilian life, Colonel Fitzpatrick is the president of Mount Mary College for Women in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Illinois was extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of Colonel Fitzpatrick, not only to steer State Headquarters' course in its uncertain days, but also give specific instructions to staff members and civilian personnel, both compensated and volunteer. Truly, Illinois' initial success in its administration of Selective Service was due largely to the valuable assistance and sound advice given by this officer who had long been considered the dean of Selective Service men. After assisting in the organization of Illinois, he was later (1941) ordered to active duty and assigned to National Selective Service Headquarters in Washington where he rendered magnificent service throughout the war.

On October 7, 1940, Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, Maj. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, Maj. William A. Rodger, FD, Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, QMC, and 1st Lt. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., all of the Illinois National Guard, were assigned to extended active duty with the State Director. Maj. Victor A. Kleber, Spec., Army Reserve officer, reported for duty at the Chicago office on October 10, 1940.

United States District Attorney Howard L. Doyle at Springfield, on October 10, 1940, loaned his assistant, Baird V. Helfrich, an Army Reserve lieutenant of infantry, to help the State Director in obtaining Government Appeal Agents and Members of Registrants Advisory Boards in the State. Lieutenant Helfrich was later commissioned a Captain, JAGD, in the National Guard of the United States and ordered to active duty as the State Legal Officer at Illinois Selective Service Headquarters on March 18, 1941. (Promoted to Major while at State Headquarters, he was later transferred to the Office of Strategic Service and went to Burma for counter-intelligence work.)

On October 16, 1940, through the recommendations of Governor Stelle, Lt. Col. Leigh N. Bittinger (Illinois Reserve Militia) was appointed assistant State Director for the entire State, and Lt. Col. Louis A. Boening (Illinois Reserve Militia) was named Assistant State Director in charge of Cook County. Colonel Bittinger, a veteran of World War I, had just completed a year as Illinois Department Commander of The American Legion and was holding the position of Superintendent of the Onarga Military Academy at Onarga, Illinois. He was appointed Deputy State Director on October 12, 1941, and served in that post until November 26, 1941, when he resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home for Incurables. Colonel Boening, a veteran of the Spanish-American war and a Major in World War I, was a well-known motion picture equipment manufacturing executive, and remained in charge of the Chicago office of Selective Service until October 31, 1945, when he resigned to become General Sales Manager for the Revere Camera Company.

Capt. Edmond P. Coady, Inf., reported for duty at State Headquarters on November 6, 1940, and 1st Lt. Fred W. Jacobi, FD, reported the following day. Both of these officers belonged to the Illinois National Guard. They completed the 1940 staff organization of State Headquarters.

In the early days of organization, the State Director and his Staff worked day and night in order that Illinois would be ready for the national registration to take place on October 16, 1940. Permanent clerks were selected; final arrangements were made for the first registration; printing, equipment and supplies were procured; members of Local and Appeal Boards were chosen. The last function occupied the State Director's primary attention, and the method of selecting these uncompensated board members will be discussed in a later chapter.

By October 16, 1940, the day of the First Registration, State Headquarters was sufficiently organized so as to function adequately, and the bulk of the Local Board Members had been appointed by the President. Since the First Registration was handled by the election officials, the Local Board Members did not assume active duty until after that date.

The regular staff of the State Director was composed mainly of officers on active duty with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard. A number of these officers had received special training in Selective Service procedure and were specifically assigned to Illinois State Headquarters by their respective branches of service.

Subsequent to Colonel Bittinger's resignation, Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, served as Executive Officer from December 1, 1941 to August 31, 1942, when he was transferred to National Headquarters.

Mr. Edwin H. Felt, special assistant to the State Director, was previously employed in newspaper and radio work, and was prominent throughout the midwestern States as a referee in football and other sports.

Mr. Waldo J. McCoy, the transportation manager, held the position of General Freight Agent for the Illinois Terminal Railroad and, early in the Selective Service program, volunteered his services in organizing the procedure for the transportation of registrants. His services were so valuable and necessary that the State Director prevailed upon the management of the Illinois Terminal Railroad to grant Mr. McCoy a leave of absence for the duration of Selective Service activities.

Prof. Paul E. Johnston of the Department of Farm Economics, University of Illinois, was appointed Agricultural Advisor to the State Director on February 1, 1942 and rendered most valuable gratuitous service to the System until August of 1945.

Through the good offices of Dean Howard P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Dr. Robert C. Ross, Professor of Farm Management at the University, was given permission to assist the State Di-

rector on a part-time basis, as Agricultural Advisor, from August 2, 1943 to March 1, 1944. The problems in connection with agricultural deferment requests became so numerous and important that Professor Ross was appointed Chief of the Agricultural Division on March 1, 1944 and continued in that position, on a full-time compensated basis until March 31, 1947.

Mr. William H. King, as Administrator of the Cook County Boards of Appeal, Mr. Tappan Gregory as Coordinator of the Government Appeal Agents in Cook County, and Mr. Stephen E. Hurley, as Coordinator of Cook County Advisory Boards for Registrants, all made outstanding contributions, without compensation, to the System in Illinois. These three executives were, at various times, presidents of the Chicago Bar Association.

As a special advisor on occupational deferments, Professor John Schommer of the Illinois Institute of Technology gave his voluntary services in generous measure and rendered valuable assistance to the State Director.

When the Medical Survey Program was put into effect, the State Director obtained the uncompensated service of Dr. David Slight, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, as the Medical Survey Advisor.

## FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL RELATIONSHIPS

National Headquarters, under the Direction of Selective Service, was the policy-making authority for the entire System. Regulations, memoranda and directives on general policy, and "State Director Advices" on administration, were issued to the State by National Headquarters.

The State Director and his Staff interpreted these publications in the light of conditions in Illinois and, wherever necessary, issued supplementary publications for the guidance of Local Boards in adapting national policies to local conditions in the respective Board areas.

As is shown in several parts of this volume, State Headquarters maintained close relationship with all agencies under its jurisdiction. Countless visits to individual Local Boards were made by the Staff officers and field auditors. In addition, the State Director frequently held general meetings throughout Illinois, such meetings being attended by Local Board Members, Government Appeal Agents, Board of Appeal Members and clerks of the Boards. These meetings were usually scheduled concurrently with the advent of some new function or significant change of regulations, such as preparation for Registration Day, the urgency for reviewing deferments for the purpose of obtaining additional needed manpower for the armed forces, the inauguration of the veterans' assistance program, etc. These meetings served a valuable purpose in promoting a better understanding of the policies of National and State Headquarters.

Illinois maintained most satisfactory liaison with other Federal agencies, and received excellent cooperation from the Department of Justice, the United States Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Natur-

alization and Immigration, United States Civil Service Commission, War Manpower Commission, United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Price Administration, Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The advantageous cooperation received from the Governors of Illinois has been set forth elsewhere in this volume. The Adjutants General, likewise, were exceedingly helpful. All other state officials responded generously whenever called upon to render any assistance to the Selective Service System. Effective liaison was also maintained with Department of Public Safety (including the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and the various prison authorities), Department of Public Welfare, Department of Public Health, Illinois Public Aid Commission and the Department of Registration and Education.

## PERSONNEL AND FUNCTIONS

More detailed explanation of the duties of the various Divisions of State Headquarters will be presented later in this chapter.

Following is a roster of the executive personnel of the State Headquarters staff and their principal assignments, each executive being listed according to the date of his entrance on duty with State Headquarters. Also, each officer is shown with the highest rank held during his duty with the System in Illinois, some of the officers achieving further promotion after transfer to other duty with the armed forces.

### STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF

| *Name (and Rank if Military Officer)* | *Principal Assignments* | *Date assigned to Illinois* | *Date left System* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paul G. Armstrong***. After termination of Selective Service System, he was appointed State Director of the Office of Selective Service Records. | State Director | Sept. 18, 1940 | July 1, 1947 |
| Col. Harris P. Ralston, C. of E.**. Reverted to inactive status Oct. 15, 1946; then received Presidential appointment as Dep. State Dir. (Civilian status). Released account of completed service. | Deputy State Director and State Occupational Advisor | Sept. 23, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Maj. Howard G. Wade, Ord. Transferred to National Headquarters. | Occupational Advisor | Sept. 23, 1940 | Aug. 1, 1941 |
| Col. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD*. Retired for physical disability. | Executive Officer, Chicago Office | Sept. 27, 1940 | May 20, 1947 |
| Lt. Col. Lester S. Johnson, MC. Transferred to 33rd Division. | State Medical Officer | Sept. 27, 1940 | Mar. 5, 1941 |
| Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC. Transferred to National Headquarters. | Executive Officer; also Chief of Manpower and Field Divisions | Oct. 17, 1940 | Aug. 31, 1942 |

STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF—*Continued*

| *Name (and Rank if Military Officer)* | *Principal Assignments* | *Date assigned to Illinois* | *Date left System* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lt. Col. Wm. A. Rodger, FD*..... Retired for physical disability. | Chief, Finance, Procurement and Supply Division; also State Procurement Officer | Oct. 7, 1940 | May 20, 1947 |
| Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC*... Transferred to duty in Alaska. | Chief, Veterans Personnel Division; also Chief, Field Division | Oct. 7, 1940 | May 27, 1947 |
| Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf.*.... Transferred to overseas duty in Pacific theater. | Chief, Personnel Division; also Chief Registration and Dependency Classification Divisions | Oct. 7, 1940 | Nov. 15, 1946 |
| Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, QMC.*..... Transferred to overseas duty in European theater. | Chief, Public Relations Division | Oct. 7, 1940 | Mar. 12, 1943 |
| Col. Victor A. Kleber, AGD*..... Transferred to National Headquarters. | Deputy State Director (Administration); also Chief, Public Relations Division | Oct. 10, 1940 | Apr. 14, 1947 |
| Leigh N. Bittinger..... Resigned to take commercial position. | Deputy State Director; also Assistant State Director | Oct. 16, 1940 | Nov. 26, 1941 |
| Louis A. Boening..... Resigned to take commercial position. | Assistant State Director | Oct. 16, 1940 | Oct. 31, 1945 |
| Edwin H. Felt..... After termination of Selective Service System, he was appointed to position of Assistant State Director, Office of Selective Service Records. | Administrative Assistant; also Personnel Supervisor, Cook County | Oct. 18, 1940 | July 1, 1947 |
| Waldo J. McCoy..... Released account of establishing business for himself. | Transportation Manager; also Chief, Personnel Division | Oct. 23, 1940 | Aug. 31, 1947 |
| Lt. Col. Edmond P. Coady, Inf.*.... Released account of completed service. | Chief, Manpower Division | Nov. 6, 1940 | Jan. 3, 1947 |
| Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, FD*..... Loaned to National Headquarters from Mar. 17, 1943 to April 2, 1945, and from Jan. 3, 1947 to Mar. 8, 1947. | Assistant Chief and Chief, Finance, Procurement and Supply Division; also Records Disposal Officer | Nov. 7, 1940 | Aug. 31, 1947 |
| Maj. Baird V. Helfrich, JAGD*.... Transferred to Office of Strategic Services for overseas service in Burma. | State Legal Officer | Mar. 18, 1941 | Mar. 7, 1944 |
| Capt. Walter A. German, QMC..... Transferred to National Headquarters. | Field Officer | Mar. 18, 1941 | Mar. 16, 1944 |
| Maj. Corwin S. Mayes, MC..... Retired for physical disability. | State Medical Officer | April 4, 1941 | Sept. 14, 1941 |

STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF—*Continued*

| *Name (and Rank if Military Officer)* | *Principal Assignments* | *Date assigned to Illinois* | *Date left System* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR*. Released account of completed service. | Navy Liaison Officer | July 1, 1941 | Dec. 31, 1945 |
| Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel, C. of E..... Transferred to Secretary of War Office. | Occupational Advisor, Cook County | Aug. 1, 1941 | June 16, 1942 |
| Lt. Col. E. Mann Hartlett, MC..... Transferred to National Headquarters. | State Medical Officer | Oct. 2, 1941 | June 7, 1944 |
| Capt. Norman W. Smith, Spec..... Transferred to overseas duty in European theater. | Public Relations, Registration and Field Division, Cook County | Apr. 26, 1942 | July 29, 1944 |
| Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor*..... Released account of completed service. | Occupational Advisor; also Field Officer, Cook County | June 6, 1942 | May 2, 1947 |
| Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, MC*..... Released account of completed service. | Assistant State Medical Officer and State Medical Officer | June 30, 1942 | Jan. 6, 1946 |
| Lt. Comdr. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR*. Released account of completed service. | Assistant Navy Liaison Officer; also Veterans Personnel Division, Cook County | July 15, 1942 | Mar. 4, 1946 |
| Maj. Peter N. Martin, C. of E.*.... Released account of completed service. | Occupational Advisor; also Manpower and Field Divisions | July 23, 1942 | Jan. 31, 1947 |
| Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Inf., DSC*. Transferred to Regular Army Recruiting Service. | Field Officer, Cook County | July 24, 1942 | Sept. 28, 1945 |
| Maj. John B. Morgan, C. of E.*.... Released account of completed service. | Occupational Advisor; also Field Officer, Cook County | Sept. 4, 1942 | Oct. 30, 1945 |
| Maj. Wilbur A. Thomas, AUS*..... Released account of completed service. | Occupational Advisor | Feb. 19, 1943 | July 12, 1945 |
| Dr. Robert C. Ross..... Released account of completed service. | Chief, Agricultural Division | Aug. 2, 1943 | May 31, 1946 |
| Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR*.... Released account of completed service. | Marine Corps Liaison Officer | Apr. 9, 1943 | May 16, 1946 |
| Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, AUS*..... Released account of completed service. | Occupational Advisor | July 8, 1943 | Nov. 2, 1945 |
| Capt. Harry D. Melcher, QMC*.... Formerly served at State Headquarters as Master Sgt. from Oct. 10, 1940 to Apr. 17, 1943. Commissioned and reassigned to Illinois Aug. 27, 1943. Transferred to overseas duty in Pacific area. | Finance, Procurement and Supply Division | Aug. 27, 1943 | Jan. 21, 1947 |

STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF—*Continued*

| *Name (and Rank if Military Officer)* | *Principal Assignments* | *Date assigned to Illinois* | *Date left System* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maj. William C. Talsey, AUS*..... Retired for physical disability. | Occupational Advisor | Sept. 2, 1943 | June 26, 1945 |
| Maj. Geo. W. Biggerstaff, Inf.*..... Released account of completed service. | Occupational Advisor; also Records Disposal Officer | Oct. 1, 1943 | June 30, 1946 |
| Lt. Col. E. I. Edwards, Jr., QMC*... Transferred to National Headquarters. | Occupational Advisor; also Assistant Chief, Field Division | Oct. 13, 1943 | Apr. 16, 1947 |
| Capt. John E. Egdorf, MAC*..... Released account of completed service. | Medical Survey Officer | Dec. 20, 1943 | June 30, 1946 |
| Capt. Francis W. Lorman, CMP*... Formerly served at State Headquarters as Tech. Sgt. from Oct. 10, 1940 to Aug. 28, 1943. Commissioned and reassigned to Illinois Feb. 3, 1944. Released account of completed service. | Induction Station Officer | Feb. 3, 1944 | Nov. 30, 1946 |
| Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, C. of E.*.. Released account of completed service. | Occupational Advisor; also Field Officer | Feb. 1, 1944 | Apr. 29, 1946 |
| Capt. Earl R. Stege, CMP*..... Released account of completed service. | State Legal Officer | Feb. 16, 1944 | Apr. 29, 1946 |
| Capt. Earl H. Blair, MC*..... Released account of completed service. | Assistant State Medical Officer and State Medical Officer | Mar. 10, 1944 | Mar. 26, 1946 |
| Capt. Benj. R. Wetenhall, CMP*.... Transferred to Prisoner of War Section, War Dept. | Field Officer | Apr. 1, 1944 | Oct. 10, 1944 |
| Maj. Homer R. Lewis, FA*..... Previously served overseas. Transferred to overseas duty in Japan. | Field Officer, Cook County | Feb. 1, 1945 | Nov. 25, 1946 |
| Capt. William R. James, Inf.*..... Previously served overseas. Released account of completed service. | Administrative Assistant | Apr. 27, 1945 | Apr. 29, 1946 |

***Awarded Medal for Merit.
**Awarded Legion of Merit.
*Awarded Army Commendation Ribbon.

### *It Wouldn't Help Anyway*

A proud registrant called up his Local Board office and reported the birth of twins. The clerk at the Board didn't quite catch the message over the phone and said "Will you repeat that, please."

"Not if I can help it." was the reply.



ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS STAFF IN 1943 *(See next page for complete caption)*

## ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS STAFF IN 1943

On the preceding page are shown State Director Armstrong and members of his staff on September 19, 1943. Where an asterisk (*) is shown, the officer was then assigned to duty at the Chicago office. Military rank shown is the highest achieved while on active duty with the Selective Service System. In the picture, from left to right, are:

BOTTOM ROW: Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, Col. Victor A. Kleber, Col. Harris P. Ralston, Colonel Armstrong, Col. Louis A. Boening*, Col. Stanley R. McNeil*, Lt. Col. E. Mann Hartlett.

MIDDLE ROW: Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor*, Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, Prof. Robert C. Ross, Maj. Baird V. Helfrich, Maj. William C. Talsey*, Maj. Wilbur A. Thomas, Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR.

TOP ROW: Edwin H. Felt*, Maj. John B. Morgan*, Lt. Comdr. William S. Bishop*, USNR, Maj. Walter A. German, Maj. Peter N. Martin, Prof. John Schommer*, Maj. Sidney T. Holzman*, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, Capt. Norman W. Smith*, Capt. Harry W. Melcher.

Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, and Waldo J. McCoy were also members of the Staff in September of 1943, but were not able to be present for the above picture. Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, while a member of the Illinois Staff, was on loan to National Headquarters at Washington.

## THE STATE DIRECTOR'S FIRST STAFF

On the opposite page are shown State Director Armstrong and the members of his first staff. An asterisk (*) denotes assignment to duty at the Chicago office of State Headquarters. Military rank shown is the highest achieved while on active duty with the Selective Service System in Illinois. In the picture, left to right, are:

BOTTOM ROW: Col. Harris P. Ralston, Lt. Col. Leigh N. Bittinger, Col. Armstrong, Col. Louis A. Boening*, Col. Stanley R. McNeil*.

MIDDLE ROW: Col. Clay M. Donner, Col. Victor A. Kleber*, Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Maj. Lester S. Johnson, Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Maj. Baird V. Helfrich.

TOP ROW: Edwin H. Felt*, Prof. John Schommer*, Maj. Fred W. Jacobi*, Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, Capt. Walter A. German, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen.



STATE DIRECTOR ARMSTRONG'S FIRST STAFF *(See preceding page for complete caption)*

## STAFF MEMBERS NOT SHOWN IN GROUP PHOTOS



SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

**COL. EDWARD A. FITZPATRICK**
*Special Adviser to the State Director*
*September-October, 1940*

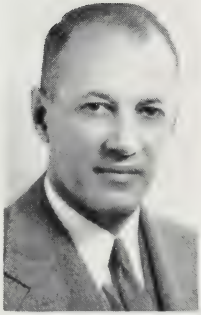


MORTON HARVEY PHOTO

**MAJ. HOWARD G. WADE**
*Occupational Advisor, Cook County, September, 1940 to August, 1941*



**MAJ. CORWIN S. MAYES**
*State Medical Officer, April, 1941 to September, 1941*



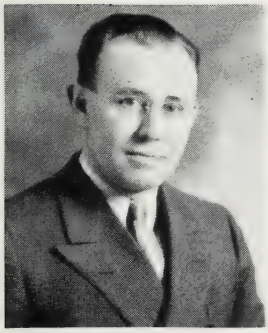
**HON. TAPPAN GREGORY**
*Coordinator, Government Appeal Agents Cook County, March, 1941 to March, 1947*



JEROME FRITZ PHOTO

**MAJ. LLOYD W. WARFEL**
*Occupational Advisor, Cook County, August, 1941 to June, 1942*

## ADDITIONAL STAFF MEMBERS NOT SHOWN IN GROUP PHOTOS



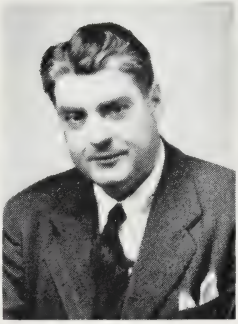
**PROF. PAUL E. JOHNSTON**
**Dep't of Farm Economics**
**University of Illinois**
***Agricultural Advisor***
***February, 1942 to August, 1945***



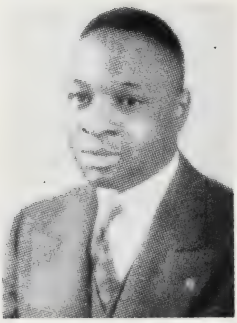
**CAPT. BENJ. R. WETENHALL**
***Field Officer, Springfield***
***April, 1944 to October, 1944***



**HON.**
**STEPHEN E. HURLEY**
***Coordinator,***
***Registrants' Advisory***
***Boards, Cook County***
***March, 1941 to***
***March, 1947***



**DR. DAVID SLIGHT**
**Professor,**
**Dep't of Psychiatry**
**University of Chicago**
***Medical Survey Advisor,***
***October, 1943 to***
***August, 1946***



**CURTIS STILLWELL**
***Special***
***Coordinator***
***September, 1940 to***
***March, 1947***

## NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL

Secretaries, stenographers, typists and clerks at State Headquarters were obtained through the cooperation of, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Civil Service Commission. Therefore, the employes were free of outside influences and were able to progress strictly according to their own demonstrated ability and industry.

Time after time, these employes manifested their loyalty and willingness to make their contributions to patriotic necessity far more than could be measured in terms of material compensation. In stress times, they repeatedly worked overtime—even long hours nights and Sundays—without compensation, or with compensatory time off. The normal work week was forty-eight hours for the greater part of the entire operation, but many of the employes worked sixty hours a week and over whenever it was necessary to keep abreast of critical work.

The majority of the compensated employes who began their service at State Headquarters in 1940 or early 1941 remained at their posts until the closing of the program when slackening work forced their release. Time after time, these "pioneers" refused offers from other agencies and organizations—in spite of being tendered higher pay and shorter working hours.

The following list shows the non-executive civilian personnel who were employed at State Headquarters (at either Springfield or Chicago) with the month and year each entered the service of the System and the month and year of their release from Selective Service employment at Illinois State Headquarters.

### NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

| Name | Entered on duty | Left |
|---|---|---|
| Adair, Ruth V. | March 22, 1943 | June 17, 1946 |
| Adrian, Agnes | January 3,1942 | March 26, 1944 |
| Armstrong, Jane T. | November 27, 1940 | November 4, 1942 |
| Banaitis, Vito F. | November 16, 1940 | March 11, 1942 |
| Barniskis, Muriel C. | November 25, 1940 | October 31, 1944 |
| Bensch, Francis L. | November 12, 1941 | December 16, 1944 |
| Berger, Glen H. | October 28, 1943 | July 11, 1947 |
| Beveridge, Joseph I. | January 12, 1942 | March 31, 1948 |
| Blackwood, Carolyn P. | March 5, 1941 | August 17, 1947 |
| Borden, Charles. | October 29, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Bower, William H. | October 24, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Bowman, Loretta | December 12, 1941 | July 31, 1943 |
| Brockschmidt, Marian K. | November 12, 1941 | January 14, 1946 |

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

| Name | Entered on duty | Left |
|---|---|---|
| Burch, Eleanora A. | May 9, 1944 | February 16, 1945 |
| Burger, Betty R. | October 21, 1940 | March 22, 1945 |
| Burns, Harry | October 12, 1944 | August 15, 1947 |
| Cadigan, Catherine M. | January 1, 1943 | December 5, 1945 |
| Coan, Charles | October 18, 1940 | October 21, 1945 |
| Cobb, Helen M. | October 11, 1940 | September 8, 1944 |
| Coulter, Russell D. | October 26, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Crawford, Roceil | February 2, 1942 | April 16, 1943 |
| Crookston, Dorothy J. | July 6, 1942 | October 7, 1946 |
| Crump, Virginia | December 26, 1941 | April 4, 1947 |
| Cunniff, William M. | October 23, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Curry, Mary F. | March 30, 1942 | June 30, 1947 |
| Davis, Bobbette K. | June 21, 1943 | September 11, 1944 |
| Deames, Germaine M. | October 10, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Devine, Thomas J. | October 18, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Dittmar, Lois H. | April 22, 1942 | December 29, 1944 |
| Doherty, Betty A. | August 29, 1941 | January 16, 1943 |
| Donohue, Marjorie A. | October 5, 1942 | May 31, 1944 |
| Dudda, Gertrude E. | August 23, 1943 | July 14, 1945 |
| Egan, John R. | October 18, 1945 | August 30, 1947 |
| Eldridge, A. Eileen | May 29, 1944 | May 22, 1946 |
| Erickson, Marjorie M. | April 16, 1942 | July 31, 1947 |
| Ferreira, Edna V. | October 12, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Firke, William F. | July 1, 1941 | March 27, 1945 |
| Fitch, Gerald G. | October 21, 1940 | June 25, 1945 |
| Flinn, Christine S. | April 3, 1941 | March 31, 1948 |
| Flinn, Raymond E. | November 8, 1940 | July 21, 1946 |
| Flynn, Virginia G. | January 4, 1944 | September 29, 1946 |
| Franklin, Betty R. | February 10, 1944 | December 21, 1945 |
| Freeark, Mary B. | January 24, 1944 | September 24, 1945 |
| Furman, Eleanor W. | August 30, 1943 | September 14, 1945 |
| Gallett, Claude W. | October 23, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Geist, Mary M. | May 6, 1941 | July 11, 1947 |
| Gillan, Walter H. | October 21, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Goulet, Joseph E. | June 21, 1943 | May 31, 1944 |
| Graham, Josephine B. | February 16, 1942 | August 24, 1947 |
| Grintson, Robert E. | November 6, 1944 | August 15, 1947 |
| Grissom, Louis E. | October 18, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

| Name | Entered on duty | Left |
|---|---|---|
| Hagar, Martha J. | October 16, 1940 | August 8, 1942 |
| Halberg, Juliana D. | June 13, 1941 | March 8, 1942 |
| Haley, Paul H. | November 29, 1940 | February 3, 1946 |
| Hamilton, Helen | October 14, 1940 | December 7, 1941 |
| Harford, Andrew J. | July 20, 1942 | December 3, 1945 |
| Hayes, Ernestine B. | June 28, 1943 | December 30, 1944 |
| Hildenstein, Ellen E. | July 28, 1942 | June 9, 1945 |
| Hogan, Mary J. | January 2, 1945 | December 11, 1945 |
| Holmberg, Nina M. | July 15, 1943 | October 9, 1944 |
| Holt, Arthur S. | October 19, 1940 | December 12, 1943 |
| Hornbeck, Walter L. | November 18, 1940 | May 12, 1946 |
| Hostick, Catherine R. | January 24, 1944 | June 19, 1945 |
| Housh, Marjorie M. | July 11, 1945 | October 17, 1946 |
| Humphrey, Mary E. | November 9, 1943 | November 6, 1944 |
| Humphries, Henry, Jr. | August 3, 1942 | March 31, 1944 |
| Ianson, Agnes M. | August 24, 1942 | April 1, 1946 |
| Ingerski, Doris C. | December 29, 1941 | May 26, 1945 |
| Jacobs, Roscoe C. | January 6, 1942 | July 1, 1947 |
| Jones, Dorothy M. | December 1, 1941 | June 4, 1944 |
| Kennedy, Teresa V. | September 7, 1942 | June 30, 1947 |
| Keslick, Lucile | April 11, 1941 | July 26, 1947 |
| King, Ira | April 1, 1941 | February 3, 1945 |
| Kingdon, Clyde | October 26, 1940 | October 19, 1944 |
| Kinsey, Ruth E. | February 25, 1944 | May 25, 1945 |
| Knepler, Rose C. | January 8, 1944 | April 10, 1946 |
| Korkok, Ruby B. | October 13, 1943 | January 2, 1946 |
| Kruzick, Kay M. | June 2, 1943 | September 23, 1946 |
| La Rue, Dorothy J. | December 30, 1941 | December 9, 1944 |
| Lasher, Clayton S. | November 14, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Long, Kathern K. | October 11, 1940 | February 4, 1946 |
| Lochbaum, Isabel S. | December 22, 1941 | March 15, 1946 |
| Lukens, Mary C. | May 5, 1943 | February 7, 1945 |
| McAfee, Margaret S. | December 29, 1941 | August 21, 1945 |
| McCaleb, Beulah M. | October 10, 1940 | June 30, 1947 |
| McDonald, Mary E. | January 27, 1941 | December 26, 1945 |
| McGeath, James G. | May 12, 1941 | October 11, 1943 |
| McGowan, Bernadine | May 3, 1944 | June 30, 1947 |
| Marrs, Edith E. | March 6, 1944 | June 30, 1947 |
| Mayfield, Jess J. | March 7, 1945 | July 1, 1947 |

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

| Name | Entered on duty | Left |
|---|---|---|
| Meacham, Eva S. | July 21, 1942 | February 5, 1946 |
| Merritt, Pauline M. | December 11, 1942 | October 24, 1944 |
| Metz, Mary E. | April 1, 1941 | September 23, 1946 |
| Milkovich, Pauline | February 3, 1942 | June 20, 1947 |
| Miller, Margaret J. | October 14, 1940 | June 20, 1947 |
| Mitchell, Jeanette M. | June 30, 1941 | May 31, 1942 |
| Mohlenhoff, Emily M. | January 2, 1942 | March 6, 1946 |
| Moore, Helen S. | June 10, 1944 | April 1, 1947 |
| Moos, Alice A. | December 27, 1940 | July 1, 1947 |
| Naber, William H. | January 20, 1941 | March 31, 1947 |
| Nickels, Violet M. | October 16, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| O'Bryan, Roland F. | June 11, 1946 | July 31, 1947 |
| O'Connor, Florence A. | February 16, 1942 | July 31, 1947 |
| Odom, June G. | July 16, 1945 | June 30, 1947 |
| Oliver, Nelda K. | February 14, 1944 | June 21, 1946 |
| Olson, Josephine K. | October 10, 1940 | January 16, 1945 |
| Osborn, Evalyn M. | October 11, 1940 | March 10, 1946 |
| Paine, Isabelle A. | April 19, 1944 | March 22, 1946 |
| Palman, Morris | October 17, 1940 | October 26, 1945 |
| Pearce, Frederick L. | October 25, 1940 | February 25, 1944 |
| Pehlman, Carl E. | November 7, 1940 | November 12, 1945 |
| Peters, Anna B. | October 14, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Peters, Dorothy M. | March 23, 1945 | December 31, 1946 |
| Peterson, Vivian L. | May 11, 1942 | March 8, 1946 |
| Pfeifer, Margaret M. | January 5, 1942 | July 31, 1947 |
| Pronto, Marie T. | November 22, 1940 | January 22, 1946 |
| Ramey, Nettie E. | November 11, 1943 | July 11, 1947 |
| Rash, Lauren E. | May 12, 1941 | November 19, 1942 |
| Reesor, Ola | October 19, 1942 | July 31, 1947 |
| Reilly, Lillian A. | June 10, 1943 | August 5, 1947 |
| Reisch, Susanne M. | September 1, 1943 | October 12, 1945 |
| Rice, Abigail | December 14, 1942 | January 4, 1945 |
| Riddel, Marie A. | January 10, 1945 | January 6, 1946 |
| Ruddell, Marie L. | February 16, 1942 | May 12, 1946 |
| Rudolph, Roy H. | October 21, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Ryan, Imelda J. | July 8, 1942 | November 22, 1946 |
| Ryde, Albert P. | October 30, 1940 | August 1, 1947 |
| Samuel, H. Gene | January 14, 1941 | February 28, 1946 |
| Sankey, Katherine C. | June 1, 1943 | July 14, 1944 |

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

| Name | Entered on duty | Left |
|---|---|---|
| Sanner, Marjorie | April 8, 1941 | January 31, 1946 |
| Sargeant, Elma A. | October 18, 1943 | December 14, 1945 |
| Saylor, Alva J. | February 16, 1942 | February 23, 1943 |
| Schienle, Carlyne K. | August 12, 1943 | December 5, 1944 |
| Scott, Oren E. | March 4, 1946 | March 1, 1948 |
| Shaw, M. Clarice | September 1, 1942 | July 29, 1944 |
| Simpson, Cecil C. | October 18, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Simpson, Maridall | July 1, 1943 | September 21, 1944 |
| Spille, Fred S. | June 17, 1942 | August 30, 1947 |
| Stahl, Anita | February 11, 1942 | July 18, 1944 |
| Sullivan, Frances E. | August 1, 1942 | February 28, 1947 |
| Sullivan, Helyn S. | December 1, 1942 | June 30, 1947 |
| Swope, Marian L. | January 14, 1944 | September 28, 1945 |
| Taylor, Ruby B. | October 16, 1940 | October 4, 1943 |
| Thomas, Velma H. | November 1, 1943 | December 27, 1945 |
| Thompson, Lois M. | February 15, 1945 | March 21, 1946 |
| Thon, Ann | January 2, 1942 | July 31, 1947 |
| Todd, Edna B. | October 15, 1940 | July 28, 1946 |
| Vanlandingham, Faye I. | June 2, 1944 | December 13, 1946 |
| Vickers, Emory H. | October 31, 1940 | July 11, 1947 |
| Wallace, Myra B. | January 2, 1942 | February 1, 1946 |
| Weiler, Joseph J. | October 25, 1940 | July 31, 1947 |
| Wheatfill, Fern G. | March 28, 1944 | June 30, 1947 |
| Williamson, Frances L. | November 12, 1943 | August 2, 1945 |
| Wise, Leona L. | March 22, 1943 | April 18, 1946 |
| Wolf, Edwin C. | April 1, 1941 | March 31, 1948 |
| Zoch, James E. | February 2, 1946 | June 30, 1947 |
| Zoch, Wanda E. | November 25, 1940 | March 31, 1948 |

CHICAGO OFFICE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abrams, Rose J. | May 4, 1944 | September 5, 1944 |
| Anderson, Esther | December 27, 1940 | June 30, 1947 |
| Askin, Eleanor L. | February 16, 1943 | March 31, 1946 |
| Barber, Edna S. | July 26, 1943 | May 31, 1947 |
| Beeskow, Elizabeth M. | April 28, 1942 | August 1, 1947 |
| Bitterli, Arthur C. | October 27, 1940 | July 1, 1947 |
| Blanchard, Winifred A. | October 28, 1940 | December 1, 1942 |
| Brill, Shirley | January 24, 1944 | October 7, 1946 |

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

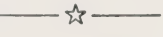
SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

| Name | Entered on duty | Left |
|---|---|---|
| Carlson, Ann | October 26, 1940 | May 25, 1947 |
| Carro, Evelyn L. | April 8, 1944 | July 31, 1946 |
| Connors, Nancy M. | October 5, 1942 | September 18, 1943 |
| Daley, Clara M. | May 16, 1942 | February 17, 1946 |
| Daugherty, Margaret | May 10, 1941 | February 20, 1946 |
| Dubil, Sophia L. | February 19, 1942 | August 31, 1944 |
| Duffy, Jeanne C. | October 16, 1942 | November 9, 1945 |
| Dungan, Seville I. | April 1, 1942 | July 2, 1947 |
| Dwyer, Dulcie B. | December 30, 1940 | April 21, 1946 |
| Erbach, Elsie E. | October 29, 1940 | January 6, 1943 |
| Esterly, Mabel | April 10, 1942 | October 7, 1946 |
| Gembolish, Marie S. | October 22, 1940 | June 30, 1947 |
| Graffy, Madeline C. | October 28, 1940 | July 1, 1947 |
| Hailman, Harriet C. | October 10, 1940 | September 12, 1942 |
| Hamalian, Elizabeth M. | November 18, 1940 | February 20, 1943 |
| Hanson, Olive G. | December 6, 1942 | May 31, 1947 |
| Holcomb, Mary J. | December 1, 1942 | November 9, 1944 |
| Jung, Matilda H. | March 3, 1943 | November 23, 1945 |
| Kaeser, Dolores M. | July 1, 1944 | October 17, 1946 |
| Kaminsky, Lillian | April 19, 1944 | September 23, 1945 |
| Kelly, Margaret H. | July 30, 1941 | November 27, 1943 |
| Kerwin, Mae W. | June 17, 1942 | September 30, 1946 |
| Kinney, Marie W. | January 18, 1943 | July 4, 1947 |
| Korsland, Olga M. | May 12, 1942 | June 30, 1947 |
| Lacey, Clyde M. | June 30, 1945 | June 30, 1947 |
| Litzkow, Elaine R. | March 2, 1943 | February 1, 1946 |
| McMahon, Mary | March 14, 1941 | January 25, 1944 |
| Mason, Lillian W. | October 10, 1940 | October 1, 1942 |
| Mitchell, Lucille M. | July 27, 1942 | November 10, 1944 |
| Norton, Mary B. | May 3, 1944 | July 31, 1946 |
| Orlich, Mary | April 10, 1944 | June 24, 1946 |
| Parker, Elnor E. | February 18, 1945 | October 7, 1946 |
| Peri, Marie F. | August 20, 1942 | October 31, 1945 |

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

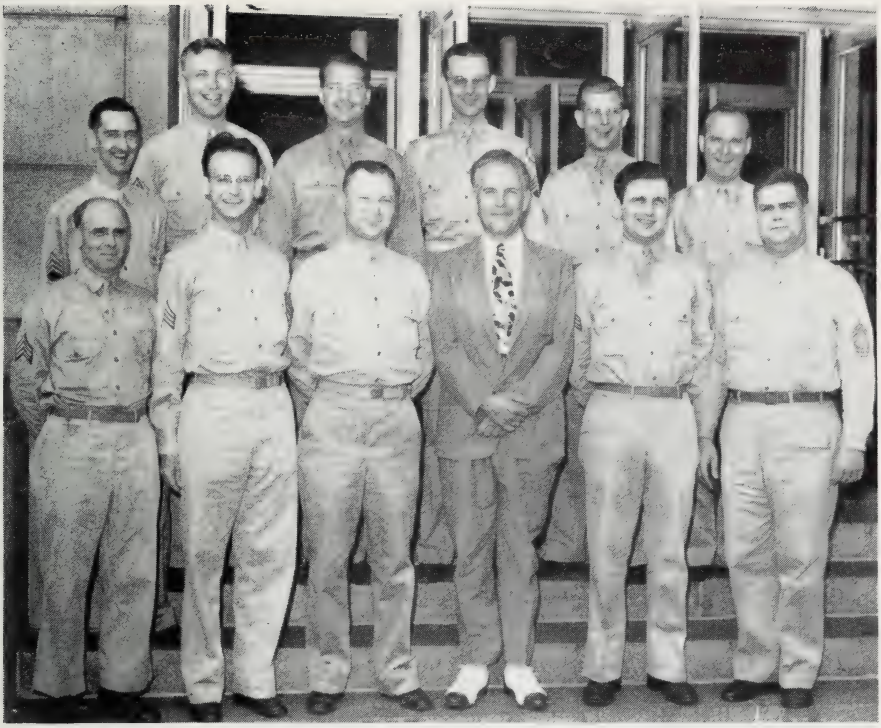
CHICAGO OFFICE

| Name | Entered on duty | Left |
|---|---|---|
| Plummer, Marie E. | July 6, 1942 | May 31, 1945 |
| Reszel, Antoinette L. | March 20, 1941 | July 1, 1947 |
| Riggs, Rosemary E. | October 12, 1940 | July 7, 1942 |
| Ringler, Lucille | January 2, 1942 | February 8, 1944 |
| Rogers, Eileen M. | May 18, 1942 | May 9, 1947 |
| Rubin, Betty C. | March 1, 1944 | May 5, 1945 |
| Russell, Helen L. | August 24, 1942 | January 9, 1946 |
| Rynder, Mary A. | March 9, 1942 | February 1, 1946 |
| Salavatore, Lucille D. | February 19, 1943 | February 22, 1946 |
| Sarbacker, Kathryn M. | July 9, 1945 | February 21, 1946 |
| Saunders, Anne E. | July 13, 1942 | March 17, 1946 |
| Schenden, Marguerite | July 16, 1942 | March 31, 1946 |
| Sheehan, Raymond P. | October 8, 1940 | March 11, 1946 |
| Smithwick, Eleanor L. | January 2, 1942 | January 27, 1946 |
| Snoddy, Mildred O. | November 18, 1943 | September 30, 1946 |
| Stautis, Helen V. | January 13, 1941 | February 18, 1943 |
| Stephenson, Marie A. | November 17, 1943 | September 16, 1945 |
| Stogdell, Clarence L. | September 27, 1943 | October 18, 1944 |
| Swain, J. D. | August 18, 1945 | May 9, 1947 |
| Torrey, Edith | July 27, 1942 | May 15, 1946 |
| Vinje, Hulda A. | December 21, 1942 | January 30, 1946 |
| Von Langworth, Gladys S. | November 15, 1940 | August 22, 1942 |
| Walsh, May L. | March 14, 1941 | January 24, 1944 |
| Wasilewski, Mabel N. | February 1, 1945 | July 12, 1946 |
| Wennerberg, Chester C. | January 12, 1942 | September 14, 1944 |
| Wheeler, Darlene B. | December 16, 1940 | May 17, 1946 |
| Winters, Helen M. | January 2, 1942 | February 2, 1947 |



### *Speaking of Patriots!*

What was probably the Nation's record in "family action" in volunteering for induction into military service occurred in the case of the five Harkless brothers of Peoria—Burrell, Weldon, John, Leonard and Fred. The five brothers, part of a family of fourteen children, all volunteered at one time and reported for induction on May 6, 1941.



ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER PHOTO

## STATE DIRECTOR AND ENLISTED DETACHMENT OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

**The above photo was taken just prior to the transfer of the enlisted detachment (except Sergeants Bailey, Lau, Musialek and Smith) to the Army Finance School at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Shown, left to right, front row, are: Sgt. Jay W. Bailey, Sgt. William H. Pronto, Sgt. Walter Ignatchuk, Colonel Armstrong, Sgt. Walton Leach, M/Sgt. James E. Zoch; rear row, left to right, are: S/Sgt. John R. Egan, T/Sgt. Francis W. Lorman, Sgt. Donald F. Lau, S/Sgt. Charles A. Lucas, Sgt. Robert Noesges, T/Sgt. Clifford S. L. Griffin. Other enlisted men who were members of the detachment at the time, but not present for the photo were: T/Sgt. Vincent H. Egan, T/Sgt. Harold R. Smith, Sgt. George W. Donnelly, Sgt. Stanley Musialek.**

## ENLISTED DETACHMENT

Fifteen enlisted men of the Finance Department and the Quartermaster Corps of the Illinois National Guard were inducted into Federal service on October 10, 1940, and assigned to the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division of Illinois State Headquarters. They were:

M/Sgt. Harry D. Melcher, FD*†
M/Sgt. James E. Zoch, FD*†
T/Sgt. Vincent H. Egan, FD*
T/Sgt. Clifford S. L. Griffin, FD*‡
T/Sgt. Francis W. Lorman, FD†
T/Sgt. Harold R. Smith, QMC
S/Sgt. John R. Egan†
S/Sgt. Charles A. Lucas
Sgt. Jay W. Bailey, QMC†
Sgt. George W. Donnelly, FD
Sgt. Walter Ignatchuk, QMC*†
Sgt. Walton Leach, QMC*
Sgt. Stanley Musialek
Sgt. Robert Moesges, FD*
Sgt. William H. Pronto, FD*

In the early days of organization, these men toiled from fifteen to eighteen hours a day—frequently more—receiving, packing and shipping countless forms, office equipment and supplies for the various local and appeal boards in the State. They also performed administrative and clerical duties concerning the pay of civilian personnel, travel of local and appeal board members, preparation of purchase orders and vouchering of all accounts. Several of the enlisted men supervised civilian employes in the performance of their duties in the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division.

The original group of enlisted men served faithfully until August 30, 1943 when all except Sergeants Bailey, Musialek and Smith were transferred to Army Finance School at Fort Benjamin Harrison for service with the Army Ground Forces. Subsequently, a number of them were promoted and served overseas. Sergeants Melcher and Lorman were graduated from Officers Candidate School, commissioned and returned to duty at Illinois State Headquarters. Sergeant Smith was later discharged because of physical disability, and Sergeant Musialek was released because of being over age. Sergeant Bailey enlisted in the Regular Army in November of 1945, but continued with State Headquarters until February of 1947, at which time he was transferred to duty with Fifth Army Headquarters in Chicago.

Subsequent to the transfer of the original group listed above, three other enlisted men reported for duty at State Headquarters:

Sgt. Donald F. Lau, who reported on November 23, 1942 and served in the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division until December 1, 1943, at which time he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps Officers Candidate School at Camp Lee, Virginia.

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* Served overseas.
† Awarded Army Commendation Ribbon for work with Selective Service.
‡ Awarded Purple Heart Medal for wounds in action in Europe.

Sgt. William P. Butcher, an attorney in civilian life, who reported on May 1, 1944 and assisted the State Legal Officer until he was transferred to Fifth Army Headquarters in July of 1945.

Corp. Francis M. Thompson, a veteran of the Canadian Army in World War I, who reported on October 8, 1942 and functioned in the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division until April 3, 1943, when he was released on his request for discharge because of being over the current military age.

## ORGANIZATION OF STAFF FUNCTIONS

From the outset, the administration of Selective Service in Illinois was under the direction of the State Director whose office was located at Springfield. At first, nine divisions were established at the Springfield office, functioning under the immediate supervision of Assistant State Director Leigh N. Bittinger, each Division Chief being responsible State-wide for the proper accomplishments of the functions assigned to his partciular division.

In Cook County, the branch office operated under the supervision of Assistant State Director Louis A. Boening, four Section Chiefs serving as coordinators on the various functions.

Colonel Bittinger served as Assistant State Director until October 12, 1941, on which date he was advanced to the position of Deputy State Director. After his resignation on November 26, 1941—to become Superintendent of The Chicago Home for Incurables—Col. Clay M. Donner was appointed Executive Officer.

Late in 1942, State Director Armstrong deemed it advisable to reorganize his staff in the interest of increased efficiency. His reorganization, effective on November 7, 1942, established two Departments and twelve Divisions. In the accompanying listing, the Chiefs of the various divisions are listed from the beginning of the Selective Service program.

## STATE HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

### DEPARTMENTS

***Operations Department—***

Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E, Deputy State Director. This department included the activities concerned with registration, classification, manpower calls and functional operations of Local Boards.

***Administrative Department—***

Col. Victor A. Kleber, AGD., Deputy State Director. This department included the activities concerned with personnel, finance and procurement, legal matters, physical examination procedure, field inspections, public relations and general administrative procedure.

## DIVISIONS

***Finance, Procurement and Supply Division—***

*Chiefs:* Lt. Col. Wm. A. Rodger, FD, from October 10, 1940 to May 12, 1947

Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, FD, from May 12, 1947 to September 31, 1947

*Duties:*

1. Preparation of the budget to cover fiscal requirements;
2. Obligation of all funds for necessary purchases and other expenditures, including rents and payrolls, authorized by the State Director;
3. Procurement of furniture, equipment and supplies;
4. Leasing of and alterations on all leased property;
5. Arrangements for necessary transportation for registrants and Selective Service personnel;
6. Arrangement for meals and lodging for registrants forwarded for physical examination and/or induction;
7. Preparation of vouchers for payment of rents, furniture, equipment and supplies;
8. Maintenance, including protection, of all Federally-owned automobiles and other property under the care of the Illinois Selective Service System;
9. Maintenance of a comprehensive accounting system;
10. Until May 17, 1943, this division handled payrolls for compensated personnel. This function was then transferred to the Personnel Division.

***Personnel Division—***

*Chiefs:* Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., from October 10, 1940 to October 29, 1946

Mr. Waldo J. McCoy from November 4, 1946 to August 29, 1947

*Assistant Chief for Cook County:* Mr. Edwin H. Felt

*Duties:*

1. Procurement and assignment of all compensated civilian non-executive personnel necessary for the operation of State Headquarters, Local Boards and Boards of Appeal;
2. Maintenance of records of compensated civilian personnel;
3. Preparation of compensated civilian employes payrolls (and also certification of same after May 17, 1943) for transmission to the Finance Officer, United States Army, Chicago;

4. Liaison with the United States Civil Service Commission on matters pertaining to the employment of civilian compensated personnel;
5. Responsibility for sales of war and victory bonds and maintenance of records of same.

***Registration Division—***

*Chief:* Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf.

*Duties:*

1. Liaison with election officials in connection with First Registration;
2. Supervisory management of subsequent registrations;
3. Advice to Local Boards on registration and processing of registration cards;
4. Clearance of out-of-State and out-of-Board-area registration cards;
5. Liaison with prisons, jails and insane asylums in connection with registration of inmates of such institutions;
6. Maintenance of State Headquarters registration records.

***Occupational Deferment Division—***

*Chief:* Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E.

*Duties:*

1. Advice to Local Boards on all occupational deferments including scientific engineers and professional students; (NOTE: This division handled agricultural deferment matters in the early part of the program. This function was later transferred to another division.)
2. Issuance of policies in regard to replacement schedules and advice and assistance to employers in the preparation thereof.
3. Processing of all industrial employment certification forms;
4. Participation in instructional meetings of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, Chicago Association of Commerce and other industrial groups on the subject of industrial occupational deferment;
5. Processing of deferment requests for physicians, dentists and veterinarians certified by the Procurement and Assignment Service;
6. Advice to Local Boards on registrants' requests for permits to leave the United States.

***Dependency Classification Division—***

*Chief:* Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf.

*Duties:*

1. Advice to Local Boards on interpretation of regulations pertaining to dependency classifications;
2. Assistance to Local Boards in obtaining special dependency investigations;

3. Coordinator in classifications of penal institution inmates requesting parole for the purpose of entering the armed forces.
4. Liaison with Special Panel Boards, penal institutions and the Illinois Board of Pardons and Paroles.

***Agricultural Division—***

*Chief:* Prof. Robert C. Ross.
*Advisor:* Prof. Paul E. Johnston.

*Duties:* (NOTE: Agricultural deferments became such an important and voluminous part of occupational deferments that a special Division was set up on August 2, 1943 to deal exclusively with agricultural deferment problems.)

1. Advise State Director on Agricultural deferment policies and status of agricultural employment and production in Illinois;
2. Advise Local Boards on agricultural deferment matters;
3. Liaison with agricultural associations, United States Department of Agriculture War Boards, the Extension Service, farm bureaus, farm advisers, and other agricultural agencies, regarding agricultural deferment policies;
4. Preparation of Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire used for obtaining evidence necessary in connection with agricultural deferment claims;
5. Recommendations on applications for release from armed forces because of agricultural necessity.

***Manpower Division—***

*Chiefs:*

Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, from October 10, 1940 to September 1, 1942
Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Inf., from September 1, 1942 to January 29, 1947
Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, from February 1, 1947 to May 12, 1947

*Duties:*

1. Apportioning of manpower calls received from the National Director to Local Boards;
2. Liaison with the Armed Forces Induction Station in connection with manpower calls;
3. Processing of transfers for physical examination and/or induction;
4. Advice to Local Boards on classification of aliens; processing of forms for such aliens;
5. Advice to Local Boards on classification of conscientious objectors; processing orders for conscientious objectors to report to camps of work of national importance;

6. Advice to Local Boards on classification of ministers of religion and divinity students;
7. Maintenance of induction records, including statistics.

***Medical Division—***

*State Medical Officers:*

Lt. Col. Lester S. Johnson, MC, from October 10, 1940 to March 5, 1941
Maj. Corwin S. Mayes, MC, from April 1, 1941 to September 14, 1941
Lt. Col. E. Mann Hartlett, MC, from September 29, 1941 to June 1, 1944
Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, MC, from June 1, 1944 to January 15, 1946
Capt. Earl H. Blair, MC, from January 16, 1946 to March 26, 1946

*Duties:*

1. Assistance in obtaining the voluntary services of physicians and dentists necessary in the operation of Selective Service in Illinois;
2. Supervision and coordination of physical examinations, and liaison with, Local Boards and Group Examining Physicians and Dentists and Medical Advisory Boards;
3. Interpretation of and advice on regulations pertaining to physical examination of registrants;
4. Advice to Local Boards on classification of physicians, dentists and veterinarians and students for these professions;
5. Liaison with the Procurement and Assignment Service on matters pertaining to the availability of physicians, dentists and veterinarians for military service; processing of forms submitted in this connection;
6. Operation of Medical Survey Program (Dr. David Slight, Director, and Lt. John E. Egdorf, Assistant Director);
7. Processing of registrants selected for correction of physical defects through the Governor's Rehabilitation Program.

***Field Division—***

*Chiefs:*

Col. Leigh N. Bittinger, from October 15, 1940 to October 12, 1941
Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, from October 12, 1941 to August 31, 1942
Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, from August 31, 1942 to December 8, 1944

*Assistant Chiefs:*

Capt. Norman W. Smith, Spec., Ass't at Chicago from August 31, 1942 to July 29, 1944
Lt. Col. E. I. Edwards, QMC, Ass't from December 8, 1944 to April 14, 1947

*Duties:*

1. Assignment and direction of Field Officers;



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2. Training, assignment and direction of Field Auditors;
3. Maintenance of Local Board inspection records;
(NOTE: Field Auditors operating in the downstate area had their base station at Springfield; those operating in Cook County were based at Chicago.)

***Legal Division—***

*State Legal Officers:*

Maj. Baird Helfrich, JAGD, from October 10, 1940 to March 1, 1944
Capt. Earl R. Stege, CMP, from March 1, 1944 to April 24, 1946

*Duties:*

1. Advice to State Director, Staff, Local Boards, Boards of Appeal, and Government Appeal Agents on legal questions pertaining to the Selective Service regulations;
2. Processing of appeal cases passing through State Headquarters;
3. Advice to Local Boards on classification of moral basis (Class IV-F, Moral);
4. Processing of transfers for classification;
5. Maintenance of records, including statistics, on delinquents;
6. Liaison with and assistance to United States Attorneys in cases involving violations of the Selective Training and Service Act and regulations;
7. Clearance of files of conscientious objector claimants granted hearings by hearing officers in United States Attorneys' offices;
8. Supervision of procurement of Government Appeal Agents and Advisory Boards for Registrants—including maintenance of records pertaining to their service;
9. Liaison with Government Appeal Agents and Boards of Appeals;
10. Liaison with State and Local Bar Associations.

***Veterans' Assistance Division—***

*Chief:* Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC

*Assistant Chief for Cook County:*

Lt. Comdr. William S. Bishop, USNR

*Duties:*

1. Instructional and coordinating contact with Local Boards and Reemployment Committeemen on matters regarding reemployment of veterans;
2. Conduct regional meetings on reemployment matters;
3. Assistance in establishment of local information and employment centers for veterans;

4. Liaison with United States Employment Service;
5. Liaison with United States Attorneys in connection with troublesome reemployment cases;
6. Direct contact with employers, where necessary, in efforts to obtain reemployment for veterans without resort to Federal courts;
7. Supplying of officer-speakers to organizations desiring explanations of Selective Service law and policies pertaining to reemployment of veterans;
8. Processing of requests for discharge from armed forces when State Director's recommendation was requested;
9. Advice to Local Boards on classification of veterans.

***Public Relations Division—***

*Chiefs:*

Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, QMC, from October 10, 1940 to March 12, 1943
Col. Victor A. Kleber, Spec., from March 12, 1943 to April 14, 1947

*Duties:*

1. Preparation and distribution of State Headquarters publicity releases to press and radio;
2. Arrangements for and preparation of radio broadcasts;
3. Editing of "CHATS," State Headquarters' house organ (originally named, "Selective Service News");
4. Liaison with press and radio;
5. Handling of public requests for lists of registrants, confidential information pertaining to registrants, and general information pertaining to Selective Service.

## CHICAGO OFFICE

While the State Director spent the bulk of his time at State Headquarters, Springfield, the fact that the majority of registrants in Illinois were located in Cook County made it necessary for him to maintain a branch office at Chicago. Ordinarily, he spent an average of two days a week at the Chicago office, which was organized along lines similar to Springfield. All Chicago activities were coordinated with and functioned under the State Headquarters office at Springfield, the central point of administration for the State.

When the Chicago office was first established, it was temporarily under the supervision of Major (later Colonel) Stanley R. McNeil, AGD. The position of Assistant State Director in charge of Cook County was created and, through the Governor's recommendation, Mr. Louis A. Boening (Lieutenant Colonel, Illinois Reserve Militia) was appointed to the post on October 10, 1940. Colonel Boening continued to head the Chicago office until

October 31, 1945, at which time he resigned to become general sales manager for the Revere Camera Company, Chicago.

Following Colonel Boening's resignation, Colonel McNeil, as Executive Officer, assumed charge of the Chicago office and continued in that responsibility until May 30, 1947, when he was retired for physical disability. Subsequently, Mr. Edwin H. Felt was placed in charge and remained in such position until the termination of Selective Service.

In addition to his duties as Executive Officer, Colonel McNeil was in charge of the Classification and Induction Sections, as well as serving as counsel on Selective Service matters in general.

Occupational deferment matters in Cook County were originally handled by Maj. Howard G. Wade, Ord.; upon his transfer to National Headquarters on August 1, 1941, he was succeeded by Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel, C of E who continued in the Occupational Deferment Section until June 16, 1942, the date of his transfer to the Office of Secretary of War. Major Harry W. Taylor, C of E, then assumed charge of the Section, Captain John B. Morgan, C of E, becoming his assistant on September 4, 1942. On August 7, 1944, Captain Peter N. Martin of the Manpower Division in the Springfield office was transferred to Chicago and assigned to duty in both the Occupational Deferment and Field Sections.

Prior to his transfer to Springfield in November of 1942, Col. Victor A. Kleber was in charge of the Registration and Public Relations Sections, these functions being taken over by Capt. Norman W. Smith who, in addition, served as Assistant Chief of the Field Division until July 29, 1944 when he was transferred for overseas duty.

From the outset to the termination of Selective Service, compensated clerical personnel in Cook County were under the supervision of Mr. Edwin H. Felt who, in addition, served as an Administrative Assistant to the State Director.

When the Selective Service program first commenced in Illinois, the 361 Local Boards had to be furnished with forms, stationery and other supplies on short notice. Because 180 Boards were concentrated in Cook County alone, it was deemed advisable to set up supply facilities in the Chicago office. Accordingly, First Lieutenant (later Major) Fred W. Jacobi was assigned to the Supply Section. That phase of the Chicago organization was discontinued in March of 1943, by transfer to the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division at Springfield.

## NAVY AND MARINE CORPS LIAISON

From the very beginning of the Selective Service program, cooperation between the System in Illinois and the Navy (which also had jurisdiction over the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard) was always of the highest order.

In the early days, liaison between the System and the Navy was readily handled by the State Director or a member of his staff. As the Navy manpower requirements rose, however, the Navy found it advisable to assign one of its officers to the Illinois State Director for the primary purpose of handling all Navy liaison matters connected with the System, at the same time making the officer available for any special work which the State Director might assign consistent with the primary duties of the officer.

Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, a Chicago transportation executive and veteran of World War I, officially reported for duty with the State Director on July 1, 1941 and remained with State Headquarters until his release from active duty on December 31, 1945. Commander Eden, prior to his official assignment, was already somewhat familiar with Illinois State Headquarters procedure for he had spent several weeks at the Headquarters in September and October of 1940, giving his personal assistance to help organize the System in this State. His regular assignment as Navy Liaison Officer was therefore doubly welcome.

After America entered World War II as an active participant, the Navy manpower requirements rose still higher, and Lt. (later Lt. Comdr.) William S. Bishop, USNR, also a veteran of 1917-18 and formerly the well-known conductor of the column, "The Soldier's Friend," in the Chicago Herald-American, was assigned to Illinois as Assistant Navy Liaison Officer, with duty station at Chicago.

These two officers maintained close contact with the Navy recruiting stations and other Navy installations and rendered valuable service both to their own branch of service and to the Selective Service System. In addition, Commander Eden served as a field officer, visiting and counseling many Local Boards throughout the State. When America's victory appeared certain and the armed forces began discharging men in volume, Commander Bishop was appointed Assistant Chief of the Veterans Assistance Division and aided immeasurably in the achievement of the System's outstanding service to veterans in Cook County. Commander Bishop was relieved from active duty on December 31, 1945.

The Marine Corps likewise established its own liaison when, on April 9, 1943, it assigned Capt. (later Major) James C. Foster, USMCR, a veteran of Marine Corps service in the First World War and, at the time of his reactivation, a prominent steel manufacturing executive of Sterling, Illinois, to State Headquarters as Marine Corps Liaison Officer. Major Foster carried on constant and effective liaison between the System and the Marine Corps recruiting stations. In addition, through the cooperation of Marine Corps Headquarters,

he served the State Director as an administrative assistant and also rendered valuable special service in the Field Division.

During Major Foster's period of service as Marine Corps Liaison Officer, Illinois provided (both by enlistments and inductions) 14,339 men of military age to the Marine Corps. Additionally, 3,680 seventeen-year olds who enlisted in the Corps brought the total Illinois contribution to the Marine Corps up to 18,018 for the period. Major Foster was relieved from active duty on July 18, 1946.

The following figures—covering the period from September 16, 1940 through December 31, 1945—show the relative manpower contributions of Illinois to the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard:

| | Inductions | Enlistments | Total Credits (Men) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army | 504,875 | 134,682 | 639,557 |
| Navy | 95,682 | 122,757 | 218,439 |
| Marine Corps | 14,168 | 17,755 | 31,923 |
| Coast Guard | 1,248 | 10,272 | 11,520 |
| TOTALS | 615,973 | 285,466 | 901,439 |

Subsequent inductions and enlistments brought Illinois' manpower contribution up to 910,448 men by January 31, 1947. This was augmented by the enlistment of 19,850 women in the armed forces.

## SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

A number of the officers were given special assignments which did not normally come under the domain of any of the major organized divisions of State Headquarters. These assignments were:

*Senior Military Officer:*

Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, from October 17, 1940 to August 31, 1942
Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E, from September 1, 1942 to October 15, 1946
Col. Victor A. Kleber, Spec., from October 16, 1946 to April 14, 1947
Chicago Office—Col. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD, from September 27, 1940 to May 20, 1947

*Military Adjutant:*

Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., from October 7, 1940 to November 15, 1946

*Navy Liaison Officer:*

Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, from July 1, 1941 to December 31, 1945

*Ass't Navy Liaison Officer:*

Lt. Comdr. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR, from July 15, 1942 to December 31, 1945
Liaison Officer from December 31, 1945 to March 4, 1946

*Marine Corps Liaison Officer:*

Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR, from April 9, 1943 to May 16, 1946

*Savings Bonds Officer:*

Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., from October 7, 1940 to November 15, 1946

CHICAGO OFFICE—Col. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD, from September 27, 1940 to May 20, 1947

*Records Disposal Officer:*

Maj. George W. Biggerstaff, Inf., from July 16, 1945 to August 1 1946

Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, FD, from August 1, 1946 to August 31, 1947

CHICAGO OFFICE—Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Inf., DSC., from July 16, 1945 to November 27, 1945

CHICAGO OFFICE—Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor, C of E., from November 27, 1945 to May 2, 1947



## GENERAL HERSHEY HONORED BY ILLINOIS PERSONNEL

As a tribute to his superb leadership, the entire personnel of the Illinois Selective Service System honored Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, with a testimonial dinner held in Chicago on May 29, 1942. More than 1,100 persons attended the dinner. Honor guests shown in the picture on the next page are: Col. Chester L. Fordney, USMCR, commanding the U. S. Marine Corps station at Chicago; Maj. Gen. George C. Grunert, USA, commanding general of the 6th Corps Area; Gov. Dwight H. Green; General Hershey; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service; Capt. E. A. Lofquist, USN, representing Adm. John Downes, commandant of the Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes. Colonel Armstrong was the toastmaster for the dinner.

At this testimonial meeting, the State Director's own Post of The American Legion—Square Post No. 232 of Chicago—presented Colonel Armstrong with a stand of the National Colors on behalf of those attending the dinner.

The Selective Service Mural at the rear of the speakers was painted by the well-known Chicago painter, J. Z. Allen, for Chicago Local Board 144.



GENERAL HERSHEY HONORED BY ILLINOIS PERSONNEL *(See preceding page)*

CHAPTER VI

# LOCAL BOARDS

## SELECTION OF MEMBERS

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 required that every Member of a Local Board must:

1. Be a citizen of the United States;
2. Reside in the county in which his Local Board has jurisdiction;
3. Be a civilian (not a member of the land or naval forces of the United States;
4. Not be subject to induction under Selective Service (before the induction age limit was reduced, all Local Board Members had to be thirty-eight years of age or older. Later on, when Congress reduced the induction age limit, vacancies on Local Boards were filled by younger men, many of whom had served in the armed forces of the Nation).

In the early part of the Selective Service program in Illinois, Local Boards were composed of three members each. (After Pearl Harbor, this number was increased to five so as to assure a minimum of three members being present at every board meeting.) The urgent problem of the State Director at the outset was to obtain reputable Illinois citizens to serve as Members of the 361 Local Boards which were to be established throughout the entire State.

While the average citizen is highly patriotic, America was at peace at the outset of Selective Service, and no man properly could have been censured for any unwillingness to sacrifice considerable personal time and risk incurring the ill will of some of his neighbors by service on a Local Board. Yet, the citizens of Illinois responded nobly when called upon to render special service on behalf of their Nation's mobilization of manpower.

Because State Director Armstrong had formerly served as Illinois Department Commander of the American Legion, he had achieved personal acquaintanceship not only with countless veterans of World War I (in The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled World War Veterans, United Spanish American War Veterans, and others) but also with numerous prominent citizens without veteran affiliation. His appeal for volunteers was therefore directed to the veterans' organizations, service groups such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and others, Chambers of Commerce, farm organizations, civic groups and the labor unions, both A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Citizens of the United States are, under the Constitution, all on an equal basis without regard to nationality, race, religion, politics or special affiliations. The selection of Local Board Members, therefore, presented the problem of elimination of Board control by any special group—to prevent

any public criticism, just or unjust, because of preponderance of Members of a Board belonging to any individual group.

Because the State Director had made his recommendations with "equalization of representation" in mind, complaints as to favoritism or prejudice on the part of a Local Board were rare indeed and, if raised, were very easily answered. Any man who was known to be politically active was automatically rejected as a possibility for Board membership. In any case where an already appointed Board Member became politically active after his appointment, his resignation was requested and obtained. The general policies which were maintained reduced political charges to a minimum and enabled the State Director to refute successfully any occasional charge of political favoritism on the part of some Local Board.

After lists of prospective Members were obtained, each prospect was sent a questionnaire requesting information as to his willingness to service, his ability to devote the necessary time for Selective Service duties, the nature of his business or profession, prior military service, if any, his political, club, society or labor union affiliations. From the information received in the questionnaire, the State Director was able to select tentative Board Members who were over the current military age limits, to make proper political division in each Board, and to insure against domination of any Board through political, religious or racial preponderance.

At the American Legion National Convention in Boston during the latter part of September, 1940, Lt. Gov. John Stelle discussed with the newly-appointed State Director the matter of appointments to membership on Local Boards. Governor Stelle felt that the majority of the members should be veterans of previous wars—because of their familiarity with military procedure and their special interest in national defense—and that the Board membership should reflect an equitable representation of the various aspects of each community. He furthermore stated that there should be, to the greatest extent possible, an equal division of the two major political parties—in order that actual or suspected political favoritism be eliminated. State Director Armstrong heartily agreed with the principles expressed by Governor Stelle.

A few weeks later, after Governor Horner passed away, Governor Stelle called a meeting in Springfield of downstate district and post commanders and other leaders of The American Legion for the purpose of obtaining names of citizens for appointment to Local Board membership. This was done because (1) both Governor Stelle and State Director Armstrong were very active in affairs of the Illinois Department of the Legion and knew the veterans organization leaders personally; (2) these veterans were well acquainted with the citizens in their own communities, and (3) the veterans could be depended on for the immediate action which was urgently needed at the time. A similar meeting was called in the Engineering Building, 205

West Wacker Drive, Chicago, to obtain recommendations for Members of Local Boards in Cook County.

Since not all of those recommended as the result of these meetings were able to serve, and because a number of Boards were not completed, it was therefore necessary to obtain additional Members. Fortunately, the annual State-wide meeting of the Commanders and Adjutants of The American Legion was scheduled for Springfield on October 19 and 20, 1940 and, with the assistance of the Legion leaders, all Boards were completed.

At all meetings, the veterans were told of the qualifications needed for appointment to Local Board membership and that the Governor (who was responsible for the submission of recommendations to the President) would not consider any man who was politically active—that is, a man who held public office or who was an active candidate for such office.

These meetings provided the names of veterans and other substantial citizens in each community wherein a Local Board had been established. After the selected names had been processed in the State Director's office (with full consideration as to political affiliation, race and creed), they were presented to Governor Stelle for approval, following which action they were forwarded to National Selective Service Headquarters in Washington for appointment by the President.

The same basic procedure was followed on subsequent lists of prospective appointees as Local Board Members, as well as on other volunteer positions for which the President made the appointments. The Governor, having been assured that his policies with reference to selection of recommendations had been and would be followed, delegated the authority for such recommendations to the State Director.

Because of their familiarity with military procedure, every effort was made to obtain the maximum number of veterans of previous wars as Local Board Members. Approximately 70% of the Illinois Local Board Members were veterans. They were men of various creeds, races and political groups, who were engaged in industry, business services and agriculture. Many of them were executives in important corporations.

In the beginning—because of the urgency for speed in organizing the Local Boards—recommendations for appointments as Local Board Members were sent in without consulting the potential appointees. It developed, however, that some of the potential appointees felt that they could not or should not serve on Local Boards, and it was therefore necessary to submit new names to Washington. In one county, twenty-three appointments were required before a three-man Local Board was obtained. After the basic set-up had been completed, recommendations were made only after each individual had been contacted and had signified his willingness to serve.

In obtaining replacements made necessary by additions to Boards, death, resignation or other reason, it became the policy to request recommendations

from the original Members of the Local Boards. This was done to insure full cooperation and harmonious procedure at the Local Board level. In any case where the Board, itself, had no specific recommendation to offer, the State Director made his selection from available lists of volunteers, each proposed appointment being carefully checked with the Local Board concerned before it was forwarded to National Headquarters at Washington.

## LOCAL BOARD MEMBERSHIP INCREASED

Hardly had the terrible news of Pearl Harbor flashed over the radio on Sunday, December 7, 1941, when State Headquarters was flooded with offers to help in the carrying out of the job that everyone knew was absolutely necessary in order to preserve the Nation.

Realizing that the number of men inducted through Selective Service would be tremendously increased, and feeling that the Local Boards should be strengthened so that a minimum of three Members would be assured for every meeting, the State Director, on January 17, 1942, announced an increase in the membership of Local Boards from three to five.

By the time that the State Director determined to increase the membership of each Local Board from three to five Members, he had learned the necessity for placing experienced farmers on Local Boards situated in areas where agriculture predominated or was, at least, a vital factor in the community.

Consequently, recommendations on such basis were sought from each farming area Board, as well as from Mr. Earl Smith (then president of the Illinois Agricultural Association), the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards and other farm groups.

The State Director furthermore endeavored to obtain, as agricultural Members, men who were actually "working farmers" (familiarly referred to as "dirt farmers") who operated their own farms rather than men who owned farms but were primarily engaged in some other activity. On virtually every Local Board in the agricultural areas, the State Director managed to place at least one, and in most cases two, working farmers, thus giving the Local Board the benefit of the practical and valuable knowledge of the men who were thoroughly familiar with the production and labor requirements of almost every farm in their respective communities.

At the outset of the program for obtaining farm representation on the Local Boards in agricultural areas, there was a feeling that these farmer members might lean too heavily in favor of agriculture. This, however, was a needless fear, for the farmer members of Local Boards—knowing the agricultural situation in their own areas so well—were extremely strict and invariably insisted that a farm registrant (and his employer) show a real and specific need for his services before they would consent to deferment.

## METHOD OF SELECTION PROVED SOUND

The Illinois State Director's method of selection for Local Board membership was a definite success, and was later adopted by a number of other States. Board Members demonstrated their even temperaments, their flexibility in the face of reason, their intelligent judgment and their integrity. Only in a few instances was it necessary to take special corrective action. These corrective actions were taken quietly and without publicity which, if released, might have jeopardized public confidence in the System. Such publicity might also have reflected upon the separated Member and unjustly injured his reputation.

Little or no difficulty was encountered as the result of racial or religious composition of a Board. In one instance, it was discovered that a Local Board in Chicago was composed entirely of men of a certain nationality. Upon learning that the Board meetings were being conducted in a foreign language, the State Director transferred one of the Members to another Local Board, replacing the latter with a man who did not speak or understand the foreign language concerned.

In Chicago, there are certain areas which each have tremendous populations of some particular group of foreign origin, areas in which the influence of the mother country is still a strong factor. The same situation prevails in a number of areas throughout the rest of the State. The Illinois policy of selecting Local Board Members and other non-compensated personnel equitably on the basis of a spread of representation proved successful and prevented criticism that might otherwise have been received from those citizens who were not members of some particular race, religious faith or political party.

The quality of the membership personnel selected was evidenced not only by the outstanding record of fair decisions by Illinois Local Boards but also by the fact that most of the Members willingly gave up their nights, Sundays and holidays in order to keep abreast of the ever present volume of work. In dozens of cases, Members worked as high as fifty hours a week without one cent of pay, their compensation being realized in the satisfaction of making an important contribution to the successful prosecution of their Nation's war.

The names of Local Board Members, as well as location of the Board offices, will be found in the Appendix.

## LOCAL BOARD OFFICES

Original Selective Service regulations provided that each Local Board be established, so far as possible, to have jurisdiction over not more than 3,500 registrants. On the basis of the election registration (the 1940 census figures were not available at the time of planning), the State Selective Serv-

ice Plan, formulated by the Illinois National Guard, set up 284 Local Board areas for the entire State. Chicago was allocated 78 Boards, suburban Cook County 25, and downstate Illinois 181.

After the First Registration, it was discovered that the results of registration did not work out strictly according to the planning. For instance, one Local Board in Chicago was found to have almost 12,000 registrants, while another Board in the same ward had only a trifle over 800 registrants. This divergence, on a lesser scale, was found to exist in different parts of the State, but particularly within Cook County.

As the result of the necessary redistricting of Local Board areas so that each Board would have approximately 3,500 registrants, 361 Boards were established for the whole State—144 downstate county Boards, 37 downstate city Boards, 151 Chicago city Boards, 14 suburban city and 15 rural boards in Cook County.

In any county where a large city was located, it was found best to have one or more Local Boards handle the urban registrants and one or more Boards take jurisdiction over the registrants in the agricultural area of the county.

County Local Boards were designated with the name of the County and numbered from 1 up, depending on the number of Boards in each county. City Local Boards were designated with the name of the city and numbered according to the number of Boards in each city.

Outside of Cook County, the "county" Local Board was generally established at the county seat. Whenever additional county boards were necessary, they were located according to distribution of population and convenience of transportation. During the period of Selective Service operation, a number of necessary changes were made in Local Board locations. In September of 1944, a program of consolidation of Local Board offices was started with the result that Illinois accomplished an annual savings of approximately $100,000 in rentals.

In establishing Local Board offices, free space in public buildings (post offices, State armories, county and city buildings, veterans' organization headquarters) was obtained as far as possible. At the peak, 57 Local Board offices were located in such free space in all parts of the State except within the City of Chicago.

When Selective Service first began operation in Illinois, things happened so quickly that it had not been possible to make arrangements for office space, office furniture, equipment and necessary supplies for the 361 Local Boards. However, this deficiency did not daunt the public-spirited citizens who had been appointed to carry out Selective Service operation. They provided or borrowed office space, furniture, equipment and supplies, generally using their own funds for necessary cash expenditures, in order to get the organization under way and at work. Because of technical regulations

pertaining to purchases for the Federal government, these citizens were never reimbursed for their expenditures. In addition, all of them gave up untold amounts of personal time away from their businesses and positions.

It was determined that the office equipment and furniture for each Local Board would be held to an absolute minimum, and the original purchases for each Local Board was authorized for the following:

1—50x34 double pedestal flat top desk
1—60 inch center drop DP typewriter desk
1—standard typewriter
1—swivel chair without arms
1—typist's swivel chair
1—72x34 inch table
6—straight leg chairs
1—4-drawer letter size filing cabinet with lock.

Additional 4-drawer filing cabinet for each 1,000 registrants or fraction thereof.

Later on, it was necessary to increase this furniture and equipment by additional typewriter desks, typewriters and filing cabinets.

It was not deemed necessary to provide any Board Chairman, Secretary or Member with a desk for his own use, since it was rarely ever necessary for any one of these officials to perform any clerical function. His task was to conduct hearings—confer with registrants and dependents and meet with the other Members of the Board for consideration of cases.

Except for the initial supply of Selective Service forms necessary for the First Registration, all printed matter was obtained from the Government Printing Office through National and State Headquarters. Only on occasion did State Headquarters provide necessary special forms which were produced at the Springfield office by the multilith or mimeograph process of duplication. Most of these letter forms were required for the obtaining of special reports required by State Headquarters.

## GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENTS

Attached to each Illinois Local Board was a Government Appeal Agent (attorney) who served as a legal counsel for both the Federal government and the Selective Service registrants. Specifically, his duties were:

1. Review classifications made by the Local Board and, as authorized by the regulations, take an appeal from the Board's classification in any case where he believed that a registrant's induction would create an injustice to the government, a registrant, a dependent or an employer;
2. Advise and assist registrants in the preparation of the claims for deferment;
3. Make special investigations requested by the Local Board;

4. While not listed as one of their official duties, many Government Appeal Agents, on the Boards' requests, advised Local Boards on legal questions which arose pertaining to Selective Service regulations or the status of registrants;
5. In the event a Government Appeal Agent felt that a case warranted an appeal to the President, he presented the facts to the State Director for the latter's consideration and determination as to whether or not such an appeal should be made.

Obviously, it was necessary for each Government Appeal Agent to devote considerable time constantly to thorough study of Selective Service regulations and directives in order that he could capably perform his duties. As time passed and classification actions became too voluminous—making it physically impossible for one man to perform all of the above duties—one or more Associate Government Appeal Agents were assigned to any Local Board making request for additional legal help.

The State Director selected his recommendations for Government Appeal Agents and Associate Government Appeal Agents from lists submitted by the Illinois Bar Association and the county and local bar groups within the State. Appointments, as the result of these recommendations submitted through the Governor, were made by the President of the United States.

Because of the large number (180) of Local Boards within Cook County, State Director Armstrong deemed it advisable to have a Coordinator of Government Appeal Agents within that county. He, therefore, recommended and obtained the appointment of the Hon. Tappan Gregory, former president of the Chicago Bar Association and presently (1948) president of the American Bar Association, to serve in that capacity. Mr. Gregory gave valuable and distinguished service in such post.

On February 24, 1941, at the quarters of the Chicago Bar Association. the State Director held a meeting of the Government Appeals Agents and Members of Boards of Appeal in Cook County. Colonel Armstrong, Appeal Board Administrator King, Coordinator Gregory, State Legal Officer Helfrich and several other Staff officers addressed the meeting.

Approximately six hundred Illinois attorneys gave up a tremendous amount of their valuable time to serve as Government Appeal Agents and Associates during the life of the Selective Service System. By their careful evaluation of classification actions, their counsel to Local Boards and, in many cases, their ability to convince registrants of the fairness of their classifications, these attorneys rendered an outstanding contribution to their Nation and State.

Government Appeal Agents and Associates are listed under their respective Local Boards in the Appendix of this volume.

## REEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEEMEN

Section 8 of The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provided that, under certain specified conditions, every person who entered active military service during the life of the Act was, after release from such service, to be reemployed in essentially the same position he occupied at the time he went on active military duty. The law also required the Selective Service System to render every possible assistance to such veterans and also give employment help to other veterans who were not able to take advantage of the reemployment provision of the law. Congress later extended reemployment rights to all persons who entered the armed forces, subsequent to May 1, 1940, regardless of how they entered the service and, in addition, to men who left their positions to serve in the Merchant Marine. Hence, under this provision of the law, a Reemployment Committeeman was assigned to every Local Board in Illinois, some of the Boards finding it necessary to have one or more additional Committeemen.

In selecting the Reemployment Committeemen for appointment, State Director Armstrong requested recommendations from each Local Board, and such recommendations were invariably followed. Because the already established veterans' organizations had amply demonstrated their interest and capabilities in the matter of finding jobs for veterans, a large number of the Reemployment Committeemen in Illinois were also chairmen of the employment committees of their own local veterans' organization Posts.

While most veterans experienced little difficulty in being reemployed in their old jobs after release from military service, the Reemployment Committeemen were able to perform distinguished service in the few troublesome cases that did arise. Likewise, they rendered excellent service in the matter of placing other veterans in new positions. (A more detailed account of the reemployment problem will be found later in this volume under "Reemployment."

Reemployment Committeemen who served in Illinois are shown under their respective Local Boards in the Appendix.

## LOCAL BOARD EXAMINING PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Under the original plan of determining whether or not a registrant was physically qualified for military service, registrants were first examined by a physician, serving without compensation, attached to each Local Board as Examining Physician. On the findings of such examination, the Local Board placed a registrant in Class I-A (qualified for general military duty), Class I-B (qualified only for limited military duty), or Class IV-F (physically or mentally unfit for any military duty).

At the outset, only physicians were appointed for the examinations at the Local Board level. On March 31, 1941, however, the regulations were

amended so that one or more dentists could be assigned to assist in the physical examinations at that level.

Local Board Examining Physicians were selected by the State Director, recommended by the Governor, and formally appointed by the President. The names of prospective Examining Physicians were obtained through the cooperation of the Illinois Medical Society and the many county and local medical societies. On a number of occasions, Local Boards made appointment suggestions which were followed.

The Examining Dentists were also appointed by the President and were obtained through the recommendations of the Local Boards and the various dental societies.

Examining Physicians and Dentists were, so far as possible, above the ages liable for military service. From time to time, it became necessary to appoint additional physicians and dentists due to many of their colleagues leaving Selective Service to enter the medical departments of the different branches of the armed forces.

The Illinois physicians and dentists who gave voluntary assistance to the Selective Service System made a genuine and vital contribution to the war effort. Many of them examined thousands of registrants—and often under trying and embarrassing circumstances which interfered with their normal practice—and thus caused the process of obtaining manpower for the armed forces to be speeded up immeasurably.

The names of Local Board Examining Physicians and Dentists who were part of Selective Service in Illinois will be found under their respective Local Boards in the Appendix.

## ADVISORY BOARDS FOR REGISTRANTS

The average registrant found it somewhat difficult to understand the technicalities and give adequate answers to the voluminous questions on the Selective Service questionnaire. Therefore, in order to assist registrants in filing complete and correct information on their questionnaires (and often on special claim papers), Advisory Boards for Registrants were established.

In most of the counties, a complete Advisory Board was assigned to each Local Board. In the populous areas of Chicago, however, one Advisory Board was assigned to each ward and handled the registrants' assistance for as high as five Local Boards in a single ward. There were only a few instances wherein a Local Board in Chicago had its own Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board members were obtained through recommendations made by the various Bar Associations throughout the State, and their appointments were made by the Governor. Approximately 3,000 Illinois attorneys voluntarily served in the uninteresting and sometimes tedious work

of filling out necessary Selective Service forms and other papers for registrants. Invariably, a registrant could obtain advice almost at any hour of the day.

Each Advisory Board consisted of at least three attorneys. The Chairman of each Advisory Board outside of Cook County was usually the County Judge.

So that the Chairmen and Members of the Cook County registrants' advisory boards might readily obtain correct information pertaining to their duties and to Selective Service procedure in general, the Hon. Stephen E. Hurley, prominent Chicago attorney (and later President of the Chicago Bar Association) was appointed Coordinator of Advisory Boards for Registrants in that county. In his capacity, Mr. Hurley sacrificed of his own personal time in great measure and rendered a genuine patriotic service to his Nation.

Members of the Advisory Board for Registrants are listed in the Appendix.

## LOCAL BOARD CLERKS (COMPENSATED PERSONNEL)

While compensated employes of the Federal government are ordinarily hired and assigned by the United States Civil Service Commission, the urgency for speed in the organization and operation of the Selective Service System was such that, at the beginning, Local Boards were permitted to hire their own clerks. This was done by a majority vote in each Board. At the outset, only one clerk was allowed for each Local Board, more having been added subsequently, as needed.

In a great many cases, the Boards selected veterans of World War I to serve as their clerks. These men—a number of them disabled veterans—were somewhat familiar with military procedure, were clerically efficient, could ordinarily work longer hours, and were considered able to deal properly with the thousands of men who were to cross each Local Board's threshhold during Selective Service operation. Many Boards, however, selected women for their clerks, and these women not only showed themselves competent, but also matched the men in overtime work and demonstrated their adroitness in handling registrants. As time went on, because many of the men clerks obtained more lucrative positions, women came to occupy most of the clerical positions in the Local Board offices.

After the original clerks were hired, Civil Service requirements were put into effect, and necessary additional clerks were hired through the Civil Service Commission and assigned by the Personnel Division of State Headquarters. Ultimately, all clerks without Civil Service status were required to qualify as war appointees.

In April of 1941, under the terms of the Classification Act relating to Federal civil service employes, it was provided that Local Boards (and

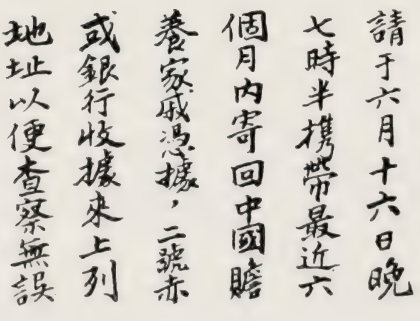
other Federal Agencies) should not employ, nor continue in employment, any person related to any Member of the Board by blood or marriage as close as first cousin.

At the time Local Boards were organized in 1940, a few of the Board members in Illinois obtained the appointment of wives, daughters, daughters-in-law or other close relatives as employes of the respective Boards on which these Members served. These cases of nepotism were quickly and easily corrected by the simple process of transferring the employes concerned to other Boards.

Written words cannot possibly express the importance or extent of the service of the Local Board clerical personnel. From the beginning until almost the termination of the Selective Service program, they worked under constant pressure and often under conditions that taxed their nerves almost to the breaking point. When the average citizen was home from work and enjoying his evening with his family, the Local Board clerks were frequently found at their offices straining every faculty to meet some work deadline. Quite often it was necessary for the clerks (and, in many cases, one or two Local Board Members) to be at the Local Board offices until the late hours of the night, or to arise as early as three or four o'clock in the morning to check in registrants who were to leave by street car, bus or train for the induction station for physical examination or induction. (In 1944, the State Director was able to change the procedure for the Cook County Local Boards so that the registrants reported direct to the induction station rather than to the Board offices.)

An average of approximately 7,985 Illinois citizens rendered volunteer service regularly to the Selective Service System in the overall period from

*(Continued on page 72)*


請于六月十六日晚
七時半携帶最近六
個月內寄回中國膳
養家戚憑據，二號赤
或銀行收據來上列
地址以便查察無誤

**YES, IT'S AN OFFICIAL SELECTIVE SERVICE NOTICE**

Several hundred of Chicago Board 80's registrants could not read or understand the English language. Board 80 reproduced their "Appear before the Board" notice as shown here and got 100% returns from it.

Gerald Moye, the genial Mayor of Chicago's Chinatown (a graduate lawyer and chemical engineer) and veteran of World War I, was a Member of Chicago Board 80.

## PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

### Uncompensated

Presidential Appointments—as of December 31, 1945:

| | Total serving Dec. 31, 1945 | Separations by death, resignations, etc. | Original Appointments: Total appointments made | On or before Nov. 18, 1940 | No. still serving | Percent still serving |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Board Members | 1,797 | 1,051 | 2,848 | 1,071 | 525 | 49.0 |
| Appeal Board Members | 100 | 48 | 148 | 75 | 50 | 66.7 |
| Government Appeal Agents | 481 | 290 | 771 | 334 | 206 | 61.7 |
| Examining Physicians | 1,819 | 1,218 | 3,037 | 302 | 125 | 41.4 |
| Examining Dentists | 613 | 183 | 796 | * | * | * |
| | 4,810 | 3,790 | 7,600 | 1,782 | 906 | 50.9 |

Other than Presidential Appointments—as of August 31, 1945:

| | |
|---|---|
| Members of Advisory Boards for Registrants | 2,964 |
| Members of Medical Advisory Boards | 729 |
| Reemployment Committeemen | 634 |
| Medical Survey Program Personnel | 747 |
| Others | 4 |
| | 5,078 |

### Compensated

*Civilian Employes*—as of August 31, 1945:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Headquarters | 137 |
| Local Boards | 766 |
| Boards of Appeal | 24 |
| | 927** |

*Military Personnel at State Headquarters*—as of August 31, 1945:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers: Army | 25 |
| Navy | 2 |
| Marine Corps | 1 |
| Enlisted Men: Army | 1 |
| | 29 |

* Examining Dentists were not authorized until March 31, 1941.
** At the peak of activities, this figure was 1,367.

The above figures reveal that, during the latter part of 1945, close to 11,000 persons were actively assisting in the operation of the Selective Service System in Illinois.

*(Continued from page 70)*
its inception in 1940 to its termination in 1947. (This figure does not include the thousands of volunteer registrars who served on the various registration days.) It has been estimated that the services of these regular volunteers would have cost the Federal government an estimated $9,500,000 if they had been on a compensated basis.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL BOARDS

In accord with the Democratic processes in practice in our Nation since its inception, Congress wisely determined that the primary selection, under the Selective Service law, of men available for military service should be made in the immediate area in which each registrant resided. Each man's case was to be decided by a board made up of his own neighbors who knew the local conditions and, in many cases, knew the circumstances of the individual registrant.

The Local Board, then, was the local point of operation of Selective Service. Under the Act, each Local Board had the following responsibilities and duties:

1. To register every man within the Board's area of jurisdiction in accordance with the Selective Service law, the President's proclamations and the regulations promulgated by him;
2. To require the submission of proper evidence by each registrant (and others concerned) for classification purposes;
3. To summon before it—by supoena, if necessary—any witnesses whose testimony was required in any case under the Board's consideration;
4. To keep fully informed on local, industrial and agricultural conditions and thus enable it to determine equitably in each registrant's case;
5. To grant registrants, on their request, personal appearances and, within the Board's discretion, to grant hearings to dependents, employers and others interested in deferment claims;
6. To classify registrants strictly in accordance with specific regulations and policies and according to their own best judgment;
7. To grant and forward appeals in accordance with the regulations;
8. To forward for physical examination and/or induction the numbers of men required in manpower calls issued to the Local Boards by the State Director;
9. To report delinquents under the Selective Service law and regulations to the United States District Attorney after using every endeavor to clear up such delinquencies;

10. To issue, within its discretion, permits for its own registrants to leave the United States;
11. To issue, within its own discretion, permits to agricultural registrants to accept critical employment in war industry plants during slack farm seasons;
12. To supervise the operation of the Local Board office and the preparation and maintenance of its records, including files of registrants;
13. To keep the citizenry of its community informed, through the press, radio and other means of publicity, of all Selective Service matters of public information;
14. To perform such other duties as were necessary in the proper administration of Selective Service within the Local Board's area of jurisdiction.

Serving as a Member of a Local Board not only meant the sacrifice of personal time. It also involved the responsibility for maintaining a proper balance between military manpower requirements on one side and the industrial and agricultural needs of the community and family and social protection on the other side. Too often—and invariably without sound reason—it meant the loss of business and life-long friends because of being compelled, by the military requirements of the Nation, to take actions undesirable to customers and personal associates. Time after time, Local Board Members have been unfairly subjected to criticism simply because they carried out their official duties strictly in accordance with the law and regulations.

From the above description of responsibilities and duties of the Local Board, it can readily be seen that the Selective Service law and its administration were calculated to operate on the basis of traditional fair play and justice. That such procedure has been carried out effectively is without question. Even in the early days when Local Boards traveled uncharted roads of decision with many guiding policies and detailed directions lacking, a Gallup poll (announced on May 21, 1941) revealed practically unanimous approval of the American public as to the integrity of the Local Boards in the country. People in all sections of the country and in many groups, factories and offices were interviewed, and their opinions obtained. The question to which answers were sought, and the results, was:

"Do you think that the draft has been handled fairly?"

Of all people interviewed, 93% said "Yes" and only 7% replied negatively. While 7% of the people interviewed thought that the draft had not been handled fairly, such opinion was probably based upon prejudice resulting from some personal disappointment occasioned during the normal administration of Selective Service. In fact, Dr. Gallup himself stated that virtually no one interviewed in the poll thought that the Selective Service Boards were not trying to do an honest and conscientious job.

Hence, one may feel that this poll represented almost 100% approval of the honest and conscientious work of the local Selective Service Boards throughout the country. Honesty and conscientiousness, sacrifice and devotion to duty, unlimited volunteer service that could not possibly be measured in terms of dollars and cents characterized the service which the local Selective Service Agencies rendered to their country during both peacetime and war.

Even at a time when married men were being called in great numbers, the citizens of America overwhelmingly gave their approval to Selective Service—on November 20, 1942, the Gallup poll showed that 82% of the people approved the administration of Selective Service in their respective communities.

## SPECIAL PANEL BOARDS

Not long after the operation of Selective Service was put into effect, the State Director began receiving requests from men in prisons requesting that they be allowed to serve in their country's fighting forces. Private consultations with various wardens revealed that some of these felons were unquestionably the victims of circumstances, that they had shown definite signs of reform and that many of them deserved to be given the opportunity of being released from prison to join the armed forces of the Nation. State Director Armstrong, convinced that here was an additional supply of manpower for the armed forces, recommended to his superiors that a plan be developed for the consideration of the pleas of these felons who desired military service and the actual induction into the service of those found worthy of release for military duty.

In February of 1943, National Selective Service Headquarters developed a plan to obtain additional manpower for the armed forces through the classification and induction of worthy inmates of penal institutions who would thus be given an opportunity to serve their country in time of need and help them repay their debt to society. National Headquarters' plan required the establishment of Special Panel Boards—agencies which had virtually the same powers as the Local Boards.

Immediately on receiving word of National Headquarters' plan, the State Director contacted Governor Green, who quickly voiced his approval and placed at the disposal of the Selective Service System the entire facilities of the State's Department of Public Safety.

The rehabilitation of men with criminal records had long been the major objectives of The Department of Public Safety, Division of Correction, State of Illinois. Consequently, the Division of Correction welcomed the opportunity to participate in this new plan, obtaining the cooperation of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, also a division of The Department of Public Safety, relative to releases, suspension of sentence, et cetera, and

lending every possible assistance toward achieving the induction of worthy men under their jurisdiction.

A Staff committee for the establishment and operation of Special Panel Boards in Illinois was appointed, consisting of Maj. Baird V. Helfrich, State Legal Officer and Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Chief of the Personnel Division. A meeting was held with Mr. T. P. Sullivan, Director of the Department of Public Safety, Mr. W. C. Jones, Superintendent of Paroles, Col. Frank D. Whipp, Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. William J. Smith, Jr., Superintendent of Supervision of Paroles, and Mr. Lawrence M. Gross, Superintendent of Crime Prevention. Full and wholehearted cooperation was promised—and generously given—throughout the entire program.

Contact was then made with the Local Boards having jurisdiction over the areas in which the various penal institutions were located, and the conference resulted in the establishment of six Special Panel Boards.

The wardens of the various institutions not only gave freely of their own personal time, but also provided space, equipment and personnel for the operation of the Special Panel Boards. The Records Clerk of each prison accepted the position of Board Clerk without compensation and, in every instance, rendered valuable and efficient service. (For obvious reasons, the name of each Special Panel Board Clerk will not be listed.)

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JOLIVETTE PHOTO

PHOTO OF EVERY INDUCTEE GROUP PRESERVED

**Chairman Harry Ford of Chicago Board 12 is shown with his collection of pictures of every group of selectees forwarded by his Board to the armed forces induction station.**

### *The Army Version*

Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man realize
—that's he in the Army!
—Camp Borden News



LINCOLN-BELMONT BOOSTER PHOTO

**VETERAN OF 1918 GOES BACK TO WAR**

**Frank Parker of 1015 Newport Avenue, Chicago, a Rainbow Division sergeant in World War I, had been the chief clerk of Chicago Board 144 since November of 1940. On June 4, 1942, when a group of the Board's selectees reported for induction, the men were amazed when Parker donned his coat and went along with them to the induction station as an inductee. Though 58 years of age at the time, he volunteered for induction and was accepted for military service, thus having been the oldest man ever processed through the Chicago induction station. He served in World War II for over two years. Prior to his own reentry in the Army, he had written induction orders for 403 selectees.**

CHAPTER VII

# BOARDS OF APPEAL

Hardly anything in the history of this country has affected the lives of its citizens more than the judgments of Local Boards in determining which men would be forwarded for induction into military service and which ones would be allowed to remain at home. Each decision of a Local Board was not an arbitrary one, but rather was based upon written evidence furnished the Board by the registrant, his family, or his employer or other interested persons, plus the intimate knowledge the Board ordinarily possessed of the neighborhood and the various factors which influenced public morale and custom. These facts and factors constituted the basis of the Congressional mandate in the Selective Service law that the decision of the Local Board was final except as it was subject to appeal.

Every registrant—except in the case of physical findings—had the statutory right to appeal his classification. Likewise, a bona fide dependent or an employer possessed the same right of appeal—to the Board of Appeal. (In certain cases, a further right of appeal to the President of the United States was provided. The President delegated this final decision to the National Director of Selective Service who was advised by a group of officers assigned to study Presidential appeals and make recommendations as to decision by the director.)

## SELECTION OF MEMBERS

Selective Service regulations required that every Board of Appeal be composed of five members, one from each of the following categories: (1) industry, (2) legal profession, (3) medical profession, (4) labor organization and (5) agriculture.

In making his selections for recommendation for membership on the Boards of Appeal, the State Director endeavored to obtain men whose knowledge of social and economic conditions in the respective geographical areas, plus their intelligence, judgment and integrity, would insure the maximum uniform application of the Selective Service law and regulations.

The lawyer on each Board of Appeal was selected from recommendations made by the Bar Association; usually, he was a past president of the Association. The labor member was chosen from recommendations by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.; invariably, he was a prominent officer of one of the organizations. The physician was named from recommendations by the organized medical profession; always being a well-known medical man in the area—usually a president or past president of the county or local medical society. The "working" farmer proposed by the different national and state farm

organizations always, he was a successful farmer—generally a leader in the agricultural activities of his area. The industrialist, or business member, was picked from recommendations of the Associations or Chambers of Commerce and, in some cases, on recommendations of members of the State Selective Service Staff. All Board of Appeal Members were prominent and well-respected men in each community from which they were appointed. Thus, the highest type of personnel sat in judgment in the higher court of Selective Service classification. Appointments were made by the President.

Because of eight (subsequently twelve) appeal groups being located in one office in Cook County, it was deemed important that the activities of the various Boards should be administered coordinately for the sake of efficiency. In considering a number of recommendations for the post of Administrator of Cook County Boards of Appeal, State Director Armstrong unhesitatingly selected the Hon. William H. King, one of Chicago's most prominent attorneys, who was then also President of the Chicago Bar Association. Colonel Armstrong felt that Mr. King would have been justified, because of being an extremely busy man, in refusing the tendered appointment. Instead, Mr. King accepted and, during his tenure, spent a great portion of his time at the central office of the Boards of Appeal, managing the staff of clerks, directing the administrative work and counseling the various Boards of Appeal on countless occasions. Illinois is indeed obligated to him for the eminent service he performed for the Selective Service System of this State.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

The major duty of the Board of Appeal was to consider the written evidence in each appeal, as allowed by law and regulations, and determine classification in each such case according to a majority vote of the members participating in the classification. (A quorum of three was required for a legal meeting of the Board.) The Board acted upon appeals taken by registrants, dependents, employers, the State Director or the National Director. Their classification procedure was almost identical with that of a Local Board except that personal appearances, as well as communications direct to the Board of Appeal, could not be considered. Only the evidence considered by the Local Board, and contained in the registrant's file, could be used in determining classification. A further difference was that, in cases where the Board did not unanimously choose to classify affirmatively on a conscientious objector's claim, the Board was required to refer the case to the Department of Justice for investigation and recommendation (but not classification).

## BOARD OFFICES

Because Selective Service regulations required that Boards of Appeal be set up so that each Board would cover approximately 70,000 registrants of

the first registration, fifteen of such Boards were established in Illinois—eight located in Cook County and seven downstate.

Originally, each Board of Appeal in Cook County had jurisdiction over appeals from a specified area within the county. Because of a heavy volume of appeals from some areas and light volume in others, the inequity made it advisable to reorganize the Cook County group into Board of Appeal No. 1 and establish eight "groups" so that any of the eight groups could consider any appeal which originated within the entire county. This plan equalized the work of the groups and speeded up the procedure immeasurably.

As the Local Boards increased their volume of classifications, the number of appeals multiplied accordingly. Consequently, it became necessary for the State Director to obtain authority to add four more groups to the Cook County appeal machinery, plus an additional group at Peoria, bringing the total to twenty appeal groups in the entire State. Early in 1945, the lightening of the appeal load in Cook County made it possible to inactivate Groups 1, 2 and 3 of Board of Appeal No. 1.

By January of 1946, the volume of appeals had become so scant that the State Director requested authority for reorganization of the Boards of Appeal, and on February 1, 1945, the requested reorganization was approved and authorized. Boards of Appeal 9 through 15 were accordingly disestablished and Board of Appeal No. 2, consisting of eight groups, was established. This permitted any appeal which originated in the downstate portion of Illinois to be considered by any of the eight groups in Board of Appeal No. 2, thus saving time on the handling of appeal cases as well as saving money by eliminating travel of Board of Appeal Members for the purpose of considering one or two cases.

Lists of the various Boards of Appeal, their specific locations and their personnel will be found in the Appendix section; details of their procedure and accomplishments will be discussed under "Operation—Boards of Appeal."

## CLERICAL PERSONNEL

Each Board of Appeal, at the outset, was allowed one clerk. However, as appeal cases increased, it became necessary to furnish additional clerks to most of the Boards—particularly those in Cook County.

The clerical personnel of the Boards of Appeal was obtained through the cooperation of the United States Civil Service Commission, and most of the original clerks remained on duty with the System until its termination. They were never found wanting in their duties, which required not only a high degree of intelligent judgment but genuine capability and diligent application to their arduous work.

ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS
**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**
DWIGHT H. GREEN, GOVERNOR
PAUL G. ARMSTRONG, DIRECTOR

ARMORY BUILDING — SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

## A PERSONAL MESSAGE TO EVERY SELECTEE

The enclosed order to report for induction shows that you will be given the privilege of serving your Country provided that you are found acceptable at the Induction Station.

Here are a few suggestions which will be helpful to you whether you are accepted or rejected, particularly if you are accepted and enter service. Report to your board office at exactly the time specified in the attached order -- a few minutes earlier is better. At the Induction Station, medical officers will determine whether or not you are fit for military duty. Give your employer this information so that you can step right back into your employment if you are rejected.

If you are found acceptable, you will take the oath as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States and, if you wish, will immediately be ordered to active duty. If, however, you need some additional time before leaving home, you may have a "furlough" period of not less than seven days. You must then report at a specified time. Failure to report ON TIME subjects you to disciplinary action.

When leaving for active duty, travel light. If you wish, take along a small bag with a few clean undergarments, several handkerchiefs, socks, soap, towels, and shaving articles. They might come in handy if any delay in issue of clothing is encountered. Leave excess jewelry, large sums of money and valuables at home. The Armed Forces are not responsible for your personal losses. If possible, take a little spending money along with you for such personal needs as you may have before your pay day. Take some postal cards with you -- also a fountain pen and an inexpensive watch if you have them. Also, if you wear eye glasses, be sure to take along a copy of your prescription which you can get from your eye doctor. You may need the prescription later on.

Most men leaving for duty find it advisable to have their family goodbyes at home rather than at the railroad station. This helps avoid any delays and also makes it easier on you.

If you plan on making an allotment (to which the government, in most cases, will add an allowance), you should take along certain documents to secure this allotment and allowance in the minimum time. You should have your marriage certificate (or a certified copy), certified copies of birth certificates of your child or children and, if your parents or other relatives are dependent upon you for support, you should have two affidavits to that effect, signed and sworn to by two responsible citizens who are not related to you or to your dependent.

When you arrive at the Reception Center or at your station, you will be classified for service. When you are interviewed, give frank, honest and complete answers to all questions. If you prefer a certain branch of service, tell the interviewer. Your request will be given consideration and you will be assigned to whatever job the service considers is best for you.

Go with an open mind. Yours is the part of a serviceman -- in a service on which tradition imposes a high honor. Your Country needs your help. Give your help freely so that not only your Country but also yourself and those dear to you may continue in future years to enjoy the priceless heritage of American citizenship which your forefathers have passed on to you. Meet and know the Chaplain of your organization. He can help you in many ways. God bless you and keep you.

Paul G. Armstrong

PAUL G. ARMSTRONG
State Director

## STATE DIRECTOR'S LETTER TO SELECTEES

**Above is a facsimile of the letter which each Local Board enclosed with every order to report for induction sent to its registrants selected for induction.**

CHAPTER VIII

# MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

In the physical examinations of registrants at the Local Board level, many cases developed wherein the Local Board Examining Physician felt that additional examination by a specialist was indicated, or wherein the Local Board or the Government Appeal Agent questioned the findings of the Local Board Physician. So that further determinations might be made as to physical condition in these cases, the Selective Service regulations provided for the establishment of Medical Advisory Boards—groups which were made up (with the exception of the special sections Medical Advisory Board No. 39) of the following specialists: allergist, cardiologist, clinical pathologist, dentist, dermatologist, neuropsychiatrist, opthalmologist, orthopedist, otorhinolaryngologist, proctologist, radiologist, roentgenologist, surgeon and urologist.

The Local Board directed any registrant concerned to the nearest Medical Advisory Board, furnishing him with the necessary transportation, meals and lodging for the travel and time (not to exceed three days) required to make the visit to the Medical Advisory Board, as well as cost of necessary X-Rays.

Members of the Medical Advisory Boards were well-known specialists in their particular medical fields and were selected from recommendations by the Illinois Medical Society and the various county and local medical societies. All of these specialists served on a voluntary basis. Through their expert knowledge and unstinted service, many registrants who might otherwise have remained in civilian life were made available to the armed forces.

## SPECIAL MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

Certain diseases and disorders were prominent in the list of rejections of registrants examined for military service. So that special study could be given to the relationship of these diseases and disorders to potential military service, a number of special medical groups were organized in conjunction with Medical Advisory Board No. 39. These groups—known as special "divisions" of Board No. 39—were:

Allergy—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Cardiology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Dentistry—Organized in 1942 in cooperation with the State Department of Public Health for the purpose of giving dental rehabilitation to indigent registrants in various parts of the State where dental clinics were in operation

Dermatology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Gastro-Enterology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Genito-Urinology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Internal Medicine—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Laryngology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Neuro-Psychiatry—Organized in 1941 (Seventeen hospitals throughout the State served as sections of this division)

Obstetrics—Organized in 1943 (This division was composed of eminent obstetricians who examined fatherhood claims in registrants's files and rendered opinions on problems presented by registrants in connection with claims of:

(a) Pregnancy of wife;

(b) Date of conception;

(c) Overdue birth.

The division was set up in Chicago but served the entire State.

Ophthalmology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Orthopedics—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Otolaryngology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Surgery—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Tuberculosis—Organized in 1941 in cooperation with the State Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Division (State-wide)

Venereal Disease—Organized in 1942 (State-wide)

## NEUROPSYCHIATRIC REEXAMINATION BOARD

In May of 1942, because of a widespread feeling that many registrants who had been rejected by reason of neuropsychiatric defects were rejected without adequate cause, a "pilot test" was made in Chicago on the cases of 1,000 registrants rejected for neuropsychiatric defects.

Reexaminations of the 1,000 registrants were made by the Neuropsychiatric Division of Medical Advisory Board 39, and the percentage of "recovery value" among registrants of this category was so small that the plans for a state-wide program of reexamination of such registrants were abandoned.

## CARDIOVASCULAR REEXAMINATION BOARD

Early in 1943—through the cooperation of the National Research Council, the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Selective Service System—a nation-wide test reexamination was made of approximately 5,000 registrants who had been rejected because of cardiovascular diseases. Five cities were selected for the reexaminations—Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The examiners were all outstanding specialists who gave their services without charge.

For the special Medical Advisory Board in Chicago, Dr. G. K. Fenn was Chairman and Dr. James B. Herrick was Honorary Chairman. The Examiners were: Drs. Joseph A. Capps, N. C. Gilbert, Max Gethner, Sidney Strauss, J. Roscoe Miller, George H. Coleman, Frank B. Kelly, Lawrence E. Hines, Stanley Gibson, Carl O. Rinder, Howard Wakefield.

In the reexamination of registrants who previously had been rejected at the Local Board level or the induction station because of cardiovascular defects, the following results were obtained at the five different cities:

| | Boston | Chicago | New York | Philadelphia | San Francisco |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total cases examined.... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,035 | 959 |
| Cases resubmitted ..... | 188 | 38 | 192 | 171 | 274 |
| Cases finally rejected.... | 812 | 962 | 808 | 864 | 685 |
| % of cases resubmitted.. | 18.8% | 3.8% | 19.2% | 16.5% | 28.6% |

Chicago's low resubmission rate of 3.8% evidences very clearly that the Examining Physicians at the Local Board level and the medical examining officers at the Chicago induction station were most capable and thorough in performing the examinations of registrants. It also accented the wisdom of Illinois using cardiovascular experts in doubtful cases involving the heart or the vascular system.

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### *Ode to Selective Service*

I remember 'twas only some ten months ago
That they classified me in I-A,
And a couple of wise guys came down for a laugh
When a corporal marched me away.

I had hardly been gone from my town a week
When that son-of-a-gun in III-A
Took over my job at the vinegar works
(Only he got just double my pay.)

And, almost as soon as my troop train pulled out,
That flat-footed guy in I-B
Started running around with my girl friend at home
Who had promised to stay true to me.

But justice is justice—each dog has his day;
And those guys in III-A and I-B
Were reclassified so that they now drill all day
And cuss at their sergeant—THAT'S ME!

—*Selective Service News Bulletin*



ALBERT KOLIN PHOTO

SEND-OFF FOR SELECTEES

**Like many other Illinois Local Boards, Chicago Board 44 always arranged an inspiring meeting of its inductees about to depart for service in the armed forces. Each group was personally conducted to its local point of departure.**



### *A New High in Gall*

Can you picture what classification Chicago Local Board 5 gave one of its registrants who wrote: "I am the owner of a tavern, and I consider this job necessary for the health and welfare of the working man, and so, I think I should get a deferment."?

CHAPTER IX

# OPERATION OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

A number of important factors proved of special advantage to the proper and successful administration of Selective Service in Illinois:

1. Freedom of control in carrying out the requirements of the law and regulations. The National Director religiously maintained the principle of "self-government" in State operation of Selective Service. He believed that unwarranted interference would hamper rather than help. Consistently, he permitted Illinois State Headquarters to formulate and practice policies which, after full consideration, were deemed to solve special problems which arose in this State. He rarely ever intervened in connection with classification determinations of Illinois local and appeal boards: in those few instances, his intervention was based upon an honest difference of opinion and a right of action authorized by law.
2. Freedom from official influence, pressure or interference. The Governors expressed and carried out their confidence in the State Director and subordinate agencies. They not only refused to use their own power of influence in any classification case, but they issued strict orders that every State official under their jurisdiction should follow the same policy. (Proclamations similar to that of the Governor were issued by the Secretary of State, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.)
3. The State Director's wide personal acquaintance throughout the State. Time after time, State Director Armstrong was able to solve some acute problem through personal appeal—averting the resignation of a Local Board Member or other official; obtaining replacements for the various Boards; securing increased effort in official duties on emergent occasions; solving a vexing problem or controversy involving an employer or organization; and so on.
4. An able and willing group of staff members, many of whom prior to the Selective Service program, had received specialized training in the regulations and procedure.
5. Volunteer personnel who patriotically carried out their responsibilities with a keen sense of duty, functioning with a genuine spirit of justice and fairness—demonstrating their integrity beyond doubt.
6. Compensated civilian personnel who fully recognized their obligations and gave efficient service freely and beyond the call of duty.

7. The personal assistance of the Governor, of the State Director's Advisors, and of the State's representative executives in industry, agriculture and labor—all of whom cooperated generously and assisted in every way possible.
8. The confidence and support of the press and radio, without whose valuable help the tremendous task would have been impossible.
9. A patriotic citizenry which was ever alert to the needs of our Nation in its time of danger, as well as considerate of the exigencies of the Selective Service program.

***Policies of Operation***

At the very beginning, the State Director informed his Staff, the Local Boards and all others under his administrative control that their only job was to operate Selective Service strictly in accord with the technical requirements and moral principles of the law and the regulations. He assured his coworkers that no one would ever be required to submit to any influence or pressure that controverted his own individual sense of moral procedure; there might be honest difference of opinion, as authorized by law, but no one would ever be required to perform any duty which he knew to be improper.

The State Director constantly endeavored to "sell his ideas" with respect to regulations and policies, rather than impose them upon Local Boards. In addition, he maintained strict rules with respect to the conduct of his Staff in contacts with or judgment of Local Boards which were:

1. Recognize the basic right of Local Board to determine classification as it deemed correct in accordance with the regulations and established policies;
2. Show the utmost courtesy and tact in dealing with Local Board Members, personnel, registrants, employers and others;
3. Refrain from recommending appeals or taking other official actions on behalf of the State Director without first contacting and obtaining the approval of the Local Boards concerned;
4. Remember that Local Board Members, Government Appeal Agents and other non-compensated personnel were giving their time and services without charge and were making great personal sacrifices in order to serve their country; that these volunteer members naturally would resent any arbitrary orders but, with good leadership, would generally be willing to accede to any reasonable request.
5. Lend every possible cooperation and assistance to the Local Boards.

In the early part of the Selective Service program, because of general unfamiliarity with procedure, State Headquarters found it necessary to issue a considerable number of instructional memoranda and bulletins which were intended to interpret regulations and policies. However, as time went on and

Local Board Members and clerical personnel came to understand the procedures and rules, fewer instructional memoranda were necessary.

The more experience State Headquarters gained as the result of active administration of and contact with the Local Boards, the more it realized the great ability and devotion to duty on the part of the personnel of the Boards. It soon developed that the best policy was to permit the Boards as much autonomy as was possible under the law and regulations. Visits of field officers and auditing coordinators were always welcomed, and usually these visits prompted a special meeting of each Board visited, at which time the Members eagerly discussed new regulations or policies in an effort to improve the operation of the Board.

The practice of these principles of self-government and cooperation is believed to have been largely responsible for the outstanding success of Selective Service administration in the State of Illinois.

### *Headquarters Offices*

Originally, State Headquarters occupied three rooms on the first floor of the State Armory Building in Springfield. As activities increased, it was necessary to add more working space to the point where, at the peak, Headquarters occupied the entire first floor of the north section of the Armory, as well as a part of the drill floor. In addition, a building containing approximately 4,000 square feet, located at 1013 East Adams Street, Springfield, was used to house the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division and serve as a warehouse to maintain the stock of equipment and supplies for the entire System in the State. On occasions, this warehouse also supplied other States with equipment and supplies.

The branch office at Chicago was first located in the building at 100 West Monroe Street in that city, consisting of four rooms originally, and expanding to approximately half of one floor.

On December 27, 1940, the entire sixth floor (6875 square feet) in the building at 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, was leased to house the eight Cook County Boards of Appeal. By October, 1941, activities and personnel had increased to such an extent that it was necessary to relinquish the space at 100 West Monroe Street and move the Headquarters office to the sixth floor of 105 West Monroe Street. The establishment of the Social Services for Registrants Unit in the Chicago office of State Headquarters, plus expansion of the occupational deferment, medical and veterans personnel sections, made it necessary to lease an additional 6,330 square feet in the same building, thus bringing the total space occupied by the Headquarters activities and the Boards of Appeal to over 13,000 square feet in the one building.

### *Personnel*

As to personnel, State Headquarters had a total of 41 officers (38 Army, 2 Navy and 1 Marine Corps) assigned to it during the System's operation,

the peak at any one time being 31 officers. Civilian employes averaged 752, reaching a maximum of 1,367 at the busiest period of operation.

All military officers were competent specialists in their particular phases of Selective Service operation. Most of them were of the higher military ages. Many of the officers naturally desired overseas service, but because of their particular training and value in Selective Service work, the State Director could not reasonably consent to their release except in the cases of several of the younger officers who, later in the program, were released and ultimately went overseas.

All civilian employes ultimately were under the jurisdiction of Federal Civil Service—and either qualified for permanent appointment or were issued war service appointments. Because they had been well selected, they performed efficiently, worked together harmoniously and constantly showed a willingness to render service far beyond any standards that could be set merely by compensation.

Since the State Director was not permitted to request deferment of any of his male employes of military age, twelve of the men employed by State Headquarters were inducted into the armed forces:

*Springfield Office*

Vito Banaitis—Cpl, Army
Joseph I. Beveridge—Pfc, Army
William F. Firke—S/Sgt, Air Corps
Raymond E. Flinn—M/Sgt, Army
Paul E. Haley—S/1 Cl, Navy
Andrew J. Harford—Pvt, Army
Walter L. Hornbeck—M/Sgt, Army
Carl E. Pehlman—Y/1 Cl, Navy
Lauren Rash—Pvt, Army
H. Gene Samuel—2nd Lt, Air Corps
Edwin C. Wolf—M/Sgt, Army

*Chicago Office*

Raymond P. Sheehan—T/Sgt, Army

The women of State Headquarters, too, were well represented in the various military service branches. They were:

*Springfield Office*

Miss Frances Bensch—Cpl, WACS
Miss Ellen Hildenstein—Y/1 Cl, WAVES
Miss Mary McDonald—Lieutenant, WAVES
Miss Agnes Merrick (later Mrs. Ianson)—Cpl, WACS

*Chicago Office*

Miss Anne E. Saunders—Captain, WACS
Miss Helen Winters—Ensign, WAVES

Additionally, there were a number of male and female employes who were employed at the Local Board offices who enlisted in the armed forces. Unfortunately, we do not have available the enlistment records of these particular employes.

***Staff Meetings***

Staff meetings were held at frequent intervals at the State Headquarters office in Springfield. These meetings were presided over by the State Director and attended by the entire executive staff at Springfield as well as a representation of the staff at Chicago.

New regulations and policies were discussed in order to reach a uniform interpretation and understanding on the part of State Headquarters. Division chiefs presented special reports, and the representatives of the Field Division kept the entire staff fully informed on the problems encountered at the Local Board level throughout the State.

Similar meetings were held at the Chicago office, and the members who had attended each Springfield staff meeting instructed the Chicago group on the interpretations and policies formulated at the main headquarters. Matters peculiar to the Chicago metropolitan area were also discussed at these meetings.

## FIELD STAFF

After Pearl Harbor, with the coming of war, Local Boards were inclined more and more to seek the assistance of State Headquarters in the interpretation of regulations as well as numerous questions of Board administration. It became necessary for the State Director to assign certain officers of State Headquarters to visit all Local Boards oftener and advise the Boards on current regulations and policies. Each of such officers was assigned specific counties for which he was responsible for regular Board visits.

In addition, in order that all Local Board reports be uniform, that the rate of classification among the 361 Illinois Boards be kept at a proportional uniform level and that checks be made on the quality of classifications, the State Director appointed auditing coordinators (later designated as "field auditors") for regular visits to the Boards.

In the appointment of the auditing coordinators, all male clerks of the Illinois Local Boards were given the opportunity to take an examination to compete for selection for the new positions. The examination was given both in writing and verbally, and was conducted by a committee of the two Deputy State Directors and the Chief of the Personnel Division.

As the result of the examination, the following former Local Board clerks were chosen as auditing coordinators:

| Name | From Local Board No. | Date appointed | Date left |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charles Borden | Chicago 87 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| William H. Bower | Hancock County 1 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Charles Coan | Richland County 1 | Feb. 1, 1943 | Oct. 21, 1945 |
| Russell D. Coulter | Chicago 91 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| William M. Cunniff | Whiteside County 2 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Thomas J. Devine | Kankakee County 2 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Gerald G. Fitch | Chicago 72 | Feb. 1, 1943 | June 25, 1945 |
| Claude W. Gallett | Cook County 11 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Louis E. Grissom | Effingham County 1 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Arthur S. Holt* | Waukegan 2 | Feb. 1, 1943 | Dec. 12, 1945 |
| Ira King* | Bond County 1 | Feb. 1, 1943 | Feb. 3, 1945 |
| Clyde Kingdon | Chicago 88 | Feb. 1, 1943 | Oct. 19, 1944 |
| Clayton G. Lasher | Evanston 3 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Morris Palman | Chicago 60 | Feb. 1, 1943 | Oct. 26, 1945 |
| Frederick L. Pearce | Chicago 77 | Feb. 1, 1943 | Feb. 25, 1944 |
| Roy H. Rudolph | Union County 1 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Cecil C. Simpson | Saline County 2 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Joseph J. Weiler | Chicago 75 | Feb. 1, 1943 | July 31, 1947 |
| Subsequently, the following field auditors were appointed: | | | |
| Albert P. Ryde | Chicago 103 | Aug. 1, 1944 | July 31, 1947 |
| Emory H. Vickers | Evanston 1 | Aug. 14, 1944 | July 11, 1947 |
| Walter H. Gillan | Tazewell County 2 | April 1, 1945 | July 31, 1947 |

* Separated from service by death.



### *Wise Men Change Their Minds*

The members of Jackson County Local Board 2 at Murphysboro experienced a most pleasant surprise when they read the following letter from one of their conscientious objector registrants:

> "I am writing to tell you that I want to be in Class I. At first, when I filled out my papers, I thought I was right in not wanting to take military training, but I have been convinced that my first thought was wrong. The more I think about the situation, the happier I am to be in this country. It seems as though a fellow doesn't really appreciate this country until he sees the condition of the rest of the world. I do not know what class you have placed me in, but I hope it is Class I. If you have not done this, I want you to. I hope that I have not caused you too much trouble."

CHAPTER X

# LOCAL BOARD OPERATION

Illinois Local Boards, with rare exceptions, consistently performed their functions in a complete and successful manner. They frequently went far beyond the normal efficiency required in an operation of this type.

The primary objective of Selective Service was to obtain military manpower for the Nation's armed forces. That Illinois Local Boards carried out their part of this objective is evidence by the fact that Illinois slightly exceeded the national percentage of men furnished in ratio to populations through enlistments and inductions.

At the same time, Illinois Boards rendered valuable service to the war effort by deferring men who, in their civilian occupations, were necessary to industry and agriculture. Proof of their wisdom in this direction lies in the record of Illinois' magnificent industrial and agricultural production during the period of actual war.

Membership on a Local Board was generally an arduous and thankless job. It was difficult to be confronted with the unpleasant and often heartbreaking responsibility of deciding which husbands, fathers and sons of their neighbors and friends were to serve in the armed forces. There were two or three occasions when Board Members suffered personal violence because of necessary official decisions; at other times, Members who were in business for themselves suffered severe trade losses. But these men were not deterred from their duties by thought of consequences. Without fear or favor, they carried out their responsibilities to their Nation in its time of need.

The outstanding lesson which had to be learned by the Local Boards was how to determine justly and equitably which men should be made available for military service and which men should be deferred occupationally, because of dependents, or for other reasons covered within the law and regulations. The task of weighing the evidence in each case and applying the regulations to it was not a simple one. As time went on, however, Local Boards developed a remarkable ability to judge the evidence quickly and decisively and to ferret out the individuals who attempted to use every kind of trick or subterfuge for the purpose of evading military service. In these considerations, every Board Member had ample opportunity—through actual experience—to receive a liberal education in practical psychology and to apply its principles more and more to Selective Service deferment problems.

Local Board Members soon learned the necessity for abiding by the rules and regulations even though their own personal opinions were in conflict. They showed their willingness to subordinate their own personal feelings and act for the common good. They demonstrated that no personal sacrifice—

either on their part or the parts of others—was too great when the Nation's safety was at stake.

In virtually every area, the Local Board enjoyed the confidence, respect and cooperation of the general public. This in spite of the necessity for the Board in the official performance of its duties, to break up families and otherwise disturb the social and economic life of its community.

## COOPERATION WITH EMPLOYERS

While not required to grant hearings to employers in regard to deferment of registrants, it was the policy of most Boards to grant such hearings without question. In many cases, the Local Boards even requested the employers to appear, or Board Members made personal visits to plants in order to obtain first hand information for the Board as to production requirements and labor supply. On the recommendation of the State Director, a number of industrial plants in various parts of Illinois invited large groups of Local Board Members to make inspection tours through their plants. This practice not only resulted in Local Board Members having a keener appreciation of the employers' production problems, but also better understanding and good will between the Local Boards and employers. These clarifying discussions of mutual problems did much to reduce considerably the number of occupational appeals in Illinois.

Industry, in general, was most generous in its praise of the manner in which their industrial deferment problems were handled by Illinois Local Boards. Numerous laudatory letters and other communications were received from industrial and commercial organizations and individuals.

While agriculture was given every possible measure of consideration, it is perhaps natural that some farmers were disappointed and dissatisfied because a number of their sons and hired hands were made available to the armed forces instead of being allowed to remain on the farm. In the main, Illinois farmers proved themselves to be extremely patriotic, not only on the question of giving up their farm help but also in the matter of working longer hours themselves in order to increase production on their farms. The agricultural leaders of Illinois cooperated wholeheartedly, and they consistently manifested their confidence in the Local Boards. Their patriotic helpfulness and faith in the System is best recorded by the fact that not a single complaint was ever received from any recognized agricultural leader in Illinois.

## PUBLIC CONFIDENCE MAINTAINED

The general attitude of the public was universally one of respect and friendly cooperation. Thinking citizens realized fully the heavy responsibilities and the value of the services of the Local Board Members and clerical personnel and frequently demonstrated their gratitude and admiration publicly




PAUL PUCKORIUS STUDIO

INDUCTION PICTURES PRESENTED TO LEGION POST

**Prior to the official disbanding of DuPage County Board 4, the Members presented their interesting collection of inductee group pictures to Alexander Bradley Burns Post No. 80 of The American Legion. Appearing in the picture, from left to right, are: Paul Puckorius, the photographer who presented the pictures to the Board Members; R. D. Thomason, Board Secretary; E. D. Timken, Board Member; Harold T. Moore, Board Member; Bernie F. Nesbit, Board Chairman; W. G. McCollum, Past Commander, Burns Post; Louis Edwards, Commander Burns Post.**

through community testimonial dinners. Even the registrants whom the Local Boards had removed from civilian life and sent into military service generally maintained a friendly feeling toward their Local Boards. This attitude was best evidened not only by the many warm-hearted letters received from their registrants in service but also by the cordial visits to the Local Board office when home on furlough or after discharge from active duty. Many of those who had been most bitter when inducted also came to realize that the Local Board had carried out its responsibilities fairly and as required by the law and regulations.

Throughout the entire State, the press and the radio gave the Local Boards every possible cooperation and rendered valuable service by furnishing important Selective Service information to their respective communities.

It goes without saying, of course, that the Local Boards did not please or satisfy everyone with whom they had official business. Such performance is beyond the realm of possibility. Local Boards were legally obligated to carry out their functions strictly according to the regulations and directives, and it was inevitable that some people should resent the official interference with their private lives, regardless of the necessity for such action.

If Congress had spent years in the consideration of the provisions and regulations of the Selective Service procedure, it could never have reached the point where it would have achieved the drafting of a perfect law. The variations within mankind and individual circumstances are such that no rule or regulation will fit every person without some kind of disturbing impact. Yet, in the majority of complaint cases, it was the Local Board—not Congress—which got the blame. State Headquarters learned of many cases of registrants who were indignant over the Local Board actions which sent them into service, but who later changed their minds and expressed their thanks to and confidence in the very same Board Members who had simply carried out their duties according to law.

Occasionally, a complaint would be received at State Headquarters to the effect that the decisions of different Local Boards were not alike in what were considered similar cases. Now and then, a Local Board would be accused of rendering contrasting decisions on two cases which, to all appearances, were like in evidence. These complaints were always investigated by State Headquarters and, invariably, it was found that, while the circumstances of the registrants concerned might appear "identical" to the general public, there was sufficient variation in the written evidence to show definite reasons for different classifications. Since every Local Board had the statutory obligation to classify each registrant upon the written evidence which reflected his individual status, the Board had to make classification determination accordingly and could not "group" their registrants in the classification procedure.

Because human nature itself does not function on the basis of a mechanical formula, it was natural that there should be some diversity of opinion not only between Local Boards but also within the Boards themselves. This trait of human nature has expressed itself since times immemorial, and one needs only to review the records of other great American institutions, such as juries, judges and other courts of decision—even the Supreme Court of the United States—to realize the variation of human consideration and opinion.

The Selective Training and Service Act gave to each Local Board the right to make up its own mind as to determination of classification—subject, of course, to appeal. Local Boards, with full propriety, jealously guarded that right of determination. Whenever it appeared that any Local Board was basing its decision, or decisions, upon a misconception of evidence or misinterpretation of the regulations, it was invariably willing to correct its error

upon proper advice. However, where the regulations were clear and the evidence was complete, the Local Board insisting upon making its own decision. The State Director of Illinois was in full accord with such policy and constantly reminded his Staff that the statutory rights of the Local Board must be preserved intact.

It is undoubtedly true that, out of the millions of classification actions handled in Illinois, some errors in judgment were made occasionally. Such mistakes, however, were rare in occurrence and constituted such a fractional percentage of the tremendous volume of classification achievements that they hardly bear mentioning.

## RELATIONS WITH STATE HEADQUARTERS

Local Board relations with State Headquarters were friendly and cooperative throughout the entire Selective Service program. The governing attitude was one of partnership in a most important enterprise, and Boards not only welcomed but solicited the counsel of the State Director and his Staff on interpretation of regulations and policies, as well as their specific aid on individual cases. A difference of opinion on some particular case arose occasionally, but such difference was invariably resolved on a mutual basis and with good will.

At times, it was found necessary to request a Local Board to reopen a case, specific reasons being given for the reopening. Quite often, the reopening was technically required to correct a legal defect. The matter of classification determination, however, was left entirely to the judgment of the Local Board. Only in rare instances was any resentment encountered on the part of the Local Board and then, generally, because some community morale question had entered into the concerned registrant's case.

Local Boards universally realized that State Headquarters did not wish to dominate Board decisions, but rather to help the Board by supplying all possible factual information available and to assist them in interpreting the regulations (extremely complex at times) and policies properly in accordance with the Act. In fact, as stated previously, The State Director kept his Staff under strict orders not to direct a particular classification, but rather only to advise the Local Board on the regulations and policies.

Whenever an officer encountered a case wherein he believed that the Local Board had not classified in accordance with the evidence, such action was called to the attention of the State Director who, after obtaining the file in question and considering the evidence, determined whether or not he would take an appeal in accordance with his statutory right. The State Director's power and obligation to appeal were explained fully at all Local Board sectional meetings and by memorandums to all members of the System.

Many Local Boards leaned heavily on State Headquarters for advice, particularly in connection with cases of occupational or dependency defer-

ment. They had little occasion to consult other governmental agencies, except the United States Employment Service in regard to certain occupational deferment cases. Contacts with the Armed Forces Induction Station were generally maintained through State Headquarters.

Until V-E Day, resignations of Local Board Members were confined almost entirely to those caused by incapacitating illness, death or moving outside the area of jurisdiction. Forced resignations or removals for cause were confined to less than a dozen for the entire period of Selective Service operations.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO

**THE "FISH BOWL" LOTTERY AT PALATINE**

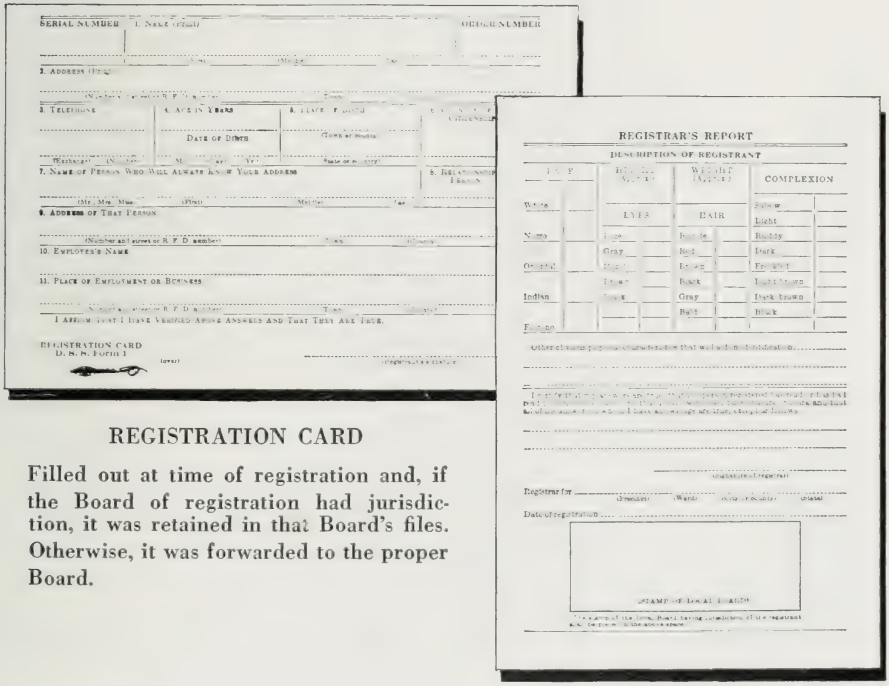
**When 211 Selective Service registration cards for Palatine Township were lost, State Director Paul G. Armstrong had all 211 men re-register and a lottery held to determine the sequence of the registrants' serial numbers. Shown above in the foreground, left to right, are: Assistant State Director Louis A. Boening, the State Director, and Maj. Victor A. Kleber.**

CHAPTER XI

# REGISTRATION

Prior to the First Registration, The Adjutant General's Office (Illinois), with the assistance of the State Director of Selective Service, had contacted the various county clerks and other officials charged with regular election procedure. As soon as the President issued his proclamation for the First Registration on October 16, 1940, these officials set their plans in operation.

School buildings, rather than the regular polling places, were chosen generally for registration stations because (1) it was a cardinal principle that all phases of political procedure should be completely disassociated from the operation of Selective Service, (2) school buildings could more efficiently take care of registration crowds, (3) public funds could be saved by obtaining school space free, and (4) the general public was familiar with locations of school buildings. Newspapers throughout the State gave exceptionally valuable cooperation by frequent publication of the addresses of all


SERIAL NUMBER

ORDER NUMBER

1. NAME (Print)

2. ADDRESS

3. TELEPHONE

4. AGE IN YEARS

5. PLACE OF BIRTH

DATE OF BIRTH

6. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS

7. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON

8. RELATIONSHIP

9. EMPLOYER'S NAME

10. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

REGISTRATION CARD
D. S. S. Form 1

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE

HEIGHT (Approx.)

WEIGHT (Approx.)

COMPLEXION

White

Negro

Oriental

Indian

Filipino

EYES

Blue

Gray

Brown

Hazel

Black

HAIR

Bald

Red

Blond

Brown

Black

Gray

Bald

Sallow

Light

Ruddy

Dark

Freckled

Light Brown

Dark Brown

Black

Other obvious physical characteristics that will assist in identification

Registrar for

(Precinct) (Ward) (City) (County) (State)

Date of registration

STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD

REGISTRATION CARD

**Filled out at time of registration and, if the Board of registration had jurisdiction, it was retained in that Board's files. Otherwise, it was forwarded to the proper Board.**

registration stations and all the rules pertaining to registration requirements promulgated by the President. The various school authorities throughout the State lent their whole hearted cooperation by declaring a school holiday for Registration Day, furnishing the school buildings and obtaining the voluntary services of teacher and school employes as registrars.

Registration cards and certificates were printed, as authorized by National Selective Service Headquarters, in Illinois and delivered to various election officials. Because of a shortage which developed in registration certificates early on the day of the First Registration, it was necessary to obtain an additional supply by immediate printing and distribution that same day.

Registrars were obtained by recruiting teachers, judges and clerks of election, members of veterans' organizations and civic and social groups—wherever they could be obtained. It is estimated that a total of approximately 42,000 persons served as registrars throughout Illinois on October 16, 1940.

## REGISTRATION DOWNSTATE

Registration supplies were distributed by each County Clerk to the Chief Registrar for each registration station. All chief registrars and registrars were placed under Federal oath of duty.

All registration stations were given the telephone number of the nearest State Police station, and arrangements were made for the police to deliver, by automobile or motorcycle, any additional necessary supplies of registration cards or certificates. The National Guard made a plane and pilot available for this same purpose, but it was used only once—when it became necessary to send 10,000 additional registration cards from State Headquarters in Springfield to Waukegan.

It was the lawful duty of every male citizen, of the United States, in the age group 21 through 34 years, and every male alien of similar age residing in the United States, to present himself at the registration station assigned for his area on October 16, 1940 and register for Selective Service. If any man who was required to register was away from his own area on Registration Day, he was obliged to present himself at a registration station in the area where he was temporarily located (college students away from home, traveling men, vacationers, etc.). His registration card was later forwarded through the various State Headquarters, to the Local Board having Selective Service jurisdiction over the area which included his place of permanent residence.

Registrars went to hospitals in their areas and registered men who were patients in those hospitals. Also, if a man was ill at home, or was otherwise unable to appear personally at the registration station, a registrar was sent out to register him; in some cases, a member of the man's family was deputized to make the registration.

Men out of the United States on Registration Day were required to register within five days after returning to this country.

Every man, on presenting himself for registration, was required to furnish the information to complete the Registration card (DSS Form 1) and swear to, or affirm, the truthfulness of his statements. After signing his own card, he was then given a registration certificate (DSS Form 2) which, according to the regulations prescribed under the law, he was required to carry on his person at all times.

Registration stations remained open from 6 a.m. until every man in each area was properly registered. Some registration stations remained open until past midnight on Registration Day.

After closing of the registration station, each Chief Registrar delivered all registration cards to the County Clerk of his county, including the completed, spoiled and unused cards. (In later checking, a considerable number of valid, completed cards were found among the packages of "spoiled" cards. The discovery of this error proved the wisdom of retaining every card, whether valid or presumed to be spoiled.)

As the County Clerk was notified of the official organization of a Local Board in his county, he turned over the registration cards to the Chairman of the Board. The procedure of the Local Board, with reference to the disposition of the registration cards, will be described after the special comment pertaining to the registration activities in Cook County.

464,022 men were registered downstate on October 16, 1940.

## REGISTRATION IN COOK COUNTY

Cook County has two election jurisdictions: (1) The Cities of Chicago, Chicago Heights, Berwyn and Harvey, and the villages of Summit, Stickney, Morton Grove, Elmwood Park and Skokie, all of which are under the election of the Board of Election Commissioner of the City of Chicago; (2) the remaining suburban cities, towns and rural areas within Cook County are under the election jurisdiction of the County Clerk of Cook County.

So that the Selective Service registration in his area of jurisdiction would be conducted efficiently, County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, under whose immediate control the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners functions, appointed Mr. James Connery of the Election Commissioner's office as Superintendent of Registration, and Mr. Henry Marski of the same office as Assistant.

Judge Jarecki appealed to the 20,000 judges and clerks of election to offer their services as registrars in the many schools where the registration would be held. He also obtained the splendid cooperation of the Chicago and Cicero Boards of Education in their declaring a school holiday, furnishing the school building and obtaining the teachers and school employes to act as registrars.

Classes on registration procedure were held in the Chicago City Council



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

**AMERICA'S TALLEST REGISTRANT**

**Eight feet, four inches tall, Robert Wadlow, a registrant of Alton City Board 1, was easily the tallest registrant for Selective Service. Here he is shown with his father. Robert died several years ago.**

chambers by Judge Jarecki, Mr. Connery, the State Director and his Staff. The Election Commissioners' Office was also instrumental in preparing written instructions which were used by the principals of schools (who invariably served as Chief Registrars at their schools) for the instruction of their registrars.

Judge Jarecki had twenty-five extra telephones installed in the Election Commissioners' office in the Chicago City Hall, and assigned trained operators to be on duty from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. for a period of two weeks for the purpose of directing registrants to the proper places of registration and answering other inquiries regarding Selective Service registration.

Registration supplies were delivered to the Board of Election Commissioners' registration stations through the cooperation of the Chicago Commissioner of Police, who also kept a special detail on hand for emergency service throughout Registration Day.

Since Chicago ordinarily has a large transient population, special registration stations were set up at the Election Commissioners' office and several large downtown hotels for the purpose of registering out-of-town visitors. Later in the day on October 16, it was found necessary to instruct these stations also to register all local citizens who presented themselves instead of

referring them to the registration stations in their own respective residential areas. In fact, a small force at the Election Commissioners' office continued to register "stragglers" for almost a week after Registration Day.

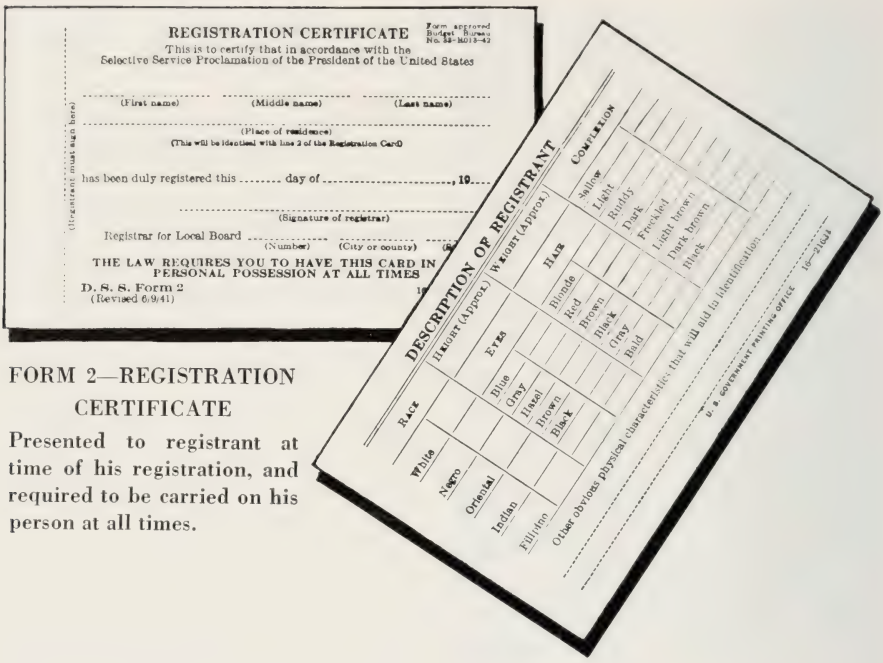
Complete lists of registration stations in Cook County were furnished to the metropolitan and local newspapers, without whose splendid cooperation the great task of registering approximately 544,294 in Cook County (473,536 in Chicago and 70,758 in the suburban area) could not possibly have been accomplished. Most of the larger newspapers published registration station maps, as well as the lists of station addresses and registration rules for the information and convenience of the public. Likewise, the radio stations rendered valuable assistance by broadcasting registration details and providing broadcast time for the State Director and members of his Staff to discuss details of the approaching registration.

One incident on Registration Day which clearly evidenced the extent to which patriotic urge can accomplish almost the impossible occurred when, at about 11 a.m. on that day, it was realized that we were short approximately 100,000 registration certificates (Form 2) of the day's requirements. Four of Chicago's largest printers flatly declared that delivery of this amount of certificates, printed on both sides, could not possibly be made in less than twenty-four hours. Yet, the Cuneo Press of Chicago received the order at 12:50 p.m., and by giving absolute priority to the Selective Service emergency, made zinc etchings, printed the job and commenced delivery of the needed additional certificates within just a little more than four hours afterward.

Completed, spoiled and unused registration cards and certificates were delivered to the registration headquarters in the Election Commissioners' office after closing of each registration station.

Registration within Cook County, but outside of the jurisdiction of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners was efficiently conducted under the jurisdiction of County Clerk Michael J. Flynn, with approximately the same procedure of that followed by County Judge Jarecki and his assistants. Registration supplies were delivered to the Chief Registrars by the County Highway Police who also rendered any additional service within their power during the entire period of Registration Day.

The registration cards from the suburban cities, towns and communities were delivered to the County Clerk's office upon completion of registration and later transferred to the registration headquarters in the Board of Election Commissioners' office for distribution to the various Local Boards in the county. After Registration day, the Board of Election Commissioners furnished fifty clerks, for a period of two weeks, to sort the registration cards according to local board areas.




FORM 2—REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

**Presented to registrant at time of his registration, and required to be carried on his person at all times.**

## SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Regulations, as well as instructions from National Headquarters, required that a Local Board jurisdiction should ordinarily be limited to 3,500 registrants. The First Registration had been carried out according to the plans developed by the staff of The Adjutant General's office in cooperation with the election officials. As might logically be expected in a great and hurriedly organized undertaking like the First Registration, some of the planning did not work out—particularly in Cook County. Since no authoritative census figures were available except those of ten years previous, unrealized increases and decreases in the populations of certain proposed Local Board areas produced unexpected inequities in numbers of registrants for these particular Board areas. In one Chicago ward, as stated earlier in this volume, one proposed Local Board had approximately 12,000 registrants while an adjoining Board in the same ward had less than 800 registrants. Obviously, it was necessary that this and many other inequities be corrected immediately.

The end result of the upset of planning was that all of the registration cards for Cook County had to be withheld from distribuiton to the organized Local Boards until a re-distributing could be accomplished to correct, so far as possible, the existing inequities.

On registration night, the registration cards had been packaged and delivered according to the original registration areas. In order to re-district the Local Board areas—as close as possible to 3,500 registrants each—it was necessary to combine the packages accordingly. This was done only after a day and night time-consuming job of figuring out the potential registrant population of the proposed new Local Board areas and outlining new maps to cover the wards, precincts and other areas involved. The tremendous re-districting job was not completed until five days before the National Lottery, which took place on October 29, 1940.

The re-districting procedure brought about the establishment of seventy-three new Local Boards within the City of Chicago and four in the suburban area of Cook County.

In spite of the almost insuperable problem of obtaining the required number of Members for the newly-established Local Boards in only a few days' time, the State Director nevertheless did overcome the near-impossible situation and had the new Members ready to function in due time.

On the evening of Friday, October 25, 1940, the members of Local Boards in Cook County were called into meeting at the Council Chamber in the Chicago City Hall, and each Chairman was given the registration cards belonging to his Board. Explanation was made as to the reasons for delay in delivery of the registration cards. The personnel of the Boards were told of the critical situation which existed and the possibility of Illinois' delaying the National Lottery which was to be held in Washington less than four days later. Director Armstrong appealed to everyone present to devote every moment of his time, if at all possible, to the serial numbering, listing and other work necessary to put the State in a position of readiness in proper time. He cited the comment of the New York Times that "the National Lottery would probably have to be postponed because Illinois would not be ready." He reminded them that the situation before them was a challenge to their patriotism and efficiency, and assured them of his confidence in their ability to "come through on time."

The Local Board Members with the assistance of their clerks and volunteer helpers, met the challenge! Not a single Board had been assigned any office space, furniture, equipment or supplies. Consequently they did their work in the business offices of Board members or in offices donated by other public-spirited citizens. Typewriters, desks, chairs and tables were borrowed, stationery was donated by Board members or, in some cases, seized wherever the necessary materials could be found.

Continuously, and without sleep from Friday night until late Sunday, these loyal patriots worked against time—with the result that, on Sunday, October 27, 1940, Director Armstrong was able to report Illinois ready for the National Lottery which was to be held on the following Tuesday.

The superb performance of the Illinois Local Board members and their assistants enabled Illinois to be the first large State to report readiness for the National Lottery. Dr. Clarence Dykstra, National Director of Selective Service at that time, knew of the difficulties Illinois had encountered as the result of the First Registration and, on receiving Director Armstrong's report of readiness, answered with a telegram reading: "Congratulations on doing the impossible. It has been a splendid job."

Thus, at the very outset of Selective Service operation, Illinois Local Boards amply demonstrated their patriotism, intelligence, ingenuity and capability to handle the many arduous and complex tasks that developed in the seven succeeding years.

## SUBSEQUENT REGISTRATIONS

Registration for the five registrations subsequent to the First Registration were handled by the three hundred sixty-one Local Boards in the State. Complete instructions and supplies were furnished to each Local Board sufficiently in advance to enable the Board to make all plans and obtain the volunteer help necessary to accomplish each registration. Also, Field officers from State Headquarters traveled throughout the State a few days before the registration—to insure that instructions were fully understood and that Boards were well prepared to operate in accordance with the organized plans. On each occasion, the State and metropolitan police stood by to rush emergency supplies to many Local Boards throughout the State.

## ANALYSIS OF AND COMMENTS ON THE SIX REGISTRATIONS

***First Registration***—The date was October 16, 1940, and was for men who had been born on or after October 17, 1904 and on or before October 16, 1919 (ages 21 through 35 years). Illinois registered 1,008,316 men—464,022 downstate and 544,294 in Cook County. Late registrants brought the State's figure for this registration up to 1,017,613.

***Second Registration***—The date was July 1, 1941 (at Local Board offices) and included men born on or after October 17, 1919 and on or before July 1, 1920 (men who had become 21 years of age since the First Registration). A total of 47,014 was registered for the State—21,626 downstate and 25,388 in Cook County.

***Third Registration***—The date was February 16, 1942, for men born on or after July 2, 1920 and on or before December 31, 1921 (20-year olds), also men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before October 16, 1904 (men aged 35 through 44 years). A total of 559,429 men was registered in Illinois—257,337 downstate and 302,092 in Cook County.

***Fourth Registration***—The date was April 27, 1942, for men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897 (men aged 45 through 64 years). A total of 968,055 men was registered for the State—445,305 downstate and 522,750 in Cook County.

The Fourth Registration involved what may have been the most unusual registration dilemma encountered in all World War II. Chicago Local Board 120 is located in the heart of the human derelict region of Chicago—noted the world over for its gathering of hobos, bums and panhandlers who live in the district's cheap hotels, flop houses, tin shack and other forlorn places. Most of these men were in the higher age brackets—specifically, over 45 years of age.

When the Fourth Registration opened, Chicago Local Board 120 found itself with a waiting line of human derelicts several blocks dong. Tenaciously, the men clung to their places in line. The volume continued so great—and the registration process was slower with these men—that Board 120 did not finish its registration until after four long days of nerve-wracking experience.

***Fifth Registration***—The date was June 30, 1942, for registrants born on or after January 1, 1922 and on or before June 30, 1924 (18 and 19-year olds.) This registration brought in a total of 157,848—72,610 downstate and 85,238 in Cook County.

***Sixth Registration***—This registration was divided into two parts: (1) those men who had become 18 years of age since the Fifth Registration (June 30, 1942); and (2) those men who became 18 years of age on or before January 1, 1943.

The first part of the Sixth Registration was held between the dates of December 11 and December 31, inclusive, 1942—the individuals concerned being divided into three separate age groups who were registered in three successive weeks. A total of 28,406 men was registered during this first part—13,067 downstate and 15,339 in Cook County.

The second part of the Sixth Registration was continuous. It began registering male persons who became 18 years of age on January 1, 1943 and, as other young men became 18 years old on successive days, they were required to register on their 18th birthdays, such registration continuing until March 31, 1947 and totaling 144,364 men.

### *Summary*

The statistics below—taken from the Fourth Report of the National Director of Selective Service—show the net results of registration of Illinois men of military age in the five registration periods. (The Fourth Registration of 968,055 men is not included, since men over 45 years of age were not liable for induction.) These figures, compiled through December 31, 1945, include men who registered late.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Registration, October 16, 1940 | | 1,017,613 |
| Second Registration, July 1, 1941 | | 47,014 |
| Third Registration, February 16, 1942 | | 559,429 |
| Fifth Registration, June 30, 1942 | | 157,848 |
| Sixth Registration— | | |
| December 11-31, 1942 | 28,406 | |
| Subsequent to December 31, 1942 | 144,364 | |
| | | 172,770 |
| Total Registrants of Military Age | | 1,954,674 |

Thus, adding the 968,055 non-military age men of the Fourth Registration, Illinois accomplished a grand total registration of 2,922,729 men.

During the operation of the Selective Service program, 536 Illinois citizens living abroad registered while abroad.

On V-J Day (September 2, 1945), Illinois had approximately 1,300,000 registrants of the then current military service age—18 through 37 years. This figure placed Illinois second only to Pennsylvania in the matter of registration volume within one State Headquarters jurisdiction. (New York was divided into two separate administrations—one for New York City and the other for the remainder of the State.)

According to statistics furnished by National Headquarters, as of August 1, 1945, the 361 Illinois Local Boards were divided, according to number of military age registrants in each Board, as follows:

| No. of Registrants in each Board | No. of Boards | No. of Registrants in each Board | No. of Boards |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500-999 | 1 | 3,500-3,999 | 85 |
| 1,000-1,499 | 8 | 4,000-4,499 | 76 |
| 1,500-1,999 | 11 | 4,500-4,999 | 34 |
| 2,000-2,499 | 24 | 5,000-5,499 | 8 |
| 2,500-2,999 | 44 | 5,500-5,999 | 7 |
| 3,000-3,499 | 61 | 6,000 and over | 2 |

☆

### *W - H - I - Z - Z !*

Burnet Robert Tedford, of Newton, Illinois, registered with Jasper County Local Board 1 on his eighteenth birthday—September 24, 1945. He asked if he could be included with the induction group which was to leave for the Chicago induction station at two o'clock the next morning. The Board Clerk gave Burnet an emphatic "No!" but Burnet was so persistent that the Clerk had the youngster fill out all the necessary forms from the Questionnaire to the request for immediate induction. Result—Burnet was in the Army within seventeen hours after he registered!

CHAPTER XII

# SERIAL AND ORDER NUMBERING

## FIRST REGISTRATION

After each Local Board received the registration cards (following the First Registration), it was required to give a serial number to each registrant determined to be permanently under the jurisdiction of that Board. The registration cards were shuffled in accordance with procedure established by the Selective Service regulations, and then numbered consecutively. Each Board started with No. 1 and continued until all its cards had been given a serial number. The highest serial number in Illinois, at that time, was 4904.

A complete list of each Board's registrants was typed (DSS Form 3) in sequence of serial numbers. One copy was posted prominently in the Local Board Office, another copy forwarded to the State Director. A third copy was sent to the local press. Serial numbers of registrants were given full publicity to prevent any charge of favoritism or tampering with the process of establishing priority of induction call among registrants.

The National Lottery, held in Washington, D. C., took place on October 29, 1940. Since there were several Local Boards in the country which had each numbered their registration cards beyond No. 8,000, the authorities in Washington determined that it would be best to place 9,000 capsules, containing Nos. 1 to 9,000, in the large glass bowl to be used for the lottery—thus allowing for possible late registrants. (The glass "fish bowl" used in 1940 was borrowed from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where it had been placed after serving the same purpose in the World War I draft.)

The first number drawn in the National Lottery on October 29, 1940 was 158—100 numbers less than the first draft number drawn in 1917 (258). Therefore, every man who held Serial No. 158 in his Local Board was given Order No. 1 in that Board. Unless he later qualified for deferment, such man became the first registrant in his respective Local Board to be subject to induction call under the Selective Service process.

Since Serial No. 192 was the second number drawn from the Lottery bowl, each registrant holding that serial number was given Order No. 2 in his respective Local Board; and so on.

The placing of order numbers on registration cards was not accomplished until each Local Board had received the National Master List—a list which showed the sequence in which the 9,000 serial numbers had been drawn out of the bowl at Washington. Each Local Board, after it received the National Master List, first crossed out all the serial numbers over and above its own highest number. For instance, if a Local Board had only 2,486 registra-



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

ONE OF ILLINOIS' MOST FAMOUS REGISTRANTS

**Heavyweight Boxing Champion Joe Louis is shown registering for Selective Service at the Faren School, 51st Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago on October 16, 1940. Shown, left to right, are: Alonzo Brooks, half-brother of Joe Louis; Louis; Julian Black, Louis' manager; Virgil Cook, Selective Service registrar.**

tion cards, all serial numbers above 2,486 on the National Master List were crossed out. The Board then assigned order numbers to its registrants according to the sequence of the serial numbers remaining on its copy of the National Master List. By this procedure, no one knew—prior to the National Lottery—whose serial number would get what order number, and the process of establishing priority for induction call represented the ultimate in honesty and fairness, as well as a complete absence of favoritism. (No serial number could legally be changed once it had been placed upon the registration card.)

The order numbers list was posted at the Local Board office (usually on the window), filed with State Headquarters and sent to the local press.

Using its order numbers list for sequence of mailing, each Local Board sent out questionnaires to approximately five per cent of their registrants. These questionnaires, when completed, together with other written information, statements, affidavits, etc., furnished by the registrant—and in many cases, his dependents or employer—provided the basis for classification and selection, procedures which will be explained later in this book.

Any man who registered after the completion of order numbering according to the National Master List was given the serial number following the highest serial number held in his Local Board. His order number was assigned according to the position which that serial number occupied on the National Master List, being given the same order number to that given to the serial number which preceded his on the Master List—with the addition of the letter, "A." For instance, suppose a late registrant drew Serial No. 1984. If Serial No. 1721 was allotted Order No. 768, and Serial No. 1984 followed Serial No. 1721 on the Master List, Serial No. 1984 would receive Order No. 768-A, and the registrant holding that number would be subject to induction call before Order No. 769. Thus late registration made no difference in the equitable process of determining priority of induction call.

## SECOND REGISTRATION

Serial numbers for the Second Registration were drawn by lottery as had been done in the first Registration. The system of order numbering was varied somewhat in that each new registrant, in the sequence established by the Second National Lottery, had his registration card placed after each group of ten registrants of the First Registration. The numbers thus assigned were called "sequence numbers." This variation of procedure caused practically no difference in priority of call.

## THIRD REGISTRATION

The Washington lottery, which was employed as a means of determining the sequence of order numbers after the First and Second Registrations, was discarded and not used for the Third Registration. Instead, serial numbers were given a "T" prefix, and cards were numbered from T-1 up. A national master list provided for order numbers beginning with 10,001, and the procedure for assigning the orders numbers was similar to that used in the previous Registrations.

## FOURTH REGISTRATION

Since the men in this Registration were 45 years old and up, and were not in the then current military liability age limits, no order numbers were assigned to the men in this particular group.

## FIFTH REGISTRATION

A new system was used for serial numbering and order numbering the registration cards of the men of this Registration. Registrants' cards were sorted according to birth dates, and serial numbers were given an "N" prefix. The cards were numbered from N-1 up. In cases where two or more men had the same birthdate, the cards of such men were arranged in alphabetical sequence.

The order numbers for this group commenced with the order number following the highest order number used for the Third Registration. Thus, order numbers were assigned according to birth dates.

## SIXTH REGISTRATION

This registration also called for the assignment of serial and order numbers by sequence of date of birth.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HAS AWARDED THIS

Certificate of Commendation

TO

EDMUND L. WILSON

IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF AID AND SUPPORT GIVEN

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Dwight H. Green
GOVERNOR

Harry S. Truman
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ATTEST

Paul Armstrong
STATE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Lewis B. Hershey
DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION

CHAPTER XIII

# CLASSIFICATION

As stated earlier, each Local Board forwarded to all of its registrants a questionnaire for the purpose of obtaining information which would enable the Local Board to determine whether a registrant should be selected for military service or deferred for specific reasons authorized in the Selective Service regulations.

If a registrant had dependents, and either he or his dependent desired to claim his deferment for dependency reasons, the dependents filled out a certain section of the questionnaire and, in some cases, added affidavits or other statements. Where an employer desired the registrant's deferment for occupational reasons, the employer submitted information endeavoring to show that the registrant's civilian occupation and activity should receive priority over military need. Supplementary information was also filed in claims for deferment for reasons other than dependency or occupation.

Early in the program, each registrant was required to fill out and return his questionnaire within five days after the date on which it was mailed to him. This period was later changed to ten days.

Whenever necessary, a registrant could contact a member of the Advisory Board for Registrants assigned to his Local Board and obtain help in filling out his questionnaire.

So that each Local Board could keep current with its classifications and all Boards would have approximately the same percentage of their registrants available, the Illinois Local Boards were directed initially to mail out questionnaires, in sequence of order numbers, to only five per cent of their registration lists. Similar batches of questionnaires were subsequently mailed out at intervals until each Local Board had covered its entire registration. This procedure eliminated, to a maximum degree, the possibility of some significant change of status between the time the registrant submitted his questionnaire and the date of classification by the Local Board.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES

It was vitally necessary that every Local Board Member understand the specific details of classification as governed by the Selective Service regulations, as well as understand the fundamental principles surrounding such classification. The general rules which applied to the classification system may be set down as:

1. Classification had to be based on the individual status of the registrant at the time the classification was made. Conditions of the past or plans for the future could not be considered.

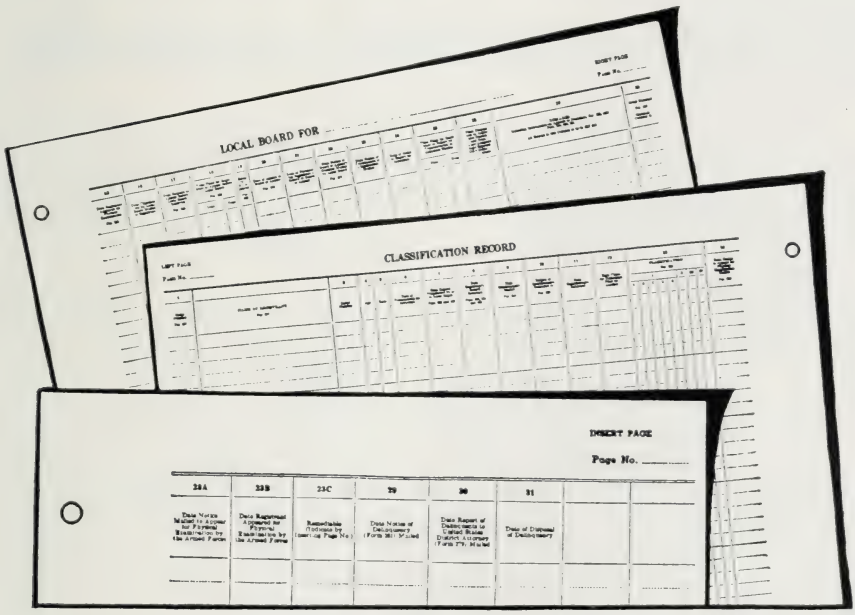
2. No classification was permanent. It prevailed only so long as the reasons for the classification existed.
3. The law exempted certain people in high governmental positions so long as they held such positions—the Vice President, elected State officials, and certain legislative and judicial officials.
4. All deferments and exemptions were for the benefit of the Government and not for the benefit of the individual.
5. Every classification by a Local Board was subject to appeal by any person entitled to such appeal.
6. The administrative agencies of Selective Service could review a case at any time.
7. The Government Appeal Agent was duty-bound to review the Local Board's classifications, and he could appeal or take other authorized action without the consent of the Local Board.
8. Full publicity was to be given to the Local Board's classifications.
9. There was to be no discrimination for or against any registrant because of his race, creed, or color, or because of his membership or activity in any religious, political, labor or other organization.
10. When the status of a registrant changed, he was required to report the change to the Local Board, or if the Local Board otherwise obtained the information of a change of status, the registrant was to be reclassified if such action was indicated.
11. Every time a registrant was classified, a notice of such classification was to be mailed to the registrant and any other person who filed a request for the registrant's deferment.
12. Every registrant was entitled, by law, to a personal appearance before the Local Board provided he made written request for such hearing within ten days after the date of which his classification card was made. (No such privilege existed on the classification made following any such personal appearance.)
13. No registrant could be inducted until after he had been placed in a class available for service.
14. No registrant could be inducted into the armed forces until and unless he was acceptable to the armed forces.
15. Volunteers for induction were to be classified in exactly the same manner as other registrants, except that the classification of such volunteer took precedence over the classification of other registrants. If the volunteer was placed in a deferred class, he could not be inducted.

16. The classification determination of a Local Board was to be the result of the collective opinion of the individual Board Members, and was not to be decided or influenced by any one Member.

## LOCAL BOARD PROCEDURE

In order for a Local Board meeting to be legal, each meeting had to have a quorum of Members present. When the Board membership was three (until April 16, 1942), two Members were required for a quorum; when Boards consisted of five Members, three of them were required for a quorum.

While the basic regulations as to classification procedure were followed by all Local Boards, the methods of administrative procedure varied among the individual Boards. Most Board meetings included the presence of the Clerk, who was depended on for his knowledge of the regulations, as well as memoranda and directives from National and State Headquarters. Many Boards invited the Government Appeal Agent to sit in at the meetings, and




CLASSIFICATION RECORD—FORM 100

**Each Local Board kept a detailed account of the classification record of each of its registrants. This record, open to public inspection at all times, revealed all significant dates in connection with the classification procedure of every registrant, along with all classifications granted to such registrant.**

while he was not allowed to vote on classifications, he frequently rendered valuable assistance by advising the Board legally and, on occasions, questioning persons before the Board.

Prior to the Board meeting, the Clerk usually assembled the files of the registrants whose order numbers had been reached (for classification), plus other cases which had been carried over, and presented them for action at the Board meeting. Some Boards required the Clerk to make a "digest" of the evidence in each case prior to the meeting.

The procedure of most Local Boards was to have either a Member or the Clerk read the evidence in each file to the assembled Board. The evidence would then be discussed by the Members, such discussion frequently requiring a consultation of regulations or pertinent memoranda. A vote of the Board members present was then taken, the majority vote determining a classification. Occasionally, where a tie vote was encountered, lengthy discussions developed, but were usually resolved, sometimes requiring the obtaining of additional evidence. In all the seven years of Selective Service Administration in Illinois, less than a handful of cases were referred to State Headquarters because of a deadlock vote; in each absolute deadlock, the State Director usually transferred the classification responsibility to another Local Board.

According to regulations, the Local Board was required to follow a definite sequence in considering the classification of a registrant. In other words, classification consideration always began at the most remote class, and all possibilities for deferment were fully considered and eliminated before a registrant was finally placed in a class available for service.

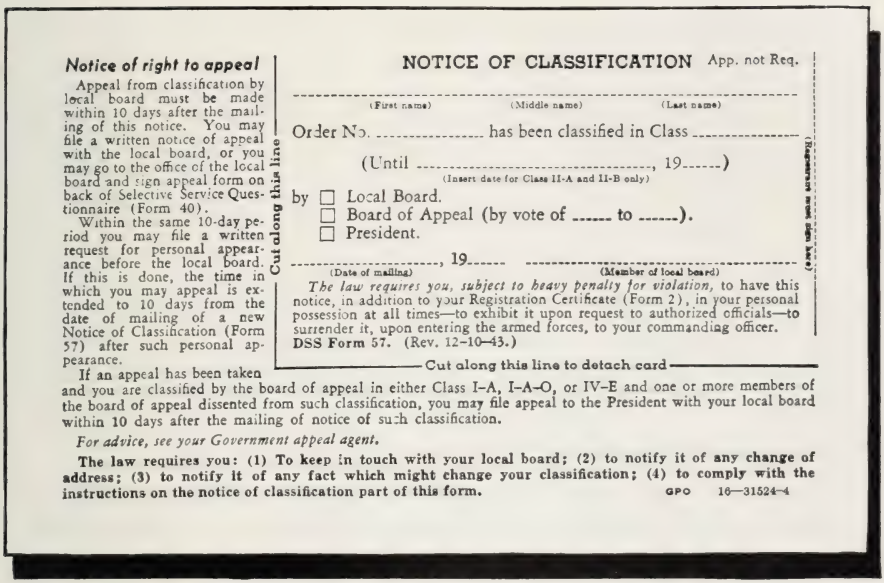
While the sequence of classification consideration varied from time to time throughout much of the period of operation of Selective Service, the following sequence prevailed after the procedure had been stabilized:

Classes I-C . . . I-G . . . IV-D . . . IV-B . . . IV-A . . .
II-C . . . II-B . . . II-A . . . III-D . . . IV-C . . .
IV-F . . . IV-E . . . I-A-O . . . I-A.

After a Board meeting, the Clerk was directed to mail classification notices to each registrant whose case had been acted upon at the meeting.

Many registrants took advantage of their mandatory right to a personal appearance before the Local Board, after classification. While the regulations permitted such personal appearance to be held before one or more Members of the Board, the usual procedure was to have the registrant appear before the entire Board.

Local Boards were not required to grant hearings (personal appearances) to employers or dependents. However, in the true spirit of fairness that characterizes the American system of consideration, virtually every Local Board in the State was very generous in the matter of granting such hear-



***Notice of right to appeal***

Appeal from classification by local board must be made within 10 days after the mailing of this notice. You may file a written notice of appeal with the local board, or you may go to the office of the local board and sign appeal form on back of Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40).

Within the same 10-day period you may file a written request for personal appearance before the local board. If this is done, the time in which you may appeal is extended to 10 days from the date of mailing of a new Notice of Classification (Form 57) after such personal appearance.

If an appeal has been taken and you are classified by the board of appeal in either Class I–A, I–A–O, or IV–E and one or more members of the board of appeal dissented from such classification, you may file appeal to the President with your local board within 10 days after the mailing of notice of such classification.

*For advice, see your Government appeal agent.*

**The law requires you: (1) To keep in touch with your local board; (2) to notify it of any change of address; (3) to notify it of any fact which might change your classification; (4) to comply with the instructions on the notice of classification part of this form.** GPO 16—31524-4

Cut along this line

**NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION** App. not Req.

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Order No. ..... has been classified in Class .....

(Until ....., 19.....)
(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by ☐ Local Board.
☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).
☐ President.

....., 19..... .....
(Date of mailing) (Member of local board)

*The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation,* to have this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate (Form 2), in your personal possession at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it, upon entering the armed forces, to your commanding officer.

**DSS Form 57.** (Rev. 12–10–43.)

Cut along this line to detach card

(Registrant must sign here)

**NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION—FORM 53**

**Each time a Local Board classified one of its registrants, the Board was required to send the above Notice to the registrant and any other person who had filed any written statement with reference to deferment of the registrant. The registrant was required, by law, to carry this card on his person at all times.**

ings. These, plus the personal appearances granted to registrants, accounted for a considerable share of the time Board Members found necessary to devote to Selective Service duties. If they were not busy hearing claims for deferment, they were diligently applying themselves to the monotonous but necessary work involved in the studying of written evidence submitted in cases for classification. To give the reader an idea of the extent of time put in by Local Boards, it can be said that the average Board Member regularly gave as high as twenty hours a week of their personal time to Local Board work. Many Members even went far above that in crucial periods.

## THE VARIOUS CLASSES

The classification system, under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and its Amendments, provided for classification of registrants in four major classes. Class I consisted of men immediately available for service because of being found physically and mentally fit and without reason for deferment. Class II was made up of men who, for civilian occupation necessity, could be deferred for periods up to six months; in the main, they

were necessary men in war production industries and agriculture. Class III comprised men who had dependents who relied upon the registrants for financial support from earned income or for physical support (in cases of invalids). Class IV consisted of men who had completed their military service, persons exempted by law, non-declarant aliens, ministers of religion and divinity students, conscientious objectors to both combatant and non-combatant military service, and men found physically, mentally or morally unqualified for military duty.

As with any major and extended program, it was found necessary to amend the requirements for deferment in various deferred classes; also, in some cases, to abolish certain classifications and establish others. Therefore, for the sake of brevity and simplicity, all classes which existed during the administration of Selective Service are listed below in outline:

***Class I—Available for Service***

I-A—Physically, mentally and morally fit for full military service;

I-A-O—Same as I-A, but conscientious objectors to combatant military service;

I-B (changed in July of 1943 to "I-A (L)")—Fit only for limited military service, because of some minor physical defect;

I-B-O—Same as I-B, but also conscientious objectors against combatant military service.

Note: Classes I-B and I-B-O were abolished August 18, 1942. Designations of "I-A (L)" and "I-A-O (L)" were made beginning March 6, 1943, to prevent unnecessary appeals and to show specifically the "limited" classification.

I-C—While this classification was included in the "available for service" major group, it actually comprised members of the armed forces and, during most of the program, those men who had received honorable discharges, or discharges under honorable conditions.

On April 21, 1944, Class I-C "Dec" was established to include those men who had been separated from the armed forces by death.

Class I-C "Disc" was set up on October 5, 1944 to include men who had been separated from the armed forces by honorable discharge or discharge under honorable conditions.

The above two sub-classifications enabled the Local Board and higher agencies in the System to determine quickly how many of a Board's registrants still continued as members of the armed forces. To further delineate between the number of men each Local Board had furnished through Selective Service process and those men who had enlisted or had been commissioned, a further division of Class I-C was instituted (date not available) by establishing Class I-C "Ind." and Class I-C "Enl."

The four sub-classifications of Class I-C were set up solely for statistical purposes.

I-D—Same as I-A, except deferred from service until July 1, 1941 because of being bona fide students in college or university.

I-D-O—Same as I-D, but also conscientious objectors against combatant military service;

I-E—Same as I-D, but fit only for limited military service;

I-E-O—Same as I-E, but also conscientious objectors against combatant military service;

Note: Classes I-D, I-E and I-E-O were abolished on August 31, 1941.

I-G—Registrants who were members of the armed forces of cobelligerent nations, or who had completed satisfactory service with the American Field Service, or had completed satisfactory service with the United States Merchant Marine;

I-H—Available for service, but over 27 years of age;

Note: Class I-H was established on August 16, 1941; was effective only until Pearl Harbor; was formally abolished on November 19, 1942. (The peacetime conditions under which the Selective Service law was being administered during the middle part of 1941 and the state of public opinion in that situation prompted State Director Armstrong to have a survey made as to the ages of men then being accepted for induction. The survey, made by the Chicago office, indicated that approximately 75% of the men being inducted were under twenty-eight years of age. Because of disruption to industries and families encountered at that time by the induction of the older men, it was felt that the needs of the armed forces could readily be met by use of the younger group—that is, those under twenty-eight years of age. Results of the survey and recommendations were forwarded to the National Director, with the result that Congress shortly thereafter reduced the maximum induction age limit to twenty-seven years. Men older than twenty-seven years, but who were otherwise immediately available for service, were classified in Class I-H. Pearl Harbor, of course, quickly eliminated the prohibition of inducting these men into service.)

Class I was not a stable group, nor did it constantly accumulate in number. While men were being regularly added to it, other men were always being withdrawn from the classification by:

1. Being commissioned in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.
2. Enlisting in the armed forces.
3. Reclassification of men inducted into service.
4. Reclassification by Local Boards, Boards of Appeal or the President.

5. Physical disqualification.
6. Deaths of registrants.
7. Various statutory acts (change of induction ages, marital status, etc.).

In one of the lighter moments (yes, there were such at times) of Selective Service administration, one local board clerk very aptly put down her board's problem of keeping sufficient men available in I-A. In spite of the humor contained in the following poem, the seriousness of the situation is quite apparent:

Ten little registrants standing in a line
One joined the Navy, then there were nine.

Nine little registrants sitting on a gate
One broke a vertebra, then there were eight.

Eight little registrants talking 'bout heaven
One went conscientious, then there were seven.

Seven little registrants, what a strange mix!
One became a pilot, then there were six.

Six little registrants very much alive
One went and drowned and then there were five.

Five little registrants full of canny lore
One stole a pig and then there were four.

Four little registrants, spry as could be
One became twenty-eight, then there were three.

Three little registrants, all alone and blue
One fed his relatives, then there were two.

Two little registrants, what can be done
One went to a psychiatrist, then there was one.

One little registrant, classified I-A
Physically, mentally, morally okay.

One little registrant to tote a big gun
He got married and then there were NONE!

—Reprinted from "Selective Service in Peacetime," the National Director's first Report to the President.

***Class II—Occupationally Deferred***

II-A—Man engaged in and necessary to any industry, business, agricultural pursuit, governmental service, or any other service or endeavor, or in training or preparation therefor, the maintenance of which was necessary to the national health, safety or interest;

II-B—Same as II-A, but engaged in defense or war production occupations; (Established June 5, 1941)

II-C—Same as II-A, but engaged in agricultural occupations; (Established November 18, 1942)

***Class III—Deferred Because of Dependency***

III-A—Registrant with dependents who depended on such registrant for support from earned income; (Discontinued on December 11, 1943 and formally abolished on April 21, 1944; reestablished on November 15, 1945, to provide classification for any registrant with three or more children

III-B—Same as III-A, but also engaged in essential war production; (Established April 23, 1942; abolished April 12, 1943)

III-C—Same as III-A, but also engaged in agriculture essential to the war effort; (Established November 17, 1942; abolished February 17, 1944)

III-D—Registrant whose induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to wife, child or parent; (Established April 12, 1943)

***Class IV—Not Militarily Liable***

IV-A—Registrants who had completed certain periods of military service and had received honorable discharge or discharge under honorable conditions. Class IV-A was reserved for registrants "not militarily liable" only until December 8, 1941. No classificatitons were then made in IV-A until November 13, 1942 when registrants 45 years old and over were placed in Class IV-A. Effective, October 5, 1944, men ages 38 through 44 years were also included. On August 31, 1945, the regulations were amended to include registrants 26 years old and over in Class IV-A; however, the age for qualification in IV-A was raised to 30 years on May 23, 1946. Effective December 7, 1944, any man classified in IV-D, IV-B or IV-E was not eligible for Class IV-A, regardless of his age; Class I-C was added to this provision on July 6, 1945, and Class I-G on August 31, 1945. The qualifications shown below for Class IV-A apply to registrants "not militarily liable"—in effect prior to Pearl arbor:

(1) Men who has satisfactorily served as officers or enlisted men for at least three consecutive years in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Cost Guard;

(2) Men who served in the active National Guard satisfactorily for one year in Federal service and two consecutive years in the National Guard;

(3) Any man who was serving in the active National Guard at the time of registration and who had served satisfactorily for at least six years;

(4) Any man who was on the eligible list of the Officers' Reserve Corps for at least six consecutive years;

(5) Any man who had satisfactorily served for at least three consecutive years on active duty in the Naval Reserve of the Marine Corps Reserve;

(6) Any man who had served at least one year on active duty and two consecutive years in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps, or an organized unit of the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve;

(7) Any man who had satisfactorily served in the organized Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve for at least six consecutive years;

(8) Any man who had satisfactorily served for at least eight consecutive years in the Naval Merchant Marine Reserve or Volunteer Naval Reserve or Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve;

(9) Members of the Coast Guard Reserve, other than temporary members, received the same classification as members of the Naval Reserve.

IV-B—(1) Officials deferred by the law itself, including the Vice President of the United States, the Governors of the States, and other State officials chosen by the voters of the entire State, Members of Congress, members of a State legislative body, and judges of the court of record of the United States or a State;

(2) Officers and enlisted men in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or in the Public Health Service, and cadets of the advanced course, senior division, of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps;

(3) Men who had been accepted (but not yet entered) as Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy and cadets of the United States Military Academy and the United States Coast Guard Academy.

IV-C—All aliens who did not have on file with the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, a valid declaration of intention (First papers) to become citizens of the United States.

IV-D—Regular and duly ordained ministers of religion, and students preparing for the ministry in a theological or divinity school recognized as such for more than one year prior to September 16, 1940

IV-E—Objectors to both combatant and non-combatant military service, who were available only for civilian work of national importance (conscientious objector camps).

IV-F—(1) Men who had been dishonorably discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard;

(2) Men who had been discharged from the armed forces because of undesirable traits of character or habits;

(3) Men who had been convicted of any of the following heinous crimes: treason, murder, rape, kidnapping, arson, sodomy, pandering, any crime involving sex perversion, or any crime involving illegal dealing in narcotics or other habit-forming drugs;

(4) Men who had been convicted on two or more occasions of any offense (other than a conviction for an offense committed in violation of the Selective Service law or regulations) for which he could have been punished by death or confinement for a term exceeding one year in a penitentiary or prison;

(5) Chronic offenders with pronounced criminal tendencies who, in addition thereto, had been convicted on at least three occasions of any offense for which they could have been punished by a jail sentence;

(6) Men who were being restrained in the custody of any court of criminal jurisdiction or other civil authority;

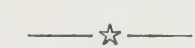
(7) Irrespective of any of the provisions mentioned above, registrants who were found to be morally unfit for military service;

(8) Registrants who were found, after physical examination, to be physically or mentally unfit for military service.

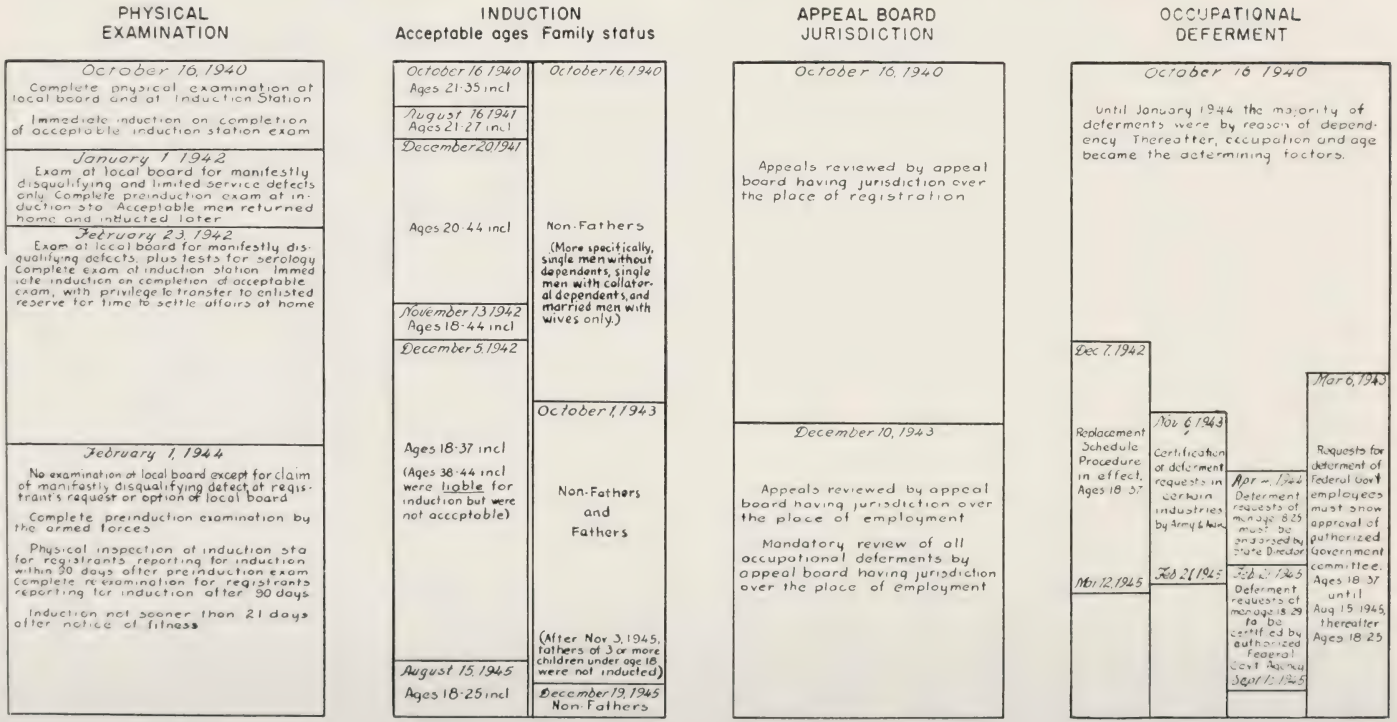
IV-H—Registrants between 38 and 44 years of age, inclusive (Established January 1, 1943; discontinued on March 6, 1943, and formally abolished on November 6, 1943.

*Note: After March 6, 1943, deferred registrants between the ages of 38 and 44 years, inclusive, had the designation "(H)" added to their classifications (a procedure abandoned on October 5, 1944); Likewise, commencing April 21, 1944, the designation "(F)" was added for a deferred registrant who had been found unfit for any military service, and the designation "(L)" was added to show fitness only for limited military service.*

As previously stated, changes in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and its regulations were necessary from time to time. These changes will be discussed in detail in the various chapters which follow.



# Major Changes In The Operations Of The Selective Service System, 1940-1945



CHAPTER XIV

# CLASSIFICATION IN OPERATION

After receiving a registrant's Selective Service questionnaire, plus any other written evidence which might be submitted, each Local Board studied the evidence carefully to determine the classification for which the registrant qualified in accordance with the regulations.

During the draft administration of World War I, a Local Board commenced its classification process with the presumption that every registrant was in Class I-A unless the evidence in his case showed that he was entitled to some other classification. During World War II, however, the procedure was reversed; the Board's first course was to eliminate eligibility for all other classes before finally determining that a registrant belonged in Class I-A.

Various sequences of classification consideration were prescribed, although all of these sequences followed a basic pattern. As the Board applied the evidence to the requirements for each class, it either found the registrant qualified for that class, or it found him not qualified for such class and forthwith passed on to considering him for the next classification in the prescribed sequence.

When the non-eligibility classes had been eliminated, and the Board came to a class for which the registrant might qualify, a vote of the Board Members was taken. A majority vote determined the final action. A few Boards in the State pursued the policy of arguing out each case until a unanimous vote was achieved. Most Boards, however, determined their classifications by majority vote without endeavoring to reach a unanimous opinion.

After classification was determined, the Board turned the registrant's file over to the clerk, who immediately forwarded a Notice of Classification (DSS Form 57) to the registrant; to an employer, if the employer had filed a deferment statement in the case; to a dependent who submitted a statement of dependency; to any other person entitled to such notice. The post-marked date on such Notice was the beginning of the period in which a registrant could file an appeal or request a personal appearance before the Local Board (or other person could file an appeal).

If the registrant, within the prescribed period (originally five days and, later, ten days), filed written request for a "personal appearance," it was mandatory upon the Local Board to grant such hearing before the Board. The date for such hearing was set at the Board's convenience, and the registrant had the opportunity to come in and explain to the Board why he felt that the Board had erred in determining classification in his case. He was also permitted to submit any additional evidence which might assist the Board in its new determination of classification. After each such hearing, the Board was required to determine classification anew and again send the

registrant (plus all others concerned) a Notice of Classification. The second Notice of Classification did not give the registrant a mandatory right to another personal appearance before the Local Board. Instead, if he wished, the registrant could then appeal his classification to the Board of Appeal.

If such notice of appeal was mailed within the prescribed period of time following the date of the classification notice, it was mandatory upon the Local Board to forward the registrant's file, along with any appeal statements submitted, to the Board of Appeal having jurisdiction over the Local Board's area. Notice of appeal could also be filed after the first Notice of Classification—without requesting a personal appearance.

From time to time, Local Boards were requested to review the cases of their registrants in deferred classes so that all available manpower for the armed forces could be obtained. Also, the Boards, on various occasions, received orders to reclassify men in a certain class which had been abolished. When the Board made its reclassifications in these instances, it was required to send the Notice of Classification to all registrants and others concerned.

## PROBLEMS INCIDENT TO CLASSIFICATION

As previously stated, the process of classification was not a mechanical one. Classification in each case had to be determined on the basis of the evidence in the particular registrant's file. All evidence was required to be written, and had to be substantial rather than implied. Hearsay or anonymous evidence could not properly be used for consideration unless and until such type of evidence had been verified by investigation. Only by investigation and preparation of new written evidence could hearsay statements or anonymous communications develop into substantial evidence which the Local Board could use legally.

Many anonymous communications were received by the Local Boards. Usually, they were perpetrated by some crank, or by someone who had a grudge against some particular registrant or employer. In the bulk of the cases, such letters were signed "Real American," "Patriotic Citizen," or some such title—a title which belied its claim through the un-American indulgence in unidentified communications seeking to discredit a registrant or employer.

Invariably, these anonymous communications were investigated and found to be without truth or logical evidence. There were a few of such letters, however, which actually provided a sound basis for investigation and which later revealed specific evidence upon which changes were quickly made in the classifications of the registrants involved.

One instance of the lack of foundation for complaints of political favoritism occurred in early 1942. The State Director was stopped in the State capitol building by an elected public official who stated that the Local Board in a particular downstate county was composed entirely of members of the political party opposite to that of the elected official and that men of his own

party were being inducted in order to reduce his party's votes in a forthcoming election.

The State Director's policy, of course, had been to have an equitable division of members of the two major political parties on each Local Board, and he found the official's complaint hard to believe. Therefore, in company with the official, the State Director examined the personal questionnaire of each Member of the Local Board in question. As he had expected, Colonel Armstrong found the usual equitable division of representation. Furthermore, it was revealed that three of the five Local Board Members and the Government Appeal Agent (who also had certain functions in connection with classification) were actually members of the same political party as that of the elected official.

All complaints—whether signed or anonymous, whether against a registrant or against a Local Board—were carefully investigated. If a complaint pertaining to a registrant was received at State Headquarters, it was forwarded to the Local Board concerned; if it referred to a Local Board's action, procedure or policy, it was investigated by State Headquarters. In the latter cases, a field officer was usually dispatched to the city or town in which the Board was located.

Since no law, rule or regulation could possibly be made that would fit perfectly the situation of every registrant, Local Boards often encountered a difficult problem in making a determination that would be fair to both the armed forces and the registrant, his dependents or employer. In cases of doubt, the Boards—in accordance with the regulations—were generally willing to resolve such doubt in favor of the registrant, dependent or employer. It was important—in the prosecution of the war—that the social, religious and industrial life of our country not be disturbed to such an extent that there would be created a bad morale which could easily interfere with America's efforts to prosecute the war successfully. Men could not be sent into battle without proper equipment. Therefore, necessary men had to be deferred—at least temporarily.

Indeed, at times, decision on the part of a Local Board was extremely difficult. Yet, only in less than a handful of cases throughout the entire Selective Service program, did Illinois Local Boards fail to carry out their classification responsibility by arriving at some specific determination. The few such cases were transferred to other Local Boards for classification.

## CLASS I—AVAILABLE FOR TRAINING AND SERVICE

### *Class I-A—Available for Full Military Service*

Since the primary objective of the Selective Service System was to obtain needed military manpower for the armed forces, the objective of the Local Boards was to place the maximum number of registrants in Class I-A. To

reach this point, each Local Board first had to eliminate each registrant from qualification for any deferred or limited class.

A man in Class I-A was presumed to be physically fit for any of the rigors of military service. He was not entitled to deferment. He was not a conscientious objector against combatant military service.

Examinations to determine the physical fitness of registrants were originally done by the Examining Physicians of each Local Board. This procedure was later changed so that physical examinations were done by the medical officers at the Armed Forces Induction Station. If the Induction Station officers found a registrant fit for full military duty, he was then available for selection for induction according to his order number—unless he was a volunteer for induction, in which case he was placed ahead of all other order numbers in the Local Board's next induction call. (Full details on physical examinations will be found under "Class IV-F—Physical and Mental" in this same chapter.)

If a registrant volunteered for induction, the classification consideration given to him was the same as that accorded any other registrant. If the Board decided that he should be deferred in the interest of the Government, or there was some other valid reason for deferment, his application for voluntary induction was denied, and he was placed in the proper deferred class. During the seven years of Selective Service administration, thousands of Illinois registrants (farm boys and others) wanted to join the fighting forces of their country, but were turned down because, after full consideration, their Local Boards felt that they could render better service to their Nation in their civilian positions. While the patriotism of these volunteers was most laudable, the good judgment of the Local Boards in placing the public interest first is worthy of genuine commendation.

### *Class I-A(L)—(Formerly I-B)—Available for Limited Military Service*

The physical standards of the armed forces provided for the acceptance, for limited military duty (such as clerical and other positions which did not involve heavy physical activity or undue exposure), of registrants with minor physical defects. Such defects will be discussed generally in the section devoted to the medical aspects of Selective Service.

By correction of some of these minor physical defects (such as missing or carious teeth, need for eye glasses in minor vision defect cases, acne, etc.), many registrants were able to qualify for Class I-A and obtain immediate induction. Other limited service men obtained correction of their minor defects after they were inducted into the armed forces as limited service men.

### *Class I-A-O and I-A-O(L)—Available for Non-Combatant Military Service*

These two classes comprised registrants who had been found to be conscientiously opposed to combatant military service. While objecting to

being engaged in actual fighting as a part of the combat forces, these men were willing to serve in those sections of the armed forces which functioned outside the theater of operations, or which performed duties which were not directly associated with combat. Limited service men were subject to assignment in medical, finance, administrative and other non-combatant sections of the armed forces.

In his Selective Service questionnaire, each registrant was given the opportunity to state if he objected to non-combatant service or combatant service, or both. If he simply objected to non-combatant service, he submitted to his Local Board any evidence he cared to submit to show that his objections were genuine and well-founded. It was then up to the Local Board—subject to appeal, of course—to determine his classification.

Occasionally, a registrant would claim objection to any kind of military service, but because of certain evidence in his file, would be classified in Class I-A-O. Many others—both complete and partial objectors—would be denied the benefit of classification in either Class I-A-O or Class IV-E because of lack of sufficient substantial evidence to reveal a sound basis for classification as a conscientious objector.

While most Local Boards were inwardly resentful of the unwillingness of conscientious objectors to shoulder their full share of responsibility for defending the country which gave them protection and opportunity, the Boards were nevertheless fair and open-minded in their consideration of all claims to conscientious objection.

### *Classes I-B and I-B-O*

Registrants placed in Classes I-B and I-B-O (the latter being conscientious objectors to combatant military duty) were not called for induction until several months after Pearl Harbor. These men were fit only for limited military service, and the need for them was not felt until after America had actually entered a state of war. In July of 1943, these classifications were changed to Class I-A(L) and I-A-O(L).

### *Class I-C*

When a Local Board received official information that one of its registrants had been inducted, enlisted or commissioned in the armed forces of the United States, such registrant was automatically classified in Class I-C. Such classification was mandatory upon receipt of the official notice.

As explained under "The Various Classifications" earlier in this volume, Class I-C was sub-divided into I-C "Dec," I-C "Disc," I-C "Ind," and I-C "Enl."

### *Classes I-D, I-D-O, I-E and I-E-O*

Local Boards had little difficulty with this classification, for its requirements were specific. It applied only to certain students in college or univer-

sity whose induction was delayed until after July 1, 1941. The "D" designation was for men found fit for general military duty, and the "E" applied to those qualified only for limited military duty. The "O" signified conscientious objection.

***Class I-G***

In determining whether or not a registrant was eligible for Class I-G, the Local Board was required to have substantial evidence to show that the registrant qualified for one of these divisions:

a. On or after September 16, 1940, was a member of the armed forces of a co-belligerent nation (Established May 23, 1945);
b. Had completed satisfactory service with the American Field Service (Established August 31, 1945);
c. Had completed satisfactory service in the United States Merchant Marine, 32 months of such service being considered as "completed service." (Established November 15, 1945.)

A few of the cases in Class I-G produced considerable difference of opinion among Local Board Members as well as higher officials. In general, however, the information provided in these cases was extensive enough for the Local Boards to determine classification without much difficulty.

## CLASS II—DEFERRED AS OCCUPATIONALLY NECESSARY

Under Selective Service—a program made necessary by the state of world affairs—every physically fit registrant was, basically, deemed to be available for military service. However, realism required that the needs of industry and agriculture be recognized to the extent that registrants be "loaned" to industry or agriculture until such time as their necessity ceased, or until replacements for them could be found.

Occupational deferment was not, in any sense, a permanent status. In fact, as the manpower and production needs of the armed forces became more critical, the standards for occupational deferment became correspondingly stricter. Necessary industrial and agricultural employees were "frozen" in their jobs (by order of the War Manpower Commission) and reclassification penalties were provided for any such necessary men who left their jobs without first obtaining determination from their respective Local Boards that their proposed changes in jobs would be in the Nation's interest.

Since the Nation's headway in scientific production and medical advancement depended upon its people engaged in scientific and certain professional pursuits, and because there was constant need for replenishment of such personnel, the Selective Service regulations provided for the deferment of bona fide students in certain sciences and professions. Students who could qualify were placed in Class II-A.

### *Liberal Policies in Early Years*

Because the early phase of Selective Service operation presented no especially urgent demand for military manpower in volume, Local Boards were somewhat lenient in their attitude toward occupational deferment. However, with the Presidential proclamation of an unlimited national emergency (May 27, 1941), the coming of actual war in the following December, and the subsequent and vastly increased demands of the armed forces for physically able men, the Boards became extremely critical in their consideration of all requests for occupational deferment. This attitude became particularly noticeable when the casualty lists began to appear in the press and the true impact of war manifested itself incisively in every community in the country.

Another observation which might be made is the fact that employers in general, because of their patriotic attitudes, were reluctant to request occupational deferments during 1940 and the greater part of 1941. The result was that skilled men of all ages were allowed to be inducted without deferment effort by their employers. However, as time went on and the numbers of men withdrawn from civilian life increased tremendously, these same employers—many of them engaged in vital war production—found it impossible to obtain satisfactory replacements for men of military ages whose Local Boards had (because of the increased pressure upon them to produce more manpower) adopted a rigid policy of refusing occupational deferments except to the most critically needed men.

The first sign of necessary special protection to the industries engaged in war production came after the President's declaration of an unlimited national emergency when, on June 5, 1941, Class II-B was established as a special class to accent the importance of uninterrupted war production and make sure that necessary men in such activities would be properly deferred.

Originally, Class II-A encompassed all registrants deferred on grounds of occupational necessity to industry, agriculture and private business. The June 5, 1941 amendment to the Selective Service regulations divided occupational deferments into two groups:

Class II-A—Man employed in an industry, the maintenance of which was necessary to the national health, safety, or interest in the sense that it was useful or productive and contributed to the employment or well-being of the community or Nation. Deferment was ordinarily limited to six months, but could be renewed where indicated.

Class II-B—Man employed in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest in the sense that a serious interruption or delay in such activity was likely to impede the national defense program. At first, such deferment was not limited as to time, but the Local Board could reopen the case at any time, particularly on a change of status. However, the time limit on such deferments was later changed to six months.

Class II-A was confined mainly to registrants working in industries not directly engaged in war production work, and included registrants whose self-operated businesses were deemed necessary to the health, safety or well-being of the community or Nation.

Class II-B was restricted to registrants employed in war production plants and other activities which directly served such production.

The effect of the splitting of the original Class II-A was to stress the importance of war production at a time when it became obvious that America would shortly be forced to enter as an active participant in the then raging European war. The effect was also a gentle but definite pressure upon persons engaged in ordinary civilian activities to transfer to war production.

On November 13, 1942, the famous "Tydings Amendment" (of Public Law 772) went into effect, requiring the deferment of necessary agricultural workers—under certain specified conditions. Immediately after the passage of the Tydings Amendment, the regulations were amended to set up Class II-C which was to be composed entirely of agricultural registrants found necessary to and irreplaceable in their farm occupations. (The implications of, and problems under the Tydings Amendment will be thoroughly discussed under "Class II-C—Agricultural deferments.)

The primary responsibility for deciding which men should be deferred because of their civilian occupations rested upon the Local Board. Until National Headquarters (on January 30, 1943) established the List of Essential Activities, it was up to each Local Board to determine whether or not an activity was essential to the Nation's health, safety and interest. In making such decisions, the Local Boards were assisted greatly by occupational bulletins received from National and State Headquarters.

***Class II-A***

While Class II-A originally included all phases of occupational deferment, it continued to include a large number of the registrants deferred on occupational rounds, even after the establishment of Classes II-B and II-C. If a registrant was not employed directly in war production work or in an agricultural endeavor, he could still qualify for occupational deferment if an affirmative answer could be given to all five of the following questions considered by the Local Board:

1. Is the activity in which he is engaged one that is essential to the national health, safety, or interest?
2. Is the registrant's occupation necessary to the activity?
3. Is the registrant, except for seasonal or temporary interruption, regularly engaged in such occupation?
4. Can a satisfactory replacement be provided in the event he is made available for military service?
5. Will his removal cause serious loss of effectiveness to the activity?

The increased strict attitude of Local Boards—keeping step with the heightening intensity of the war effort—was reflected in the proportions of Class II-A deferments to the totals of the Illinois registrants deferred industrially at various periods. On September 30, 1941, the II-A men constituted approximately 77% of the total deferred industrially. Then came Pearl Harbor, and the proportion had dropped to 56%. By November 30, 1943, Illinois Local Boards had reduced the figure to 19%.

The manifestation of greater strictness on the part of Local Boards on occupational deferments was undoubtedly due to new occupational classification policies expressed in National Headquarters' Local Board Release No. 115, dated March 16, 1942. This instruction stated that the "national health, safety, or interest" no longer included mere comfort and convenience of the civilian population. Deferments were therefore limited to activities which supported the war effort (even though not directly engaged in the manufacture of arms, ammunition and other necessary war materiel)—activities which provided food, clothing, shelter, health and safety. In addition, a more specific interpretation was given to the "necessary man" in war production work. The List of Essential Activities was provided, and occupational bulletins were published which enumerated critical occupations within the essential activities.

Until the issuance of the occupational bulletins, the Local Boards had to depend largely on advice from the Occupational Division of State Headquarters, as well as from the local United States Employment Service offices. In order to acquaint themselves better with the actual conditions in large plants in their respective areas, many Local Boards visited these plants and made personal inspections of the jobs of their own registrants in those plants.

## LIST OF ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES

Production of Aircraft and Parts
Production of Ships, Boats and Parts
Production of Ordnance and Accessories
Production of Ammunition
Agriculture
Food Processing
Forestry, Logging and Lumbering
Construction
Coal Mining
Metal Mining
Nonmetallic Mining and Processing and Quarrying
Smelting, Refining and Rolling of Metals
Production of Metal Shapes and Forgings
Finishing of Metal Products
Production of Industrial and Agricultural Equipment
Production of Machinery



CHICAGO HERALD-AMERICAN PHOTO

**COLONEL ARMSTRONG RECEIVES MEDAL FOR MERIT**

**In recognition of his outstanding performance as Illinois State Director of Selective Service, Col. Paul G. Armstrong was awarded the Medal for Merit by the President of the United States. The award—the highest presented to civilians—was made at a testimonial dinner given on November 7, 1946 by over 1,200 friends of Colonel Armstrong. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey National Director of Selective Service, made the presentation on behalf of the President.**

*(Continued on next page)*

Production of Chemicals and Allied Products
Production of Rubber Products
Production of Leather Products
Production of Textiles
Production of Apparel
Production of Stone, Clay and Glass Products
Production of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Petroleum and Coal Products
Production of Finished Lumber Products
Production of Transportation Equipment
Transportation Services
Production of Materials for Packing and Shipping Products
Production of Communications Equipment
Communication Services
Heating, Power and Illuminating Services
Repair and Hand Trade Services
Health and Welfare Services, Facilities and Equipment
Educational Services
Governmental Services

### *Class II-B*

As stated earlier, this class was established in order to accent the special importance of all activities and occupations directly connected with the production of ships, guns, tanks, airplanes, ammunition and other materiel and supplies needed by the armed forces in their prosecution of the war. The significance of Class II-B was demonstrated by the fact that its proportion of industrially deferred registrants jumped from 23% on September 30, 1941 to 81% on November 30, 1943.

On April 18, 1942, the War Manpower Commission was created by Presidential order. This Commission was given complete charge of mobilization of the manpower of the Nation, and the Selective Service System was transferred on December 5, 1942 to the jurisdiction of the Commission. One year later Congress revoked this transfer.

In cooperation with the United States Employment Service (also a part of the War Manpower Commission), an Occupational Questionnaire was

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Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Hammond was general chairman of the affair; the toastmaster was Edward A. Hayes, Past National Commander of The American Legion. Other special guests included: Gov. Dwight H. Green; United States Senator C. Wayland Brooks and Mrs. Brooks; Comdr. Chester J. Chastek, USNR; Col. Chester L. Fordney, USMCR; Rev. George Keepin, State Chaplain, Illinois Department of The American Legion; Mrs. Edward A. Hayes; Mrs. Paul G. Armstrong and the Armstrong's two children, Don and Patricia.

developed and sent to all registrants not already members of the armed forces. One copy of this questionnaire was placed in the registrant's file, and one copy went to the United States Employment Service to serve, along with the questionnaires of other registrants, as a survey of the industrial manpower of the country. It also aided the Employment Service to locate critically needed skilled labor whose skills were not then being effectively employed.

The Occupational Questionnaire often furnished Local and Appeal Boards with specific information upon which classification was determined. In general, however, the Boards depended more on the Affidavit for Occupational Classification (filed by the registrant's employer), as well as other written evidence, as their basis for determination of classification.

There were times when Local Board members did not know the exact nature of the specific activity in which a registrant was employed, and there was a natural tendency on the part of the Board to deny deferment without knowing just exactly why the registrant should be deferred.

Local Boards often could not understand—and rightfully so—how a young man under twenty-six years of age could be considered so tremendously important to the war effort and why Army officials, the State Director and others were so urgent in their requests for his deferment. Yet, in certain cases, it could properly be said that a particular registrant was probably of more value to his Nation in the prosecution of the war than a whole battalion of infantry would be. The most outstanding example of this kind of case could be found in the Manhattan Engineering Project—the project which developed and manufactured the atom bomb.

Many of the men working on the atom bomb were young physicists, scientists whose professional knowledge was of immeasurable value to the Manhattan project. So that the State Director would understand the vital importance of the work being done in Manhattan project, he was taken on a tour of the Project's laboratory at the University of Chicago. While State Director Armstrong did not know, at the time, that the men employed at that laboratory were specifically engaged in the development of the atom bomb, the extreme secrecy surrounding his visit and the absolute prohibition against his discussing the visit convinced him that the project was unquestionably something that was most critically essential to American victory. Consequently, he could take no course but to use all possible power and influence in his efforts to assist in obtaining deferment for these young men who were so vitally necessary in their civilian occupations. At the same time, he was unable to reveal the specific reasons for his zeal in connection with these special cases.

In spite of their full confidence in the personal integrity and the judgment of the State Director, a number of Local Boards refused to grant deferment to these young scientists in the Manhattan project. Most Local Board Members had sons or close relatives of their own in military service; some

Members lost their sons in battle. Hence, it was understandable that they should balk at granting deferment to a physically fit young man without knowing, in detail, exactly why his occupation in civilian life made him so valuable to the war effort. Many of such cases of denied deferment were, through the appeal system, sent to the President for final determination.

As the armed forces' demands for military manpower increased, and industry was losing a considerable number of its trained men, employers turned to a hitherto unexploited source of labor—women. Because of stark necessity, employers began hiring and training women to do work which, because of the skill and physical effort concerned, had been generally and strictly kept within the province of male labor.

There was hardly an employer but who began his program of hiring womanpower with hesitation and apprehension. Yet, after the program had been in sway for six months or so, almost every such manufacturer was agreeably surprised to find that, generally speaking, the women not only matched their male predecessors in skill but actually exceeded many of them in precision work. Though demobilization of selectees has long since ended, many manufacturers have continued to employ women in mechanical and other jobs which, prior to 1942, they considered could be filled only by men.

No State in the Union can boast more than Illinois about her women who, in their Nation's hour of crisis, summarily left their kitchens and clerical jobs to take tiring and tedious physical jobs in order that there should be no gap in the constant flow of critically needed war materiel and supplies to our fighting men on the far-flung battle fronts.

### *Replacement Schedule Plan*

As the war progressed in 1942, it became increasingly difficult for employers to obtain continued deferments for men who already had been given two or three deferments of six months each. As war tension rose, Local Boards became less and less inclined to extend deferments indefinitely, regardless of any particular registrant's value to the activity in which he was employed. The result was that war production employers encountered a difficult situation in the loss of many key men. This situation was largely due to the employers' negligence to train replacements or to classify the skills of the men in their plants. The Illinois Selective Service System had constantly urged employers to take these actions.

Demands for manpower for the armed forces increased, and the filling of these calls could be accomplished mainly by taking men who had been deferred in industry. In order to interrupt production as little as possible, the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System developed the "Replacement Schedule Plan"—a plan intended to provide for the orderly release of men from industry and give each employer time to train necessary replacements.

After a successful trial in several plants in the East, the Replacement Schedule program was officially adopted and established on November 5, 1942. Illinois, being one of the largest industrial States, put the Plan into effect immediately and was able to have it functioning effectively by the latter part of the next month.

In the operation of the Replacement Schedule Plan, the employer first obtained the basic data with respect to each employe, covering his occupation and Selective Service status. This data was analyzed on the Replacement Summary and, as a result, the employer learned how many of his employes in each department were then liable for induction under current Selective Service policies. This Summary also provided the State Director (to whom it was submitted) with a complete picture of all the personnel in the employer's plant, the potentiality of military manpower in the plant, and whether or not the employer's employment policies (the hiring of older men, women and men not physically acceptable for military service) were consistent with Selective Service policies.

Each Schedule accepted by the State Director was given an Acceptance Number, and each employer whose Schedule was accepted was given the authority to use an Acceptance Stamp (bearing the State Director's Acceptance Number) on the occupational deferment request for any man named on the Replacement Schedule. In spite of the State Director's "acceptance," the classification of any man listed in a Replacement Schedule had to be determined by the registrant's Local Board of jurisdiction, such determination being subject to the usual appeal.

A Replacement Schedule was effective for six months only, and was subject to renewal after the expiration of that period of time.

The Replacement Schedule Plan was used mainly by employers who were particularly vulnerable with reference to a large number of their men being of military age and being subject to induction into the armed forces.

The processing of Replacement Schedules at Illinois State Headquarters took the entire time (which often included sixty to seventy hours a week, and more) of seven officers in the Occupational Division and approximately a third of the time of the State Director, himself. While the Replacement Schedule Plan worked out very satisfactorily in Illinois, the great amount of time required for its processing in State Headquarters prevented many of the officers from making their usual (and important) coordinating visits to the Local Boards and to the Industrial plants throughout the State.

The Replacement Schedule Plan consisted of:

1. Manning Table—a complete survey of each plant's complete labor requirements and future labor plans, including the hiring and transferring of workers, training and upgrading, use of women, placement of handicapped persons, and general utilization of labor in the plant.

(A Manning Table was prepared by a company under the supervision of the regional director of the War Manpower Commission and was used as a basis for, rather than a part of, the documents submitted by the company to the Selective Service System.

2. Replacement Summary—a summary of the jobs of the personnel in a company's plant, including women, men over Selective Service age and men under such age, plus the family status of the persons holding the various jobs. Names of individuals were not shown on the Replacement Summary.
3. Replacement List—a list showing the names of male employes of Selective Service ages, including the particular job of each man, his birth year, Selective Service classification, family status, Local Board of jurisdiction, Selective Service Order Number, and the approximate date on which the company would be prepared to release the employe for military service. The date of release was to be checked for any one of the first six months following the date of the List, the period between the sixth and twelfth months following such date, or a period following the twelfth month.

In order to acquaint large industrial companies of Illinois with the purposes and details of the Replacement Schedule Plan, meetings were arranged with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and other large groups representing industry. At these meetings, the Plan was thoroughly discussed by State Director Armstrong and Col. Harris P. Ralston, Deputy State Director and Chief of the Occupational Division, and questions regarding the Plan were answered—to the end that all companies taking advantage of the Plan would be able to do so effectively. Some of these meetings had as many as 1,500 industrial executives in attendance. Colonel Armstrong promised every possible cooperation but, on the other hand, left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that the companies expecting to use the Plan would necessarily have to be honest in their calculations as well as realistic as to the inevitability of their being required, sooner or later, to give up many of their key men to the armed forces.

Operation of the Replacement Schedule Plan required that a company prepare its Replacement Summary and Replacement List (State Headquarters gave much counsel to individual companies in the preparation of their documents) and submit the two documents in duplicate to the State Director for consideration. If, after thorough study by the Occupational Division, the State Director believed a company's Plan to be fair and reasonable, he "accepted" the Plan, placing his official stamp of acceptance on both copies, retaining one copy for his file and returning the other copy to the company. Many companies were required to revise their Summaries and Lists one or more times before receiving the State Director's acceptance.

Illinois employers, at the outset, were slow to adopt the Replacement

Schedule Plan, feeling that they preferred to deal direct with the Local Boards in each individual employe's case. However, as the employers observed the Plan's effectiveness in the cases of other companies, more and more came to accept it as the most practicable solution of their problem of retaining skilled personnel of Selective Service ages for a maximum period of time.

At first, Local Boards in general felt that the Replacement Schedule was a usurpation of their classification prerogatives, but later reversed their attitude to a point where many of them almost insisted that a registrant be on a Replacement List in order to be deferred. Boards of Appeal, on the other hand, almost universally granted deferment to any registrant whose occupational affidavit bore the authorized "State Director's acceptance stamp."

Local Boards were "sold" on the Replacement Schedule Plan by State Headquarters through area conferences with Local Board Members, visits of Field Officers to individual Local Boards and by special memorandums. In addition, copies of instructions to employers were furnished to the Local Boards in order that the latter might be fully informed as to the administrative instructions given to the employers by State Headquarters.

During the year 1943, a total of 3,196 original Replacement Schedules, 1,425 first renewals and two second renewals were approved by the State Director—a total of 4,623 Schedules approved for the year. The number of Advisors on the Occupational Division staff was so limited during the summer and fall of 1943 that sixty and seventy hours a week were frequently required in order to keep abreast of the current load. During those crowded months, personal visits to plants were out of the question. In evaluating Replacement Schedules, Occupational Advisors, all of whom had been industrial executives in civilian life, depended on the official List of Critical Occupations, the assistance of Federal procurement agencies, the very efficient help of the Federal Apprentice Training Program, personal conferences at State Headquarters with employers, and their own wealth of civilian experience. Observation of any statistics on the war-time industrial production of Illinois, as well as note of the number of men this State furnished to the armed forces, provides the best criterion of the excellent job done by Local Boards and by the State Headquarters Occupational Division in the consideration of Replacement Schedule Plans.

## REPLACEMENT SCHEDULES PROCESSED IN ILLINOIS

| Year | Original Schedules | First Renewals | Second Renewals | Third Renewals | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1942 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 1943 | 3,196 | 1,425 | ... | ... | 4,623 |
| 1944 | 423 | 902 | 668 | 83 | 2,076 |
| Totals | | | | | 6,701 |

The Replacement Schedule Program, having generally served its purpose, was abolished on March 12, 1945.

### *Occupational Deferment Policy Changes*

A new occupational policy in regard to registrants 18 through 21 was made effective February 1, 1944. This policy excluded from classification in Class II-A or II-B any registrant age 18 through 21 unless the State Director had approved a Form 42A (Special). Under the revised occupational policy of May 12, the restricted age group was changed from 18 through 21 to 18 through 25.

During the period February 1, 1944 (when the approval of the State Director on Form 42A (Special) for such registrants was first required) through December 31, 1944, the State Director had approved 5,884 Forms 42A (Special), of which 1,245 were cancelled. Those recommended for deferment were registrants engaged in industry, instructors in colleges, students and professional men.

On February 26, 1944, the President stated that the armed forces were still short 200,000 trained men—because Selective Service had fallen behind in the armed forces' calls for manpower. He stated that, in his opinion, deferments of younger men had been too liberal, and that deferments in industry included over a million non-fathers, 380,000 of whom were under 26 years of age. The President further stated that the time had come for industry and agriculture to release the younger men who were physically qualified for military service, and that the gravity of the situation required the immediate review of all occupational deferments.

The Director of Selective Service had, only a short time before, notified Local Boards that no registrant ages 18 through 31 years (whether father or non-father) should be granted occupational deferment except in exceptional cases where such deferment would be authorized by the State Director. Immediately on his receiving the President's memorandum of February 26, the National Director directed Local Boards to review all their cases of occupationally deferred registrants ages 18 through 37 years, and to apply strict consideration to such registrants under 26 years of age.

On April 7, 1944—as the Local Boards were busily engaged in the review of occupational deferment in the age groups mentioned above, the Army and Navy decided that subsequent inductees must have the vigor and stamina that only youth could supply under combat conditions, and the National Director therefore directed the postponement of processing all men 26 years of age and over until such processing for men under 26 years had been substantially accomplished.

Decreasing losses by the armed forces and improved deliveries by Selective Service enabled the Army to reach its full strength of 7,700,000 men by April 5, 1944. Thus, while the need for induction of the younger men

(as replacements) was still emphasized, registrants over 26 years were virtually assured of deferment if they were engaged in war production activities or activities essential to the national health, safety and interest.

The instructions pertaining to occupational deferment were revised on May 12, 1944, and the prospect for registrants 18 through 25 was service in the armed forces unless they met specific conditions for occupational deferment; the prospect for registrants 26 through 29 who were found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest was that they would remain in civilian life for the time being; and the prospect for registrants ages 30 through 37 who were "regularly engaged in" activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest was that they would remain in civilian life for an indefinite period, regardless of their physical condition. This change in policy necessitated a change in Replacement Schedules, and each Replacement Schedule was made to apply primarily to registrants ages 26 through 29. Those schedules in effect at the end of May were to remain in effect until their normal expiration date, but no new schedules were to be accepted from establishments not already operating under the plan. Existing schedules could be renewed for one additional six months period, which would carry them to the spring of 1945.

The invasion of Europe began on June 6, 1944. That meant that large numbers of additional American troops would be engaged and that casualties would increase. The demands for guns, planes, jeeps, trucks, ammunition and all the material of war, including gasoline of all kinds, would increase at a progressively greater rate. The demand for food would increase correspondingly. Simultaneously, at the time, the tempo of the war in the widely scattered areas of the Pacific increased.

Even though the Army, as previously stated, had reached its authorized strength, there was a substantial increase in the demand for manpower in the Navy and in the Merchant Marine. Thus, coupled with the continuing demand for military manpower, the demands for materiel, food and supplies for the armed forces were stepped up, and the problem of achieving a maximum balance between the two major requirements was primarily a problem for the Local Boards. If they hysterically inducted their physically fit registrants, the war production in this country would suffer; if they were exceptionally liberal in their deferments, the armed forces would be seriously hampered. To the credit of Illinois, Local Boards in this State met the challenging problem squarely and managed to supply a reasonable quota of men to the armed forces, yet leaving enough men in war production to assure a continuing supply of material, food and supplies flowing to the battle fronts. There is no known instance where the action of an Illinois Local Board caused delay of material needed by the armed forces.

### *The Certification Plan*

In the Fall of 1943, industrial employers throughout the country were encountering more and more difficulties in obtaining deferments for their skilled men. The need for aircraft workers in California had grown so urgent that it was found necessary to establish a certification plan, and put responsibility upon the Army, the Navy and other Federal Government procurement agencies to certify registrants who, in the opinions of the procurement officers of the prospective services and departments, were necessary in the aircraft plants on the West Coast. In December of 1943, the Certification Plan was extended to other specific plants where the need for skilled workers was exceptionally pressing and their retention vital.

In the Certification Plan, the employer filled out a special form—the Form 42A (Special)—and submitted the completed form to the Army or Navy procurement officer assigned to the employer's plant. If the procurement officer deemed the registrant vitally necessary to the operation of the plant, the officer certified such necessity on the form, which was then forwarded to the State Director of the State in which the Local Board having Selective Service jurisdiction over the registrant was located.

At the State Director's office, each certified Form 42A (Special) was carefully considered in the Occupational Division and then submitted to the State Director, who either approved or disapproved the form. The form was then sent to the Local Board of jurisdiction, and was placed in the registrant's file as additional important evidence to be considered by the Local Board in determining classification. The receipt of a Form 42A (Special) made it mandatory upon the Local Board to reopen the registrant's case and determine classification anew—on the basis of the new evidence.

Near the beginning of 1945, the armed forces indicated that their greatest immediate need was for physically fit men in the younger age groups capable of the highest degree of efficiency under combat conditions. The policy was therefore adopted to release large numbers of younger, physically fit men for military service, and at the same time provide sufficient numbers of men to engage in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest who were in the older age groups. The supply of young men ages 18 through 25 was practically exhausted, and the supply of those between the ages of 26 and 29 was limited.

A new certification plan was adopted on February 15, 1945, covering registrants ages 18 through 29—DSS Form 42A (Special-Revised)—and a list of certifying agencies was furnished to Selective Service classifying agencies, together with a list of essential activities and critical occupations. In order to qualify for deferment a registrant 18 through 29 had to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" and "indispensable and irreplaceable" in one of the activities indicated. A registrant 30 through 33, in order to qualify for deferment, must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war

production or in an activity supporting the national health, safety, or interest, preference being given to fathers. A registrant age 34 through 37 was only required to be "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest. Illinois was scraping the bottom of the barrel so far as younger men were concerned. This plan tightened up on deferments and made more men available for service. At the same time, it left in industry practically all men over 33. No difficulty was experienced with Local Boards in following through on this certification plan.

A similar certification plan—through the use of DSS Form 42A (Special-Merchant Marine) was operated for registrants serving in the Merchant Marine.

***Procurement and Assignment Service***

While it was realized that there existed a shortage of physicians and dentists to take care of the medical needs of the civilian population, as well as a shortage of graduate veterinarians, the need of the armed forces for men of these professions was so great that, in the early part of 1942, plans were made to evaluate the community necessity of every physician, dentist and veterinarian in the country, the armed forces to obtain any such professional man who could reasonably be spared from his community.

The Procurement and Assignment Service was formed as a part of the War Manpower Commission. The function of the Procurement and Assignment Service was to make an exhaustive survey of all military-aged men in the professions named and be prepared to report impartially whenever the Selective Service System requested such a report on one of its registrants under consideration for classification. On January 28, 1942, the National Selective Service Director forthwith issued instructions requiring the Local Boards to obtain a recommendation from the Procurement and Assignment Service in the case of any physician, dentist or veterinarian before classifying any such registrant.

The organization and operation of the Procurement and Assignment Service proved of great value to the Local Boards, as well as the Occupational Division of State Headquarters. Invariably, the recommendations of the investigative agency were followed by the Local Boards, the gross result being the procurement of a considerable number of younger physicians, dentists and veterinarians for active service in the Army or the Navy. If any physician, dentist or veterinarian was found to be available for military service, the practice was to permit him to apply for and obtain a commission. In only one case in Illinois was it necessary to induct a full-fledged physician as an enlisted man, and then only because he failed to cooperate and take advantage of the commission privilege accorded him.

Special thanks are due to the following men who, as representatives of the Procurement and Assignment Service, gave whole-hearted and effective co-

operation to the Selective System in Illinois in connection with the classification consideration of registrants engaged professionally in their respective fields:

Dr. Harold M. Camp, Monmouth, Illinois—Secretary of the Illinois Medical Society

Dr. Robert J. Wells, Chicago—then Secretary of the Chicago Dental Society.

Dr. Anthony Bott, East St. Louis, Illinois—President of the Illinois Veterinary Association

***Deferment of Pharmacists***

While the pharmacists bore a similar relationship to public need as did the physicians and dentists, the former were not included in the operations of the Procurement and Assignment Service. Thus, the deferment consideration of pharmacists presented quite a problem until State Headquarters made an arrangement with the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association which involved an Association survey of the entire pharmaceutical employment in Illinois and a complete report on each registrant claiming to be a pharmacist. This report included the registrant's professional qualification, the number of customers of the drugstore in which he was employed, the number of drugstores in the area concerned, the amount of prescription drug business, the number of pharmacists necessary to carry on the business, etc. The report was furnished in duplicate, one copy being placed in the registrant's file at the Local Board office.

This contribution of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association provided the Local Boards concerned with substantial information and enabled these Boards to determine classification fairly and properly in all cases of registrants employed as pharmacists.

***Deferment of Federal Government and Other Public Employes***

On March 5, 1943, the President issued his Executive Order No. 9309, which restricted requests for deferment of Federal Government employes, and also established a specific procedure to be followed when such deferments requests were indicated. On April 8, 1943, in Public Law 23, the 78th Congress confirmed the President's Executive Order, giving it a statutory status, and established committees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government to consider deferments in those branches. This law also required a monthly report to Congress of all deferments of Federal Government employes.

Under the President's order, classification agencies within the Selective Service System were not permitted to give any consideration to the fact that a registrant was in the employ of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the Federal Government unless a request, in conformity with the law, was presented by the major committee on deferments of the branch of

the Federal Government in which the registrant was employed. Any such request which had the approval of the special committee bore the stamp, "Authorized Government Request."

Little or no difficulty was encountered in connection with the classification of Federal Government employes except during the period when men of ages 30 through 37 years were liable for service. Several Local Boards insisted on deferring postmen and rural mail carriers in spite of the absence of an Authorized Government Request for such deferment. Since the people of the few communities concerned were generally in favor of such deferments, no unfavorable community reaction appeared.

Because of the strict order of Governor Green pertaining to deferment requests on State of Illinois employes, none but critically needed employes in that category were granted deferment, and those few deferments were usually made for specific limited periods of time.

Illinois municipalities in general followed the Governor's lead, and the only deferments requested were for a few firemen, police radio operators and other obviously necessary men.

***Merchant Marine Deferments***

Deferment of men in the Merchant Marine was always a serious problem in Illinois. The principal objection of Local Boards was that such men received considerably higher pay than the bulk of the men in the armed forces. Until the War Shipping Administration organized its Merchant Marine Deferment Section (wherein no deferment was asked for except through the use of a certified DSS Form 42A (Special-Merchant Marine) in the Certification Plan), most of the Illinois Local Boards refused to grant deferment to merchant seamen. However, after the War Shipping Administration began its participation in the Certification Plan, Local Boards were more inclined to grant deferment.

Merchant Marine deferments in Illinois reached their peak (approximately 3,000) early in 1945. On October 31, 1946, there were only 1,257 such deferments.

***Educational Deferments***

Education was bound to feel the impact of the war—in the loss of some teachers and many students. Yet, these men—when they could be spared—were under the same obligation as other citizens of America to defend vigorously the principles which afforded the very educational opportunities they had to give up temporarily.

In the early part of the Selective Service program, Local Boards throughout the country were prone to give little deferment consideration to teachers. This attitude caused such serious inroads into American educational institutions that it later (on July 15, 1942) became necessary for the Selective Service System to define "educational services" as one of the activities essential

to the support of the war, and to designate certain occupations within the educational institutions as "critical." Thus, having a clearer idea of the importance of retaining school heads and others engaged in the teaching of the sciences and professions, Local Boards became more liberal in their consideration of registrants engaged in educational work.

Policies pertaining to the deferment of students were first organized comprehensively in a bulletin on occupational classification which was issued by National Headquarters on March 16, 1942. This bulletin set up certain standards by which the Local Board might judge reasonably and intelligently as to whether or not a student in college was entitled to deferment.

Deferment of students was to be limited to those men who had already completed two academic years of study in a recognized college or university, who were "in training and preparation" to acquire a qualification or skill which would fit them for a "critical occupation" in activities necessary to war production or essential to the support of the war effort, and who were pursuing such course satisfactorily. The same principles were applicable to students attending accredited trade or vocational schools.

The Certification Plan included the consideration of certain college or university students for deferment, and the strictness with which Illinois Local Boards applied such consideration is revealed by the fact that, on August 1, 1944, there existed only 469 of such student deferments among all the State's registrants.

Where theological and divinity schools were on the basis of a professional school of a university, students in pre-theological schools were recognized on the same basis as pre-medical schools. Any pre-theological student approaching the end of his sophomore year, who was definitely headed for specific training in the ministry or priesthood, was given occupational deferment in Class II-A. This deferment was usually renewed until the registrant entered the theological or divinity school. The students who were actually in attendance at recognized theological or divinity schools were classified in Class IV-D. The classification of II-A for students in pre-theological schools applied only so long as they remained in attendance at such schools and pursued their courses satisfactorily.

***Occupational Deferment Policies After V-E and V-J Days***

After the termination of the war in Germany, calls on Selective Service were reduced in July and succeeding months, and government procurement agencies began to readjust war production to fit the requirements of the war against Japan, which resulted in substantial production cut-backs. These new conditions tended to increase the supply of and decrease the demand for manpower. Occupational policies were re-stated in June, 1945 and were designed to re-emphasize the need for men ages 18 through 29 in the armed forces and to liberalize the requirements for occupational deferment of registrants 30 through 33 and 34 through 37, and made a change in cer-

tifying agencies. Registrants 30 through 37 needed merely to be "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest.

After the war with Japan ended, classification policies were again changed during the latter part of 1945. The term "national health, safety, or interest" was re-defined to include the production and services required to maintain the armed forces during occupation; research, development and manufacture of weapons and other items essential to the maintenance of an adequate national defense; transportation and other activities required for demobilization; activities and services required to expedite reconversion; and other activities which the Local Board considered essential on a national or local basis. The deferment of those 18 through 29 was confined to those "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, as defined above, but Form 42A (Special-Revised) was not required to be certified. Special consideration was given to students in certain professional schools, to registrants engaged in national defense projects, to key personnel in reconversion projects, and to fathers.

On January 1, 1946, occupational deferments (excluding agriculture) in Illinois totaled only 3,446, including 501 industrial and professional, 2,508 Merchant Marine and 322 students. All others of the inductible age group who were physically qualified were made available.

In May of 1946, the Selective Training and Service Act was extended until June 30, but inductions were suspended. Registrations, however, continued. Public Law 473 of the 79th Congress extended the Act from June 30, 1946, until March 31, 1947, but excluded the processing of 18-year-olds, except for registration. Occupational policies were amended the following month, restricting those eligible for consideration for occupational deferment to the age group 19 through 29. Later the policy was amended to provide for certification for occupational deferment of registrants of this age group engaged in the physical sciences and engineering; college teachers; certain registrants engaged in production and transportation; and certain construction workers.

On October 31, 1946, there were 3,797 registrants age 19 through 29 (excluding agriculture) deferred in Illinois for occupational reasons, of which 882 were industrial and professional, 1,257 Merchant Marine, and 307 students.

## CLASS II-C—AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENT

Agricultural deferments were granted under the same authority and by the same regulations which governed the granting of industrial deferments. An agricultural enterprise, to be necessary to support of the war effort, had to produce and market more food and other products than could be

consumed personally by the people living and working on the farm. The farm employer had to show that a farm registrant was a necessary man in the enterprise and could not be replaced without materially decreasing the yield of the farm. This "necessity" would be evidenced by the extent of his experience and training as a skilled farm hand or farm operator and by the results of his work, or by a lack of adequate farm labor supply in his immediate neighborhood.

Basically, then, the five important considerations in agricultural deferment were:

1. The importance of the products of the farm;
2. The importance of the particular enterprise;
3. The importance of the skill of the registrant;
4. The registrant's share in the farm's production;
5. The availability or shortage of farm labor in the area.

Agricultural workers were permitted to change occupation from one farm to another when in the judgment of their respective Local Boards, such moves meant the likelihood of increased production. Where, however, such a move was made simply because the need for the worker's services on the first farm ceased, reclassification for induction was generally inevitable.

### *The State Agricultural Situation Before Pearl Harbor*

Illinois stood in second place among the States in gross farm income. This position stemmed from a combination of fertile soils, ample rainfall, a favorable growing season, and experienced farmers well equipped with necessary buildings and mechanical equipment. The result was the production of a variety of major agricultural products rather than a highly developed specialization, although a degree of specialization is found in certain areas of the State.

Thus, in corn production, Illinois stood in second place; first in soybeans; third in oats; sixth in hay; and tenth in wheat. The State was in fifth place in value of all livestock; second in numbers of hogs; fourth in number of chickens; fifth in volume of milk production; and seventh in number of cattle.

Crop production was indicated by the relative distribution of acreages of various crops in the cultivated area. In 1942, corn occupied 41 percent; oats, 19; soybeans, 18; hay, 14; wheat, 5; and other crops 3 percent. Because a large part of the feed crops are fed to livestock on Illinois farms, the cash farm income was divided approximately two-thirds from livestock and livestock products and one-third from sale of crops. Sales of hogs accounted for 27 percent of cash income in 1942; cattle and calves for 18 percent; dairy products, 12; chickens and eggs, 7; and other livestock sources 2 percent. Corn brought in 15 percent; soybeans, 10; other feeds, 3; and food grains, truck, fruit and miscellaneous crops 6 percent.

During the war period, agricultural production was materially increased in the State of Illinois, in the face of a constantly diminishing labor supply and a growing shortage of farm equipment. Illinois agriculture made a marked contribution to the war effort, both in the production of essential foods and other raw materials for war production and also in providing personnel for the Armed Forces.

Thus—in view of the tremendous wartime agricultural production of the State—the necessity for deferring a large number of Illinois registrants for farm work was readily apparent. Nevertheless, in accomplishing this great agricultural production, Illinois' proportion of registrants deferred for farm work was considerably less than that of other agricultural States.

### *Impact of War and of Industry on Farm Labor in the State*

The initiation of the National Defense Program many months before Pearl Harbor attracted substantial numbers of farm workers into war industry because of the much higher wages as compared to those in farm work. With the declaration of war and the resultant expansion of war industry, the withdrawal of agricultural workers from the farm increased greatly, especially in areas within a 50 to 60-mile radius of war plants. With the wide distribution of such plants in Illinois, about two-thirds of the area of the State was directly affected.

These developments were but symptoms of the general withdrawal of agricultural workers which was taking place over the country during the year 1942, and especially during the fall months of that year. This situation in time created a widespread alarm that adequate food production could not be maintained. This matter came to the attention of Congress, which took action by adding the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act.

### *The Agricultural Questionnaire*

During the first months of the war, no official plans had been developed by which to measure agricultural needs as closely as possible according to a specific formula or system of rating agricultural work. Large numbers of farm operators and workers were being inducted, and the serious effects of heavy withdrawals of farm workers by the armed forces were quickly noted at the local level. The need for complete information regarding farm production and each farm registrant's necessity on the farm, as a basis for Selective Service classification, became apparent.

The general Selective Service Questionnaire (DSS Form 40) and the Occupational Deferment Statement (DSS Form 42) contained several questions in reference to agricultural necessity of a registrant. These forms, however, proved to be entirely inadequate for efficient classification of agricultural registrants.

The first plan designed specifically for the classification of agricultural

registrants was developed by and for the use of the Logan County Local Board. This was a plan under which Township Farmers' Defense Committees were organized to assist in the evaluation of individual cases and to advise the Local Board on the needs of particular farms. The plan was developed in December of 1941 and approved by State Headquarters early in the next month.

The Logan County plan included a special information questionnaire for each farm registrant and the farm on which he was employed, as well as statements of cooperation to be signed by both the farm employer and the registrant employed by him.

On January 16, 1942, this plan was outlined to the other Illinois Local Boards in a State memorandum in which the Boards were encouraged to foster a similar organization in their own counties. Many of the Local Boards in the agricultural areas of the State did set up similar organizations which proved most helpful to the Boards in passing on requests for farm deferment.

The success of these local efforts prompted the State Director to call a meeting of the agricultural leaders of Illinois in company with members of his staff who were handling farm deferment matters, the purpose being to develop plans and procedures which would help solve the serious farm labor problem then confronting Illinois as a whole. Those present at a meeting in State Headquarters on February 18, 1942 were:

State Director Armstrong

Howard Leonard, Director, Department of Agriculture, State of Illinois

Harry M. Combrick, State Agricultural Conservation Office (AAA)

E. A. Eckert, Master, Illinois Grange

H. P. Rusk, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

A. H. R. Atwood, Superintendent, Farm Labor Placement

Paul E. Johnston, Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois

Earl C. Smith, President, Illinois Agricultural Association

Edwin Bay, Farm Advisor, Sangamon County

Col. Harris P. Ralston, Chief Occupational Advisor, State Headquarters

Capt. Baird V. Helfrich, State Legal Advisor, State Headquarters

As an outcome of this meeting, an Agricultural Questionnaire (State Form 401-A—later changed to "AQ44" and "AQ45") was developed for state-wide use to afford adequate information by which Local Boards could evaluate the need for farm registrants on their agricultural jobs. The form included specific information as to the size of the farm, crops and livestock raised, the production accomplished on the farm in 1941 and that contem-

*(Continued to page 154)*

FORM AQ-45

***Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire***

**ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS**
**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**
**SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

Date of Mailing_____

Order No._____ Name_____
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Address_____
(R. F. D. or Street)

_____
(Town or City) (State)

Local Board Stamp

TO YOU AS AN ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANT

Pages 2, 3 and 4 of this Agricultural Questionnaire should be promptly completed, with **full answers to all questions,** legibly written **in INK.** Return the completed Questionnaire **to your Local Board within one week from receipt.** Employers will please cooperate in providing the information necessary for filling out this Questionnaire, which is to be submitted in addition to the Selective Service Questionnaire (DDS Form 40). Classification is based solely on the written evidence in each file, and no classification is permanent.

Your Selective Service Board is charged with classifying you, as well as other registrants in their jurisdiction, in an impartial and honest manner under the Selective Service Act and Regulations. Exact information in your case is necessary to be fair to yourself, as well as to other registrants, in this wartime requirement. Please cooperate at once, understanding that **this information is confidential** and will be treated as such by your Local Board and its advisers.

No "blanket deferment" has been given to all farmers, and the present national and state farm policy is to carefully scrutinize and strictly review all agricultural deferments. For 1945, every effort must be made to keep farm acreage under cultivation and to maintain livestock and crop production in needed lines. Each registrant who is deferred has a solemn obligation to make his maximum contribution to the war effort. Deferments are to be made solely in the **national interest** and the case of each registrant must be reviewed on the basis of the amount and quality of his production and his replaceability, to determine if he is essential to agriculture.

If you are dissatisfied with your classification, you should make written request to your Local Board for a personal appearance before the Local Board **within 10 days** after your Notice of Classification (Form 57) is mailed to you, or contact the Government Appeal Agent of your Local Board on the question of taking an appeal to the Appeal Board (separate from the Local Board and without personal hearing) within said **10-day** period. **Time limitations** on appeals are **now strictly enforced. Act at once, if you desire a personal appearance before the Local Board or an appeal after classification.**

PAUL G. ARMSTRONG,
State Director.

P. S. Fill out this Questionnaire with the help of your employer, and both of you will please sign it. The assistance of your Registrants' Advisory Board or the Farm Adviser's Staff is available, without charge, in filling out this form. (Contact Local Board Clerk for names.)

(OVER)

***On the preceding page, this page and the two following pages is shown the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire (Ill. Form AQ). This form was originally designed early in 1942 by Illinois State Headquarters, but was later adopted by a number of other States.***

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## SUPPLEMENTAL AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

GIVE FULL ANSWERS, CLEARLY WRITTEN IN INK

**A. FARM OPERATION** (farm where registrant will work 1945): Is registrant the owner_____; tenant_____, or employee_____?

1. Size of farm: Total acres_____; acres owned_____; acres rented_____; total acres in crops_____. Is land in one compact unit, or scattered?_____. Location of farm: Township_____; distance_____miles, and direction_____from_____. If farm rented, name and address of landowner_____

   If registrant works for more than one employer, explain_____

2. Fertility of soil, good?_____. Medium?_____ Fair?_____.
3. Show the number of machines and horses owned on this farm:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tractor_____ | Combine_____ | Motor trucks_____ | Other_____ |
| Tractor cultivator_____ | Binder_____ | Silage cutter_____ | |
| Corn picker_____ | Mower_____ | Milking machine_____ | |
| Corn sheller (large)_____ | Baler_____ | Work horses_____ | |

4.

| Production | 1944 (Actual) | 1945 (Anticipated) | Production | 1944 (Actual) | 1945 (Anticipated) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hogs Sold (No.) | | | Soybeans harvested (bu.) | | |
| Pigs Weaned (No.) | | | Soybeans raised (acres) | | |
| Cattle Sold (No.) | | | Wheat raised (acres) | | |
| Sheep or Lambs Sold (No.) | | | Oats raised (acres) | | |
| Chickens Sold (No.) | | | Barley raised (acres) | | |
| Dairy Cows Milked (No.) | | | Hay (acres) | | |
| Cream, Butterfat Sold (lbs.) | | | Hay tons) | | |
| Milk Sold (lbs.) | | | Fruit (kind) (bu.) | | |
| Wool Sold (lbs.) | | | Vegetables (acres) | | |
| Corn harvested (bu.) | | | Honey (lbs.) | | |
| Corn raised (acres) | | | | | |

**B. FARM LABOR SITUATION** (for farm on which registrant will work in 1945):

1. Record below the names of all persons over 10 years of age who will live or work full or part time on the farm for 1945, and the information concerning each.

| (Name full) | Sex | Age | Years farm experience | Months will work 1945 | Number dependents | Classification | Operate and maintain tractor? | Physical condition and any defects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registrant_____ | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | |

3. Is registrant related to employer?_____. If so, state relationship_____ Date registrant began working on this farm_____ Custom work registrant did in 1944: Type_____ Acres_____; Type_____ Acres_____; Type_____ Acres_____.
4. How many year-round workers are needed on the farm in 1945?_____. How many part-time workers will be needed?_____. For what months?_____
5. Has the employer requested labor from the Farm Adviser or U.S.D.A. War Board?_____

(2)

## 1945 ACREAGE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

C. **ESSENTIAL FARM PRODUCTS** (farm where registrant will work in 1945):

DIRECTIONS: **Column A** to be filled in by employer (registrant if self-employed). **No animals or acreage to be entered twice on this page.** ***DO NOT WRITE IN COLUMN "C."***

| ***NOTE:—The employer (or registrant) will be asked to file a supplementary form toward the end of the crop season to show production actually accomplished.*** | Column A<br>Number of animals | Column B<br>Conversion Factor | Column C<br>***To be entered by Local Board***<br>(War Units) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVESTOCK** (now on farm—**list each animal once only**) | | | |
| (a) **Milk cows** (in normal production) | | 1.00 | |
| Other dairy cattle and calves | | .10 | |
| (b) **Beef Cattle** | | | |
| (1) Breeding Herd (cows and bull) | | .20 | |
| (2) Feedlot cattle (incl. feeder calves) | | .10 | |
| (3) Other cattle (grass and hay only) | | .02 | |
| (c) **Hogs** | | | |
| (1) Sows for spring farrowing | | .33 | |
| (2) Sows for fall farrowing | | .33 | |
| (3) Feeder pigs bought and fattened (Do not include home-raised pigs) | | .03 | |
| (d) **Chickens** | | | |
| (1) Broilers | | .0017 | |
| (2) Laying hens | | .013 | |
| (3) Other chickens raised | | .0033 | |
| (e) **Sheep** | | | |
| (1) Breeding flock | | .03 | |
| (2) Feedlot sheep | | .0062 | |
| (f) **Turkeys** | | .025 | |
| **FIBER AND OIL CROPS AND POTATOES** (acres 1945) | Acres | | |
| (a) **Cotton** (acres) | | .67 | |
| (b) **Castor beans** (acres) | | .33 | |
| (c) **Soybeans** and **Flaxseed** (acres) | | .12 | |
| (d) **Hemp** (acres) | | .20 | |
| (e) **Potatoes, Irish** and **Sweet, Peanuts**, (acres) | | .50 | |
| **FIELD CROPS** (acres 1945, list acres **once** only) | | | |
| (a) **Wheat, oats, barley, rye,** dry field peas | | .07 | |
| (b) **Hay and hay crop seeds,** cover crop seeds | | .10 | |
| (c) **Corn,** grain sorghums, broomcorn, rice, dry edible beans, **green peas and sweet corn for processing** (acres) | | .18 | |
| (d) Corn for hybrid seed production (farmer furnishes all labor) and sweet corn for fresh consumption | | .33 | |
| Acres in pasture, timber, farmstead, roads | | .00 | |
| **FRUIT ORCHARD,** bearing (acres) (Trees per acre_____) | | .50 | |
| **ORCHARD,** non-bearing (acres) (Trees per acre_____) | | .20 | |
| **SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES** (acres) | | | |
| Blackberries, grapes, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, quinces | | 1.50 | |
| ***To be filled in by Local Board only.*** ☛ **TOTAL WAR UNITS** (Forwarded to Page 4) | | | |

(3)

# CLASSIFICATION—AGRICULTURAL

| | Column A ACRES | Column B Conversion Factor | Column C *To be entered by Local Board* (War Units) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL WAR UNITS (forwarded)** | | | |
| **VEGETABLES FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION AND PROCESSING** (acres) Asparagus (from present plantings), beets, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, carrots, chard, cauliflower, collards, endive, escarole, green leafy lettuce, green pascal celery, green peas for fresh consumption only peppers, kale, lima beans, mustard greens, onions, parsnips, rutabaga, snapbeans, spinach, tomatoes and turnips | | 1.00 | |
| **VEGETABLE PLANTS AND SEEDS** | | 1.50 | |
| **OTHER FOOD AND SPECIAL CROPS** | | | |
| (a) Nuts (from present plantings) (acres) | | .20 | |
| (b) Sugar beets, sorghum, and sorgo syrup | | .50 | |
| (c) Honey bees (colonies) | | .04 | |
| (d) Tobacco (acres) | | 2.00 | |
| Other Crops not Listed | | | |
| Logging, cutting ties, posts, pulpwood, firewood, etc. | | | |
| TOTAL WAR UNITS ON THIS FARM ☛ | | | |
| Custom work on other farms: Kind | Acres | | |
| Kind: | Acres | | |
| Kind: | Acres | | |
| Units for harvesting or processing canning crops | Hours | 100 hrs.-1 unit | |
| Units allocated to registrant from farm of | | | |
| (*Separate Agric. Questionnaire required for additional war units claimed.*) | | TOTAL WAR UNITS | |

1. Changes in livestock production for 1945. Increase (kind and amount)_____

_____ Decrease (kind and amount)_____

In essential crop production, 1945. Increase (kind and amount)_____

_____ Decrease (kind and amount)_____

2. REMARKS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

WE HAVE READ THESE THREE PAGES AND THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN ARE TRUE.

| Date | Signature of Registrant | Address of Registrant |
|---|---|---|
| Date | Signature of Employer | Address of Employer |

**NOTE:**—The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Amended, provides that any person or persons knowingly making or being a party to the making of **false statements or certificates** shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not more than **five years or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.**

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*(Continued from page 149)*
plated for 1942, equipment available, the labor force required, and other pertinent information.

The Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire was presented to all Illinois Local Boards by the State Director on February 26, 1942, and its immediate adoption by the Boards was urged. Needless to say, every Local Board in the State lost no time in putting the new Questionnaire to work in order to help them judge farm deferment claims more accurately and fairly. Subsequent revisions were made in the Agricultural Questionnaire, and Supplements were issued at intervals as a check on accomplished and anticipated production.

Illinois' farm form was the first "farm questionnaire" to be used by any State in connection with the consideration of classification of agricultural registrants, and a number of other States adopted the form for their own use. The use of the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire brought about more uniform and equitable classification of farm registrants and helped to resolve the farm labor deferment problem of the State. It unquestionably contributed largely to both the outstanding farm deferment record of Illinois Local Boards and, by its strict requirements, helped to achieve the tremendous agricultural production accomplished by this State during wartime. It is also felt that the use of the Illinois farm form may have had considerable influence in the development of the "agricultural war unit" plan which was developed and used on a national basis and which will be described in subsequent paragraphs.

Since the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire was purely of State development, there were no federal funds for the printing of the supply needed. Gov. Dwight H. Green arranged to provide the necessary funds for the printing of the required supply through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. A portion of the supply was multilithed at State Headquarters.

### *U. S. Department of Agriculture War Boards*

In February of 1942, National Headquarters suggested the use, by Local Boards, of assistance from the War Boards of the United States Department of Agriculture. These Boards consisted of men with agricultural backgrounds and their function was to establish the communities' farm production possibilities, determine the general labor needs, and stimulate the maximum agricultural production in the interest of the war effort. The memorandum from the National Director of Selective Service stated that the War Boards could render valuable assistance to Selective Service Local Boards by providing general information regarding the importance of farm products and the farm labor situation, but were not to interest themselves in cases of individual registrants. The County War Boards thus supplanted

the need for township committees such as was used under the Logan County Plan and made available extensive information.

Beginning on March 5, 1943, a War Board was permitted to appeal cases of agricultural registrants provided the War Board had previously filed with the Local Board concerned a statement regarding the agricultural necessity of any such registrant. This right of appeal on the part of the War Boards was exercised in very few cases.

The great majority of the Local Boards in Illinois freely sought the help of the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards and the various county agricultural advisers in obtaining information as to the necessity or non-necessity of registrants on the farms on which they were employed. Only in a few instances—where the War Boards and county agricultural advisers were obviously one-sided in their considerations—did Local Boards fail to request their cooperation. In general, the USDA War Boards and the county advisers worked harmoniously with the Local Boards and were most helpful in carrying out the spirit and letter of the Selective Service law as well as being an active force in maintaining maximum agricultural production in this State.

### *The Tydings Amendment to Public Law 772*

In late fall of 1942, the Congress—disturbed by reports that farm labor was being depleted through induction into military service—passed the Tydings Amendment to Public Law 772. This amendment was widely hailed by farmers as practically a "blanket deferment" for agricultural registrants. A few Illinois Local Boards interpreted the amendment likewise until State Headquarters corrected the misunderstanding. (An odd situation was that several of the so-called "toughest farm boards" misinterpreted the law and felt that "farmers were being shown unfair favoritism"—a situation that was actually non-existent.)

In reality, however, the Tydings Amendment granted no "exemption from induction" to farm registrants, and specifically made the Local Board responsible for determining whether or not a farm registrant was necessary to the farm on which he was employed. The decision by the Local Board in each classification case was, of course, subject to appeal.

The Tydings Amendment to Public Law 772 (approved November 13, 1942), read as follows:

> "Every registrant found by a selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with Section 10 (a) (2), to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained: Provided, that should any such person leave such occupation or endeavor, except for induction

into the land or naval forces under this act, his selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), shall reclassify such registrant in a class immediately available for military service, unless prior to leaving such occupation or endeavor, he requests such local board to determine, and such local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), determines, that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation or endeavor for other work."

A careful reading of the amendment reveals that it did not grant outright exemption to farm workers; in fact, it added nothing new to the policies already established by Selective Service and actively in force—except the mandatory provision for reclassification of any registrant who left the farm for other work without the permission of his Local Board. This latter provision was welcomed by both Selective Service and the farm interests.

### *The War Unit Plan*

On November 17, 1942, National Headquarters established a definite plan whereby Local Boards could use a set of specific standards by which to determine whether or not an individual farm registrant could qualify for deferment on the grounds of agricultural occupation. The War Unit Plan, as it was commonly known, set up a list of the various essential and non-essential farm products, and established a war unit value on the labor required to produce a certain amount of each of the various products. The normal goal of production—the desired amount for qualification for agricultural deferment—was determined, on a national basis, as sixteen "war units." Local Boards were told that they must not be too rigid, but must consider all conditions, particularly the possibility of future achievement of the sixteen unit goal. Under exceptional circumstances, allowances could be made in cases of less than sixteen units, but no consideration was felt warranted for a registrant with fewer than eight units.

When the "war unit plan" was promulgated by National Headquarters, arrangements were made for a meeting in each county of Local Boards and County War Boards at which a war unit goal was selected, to be applied to prospective production for 1943. Most counties in Illinois adopted the national goal of 16 war units per worker for 1943.

Late in 1943, recognizing that the manpower requirements would soon necessitate a stricter policy regarding deferments, a proposal was submitted to agricultural leaders for reviewing and revising still further upward the war unit objectives in the various counties. This was supported by a sample study of actual war unit accomplishment on farms in fifteen counties widely distributed over the State. Upon the acceptance of this general plan by agricultural leaders, joint meetings of Selective Service Local Boards and County War Boards were requested during the month of January, 1944, to review the county was unit objective. As a result, in 97 of the 102 coun-

ties of the State, for which reports were received, 13 counties showed a war unit objective of more than 20 units per man, these varying from 21 to 25 units per worker; 44 counties adopted a war unit objective of 20 units per worker; 19 counties of 18 units; 16 counties of 16 units; and 5 other counties included local variations which were not readily classifiable. Almost without exception, the counties which adopted the lower unit objectives were in the southern part of the State, or in other areas of rough topography where agricultural conditions were less favorable.

When the Agricultural Questionnaire was revised for 1944, numerous questions were raised regarding the war unit credit for individual products. Because of the importance of corn and soybeans in Illinois and the relative position which this State holds in the national production of these crops, a proposal, which was supported by the agricultural leaders of the State, was submitted to National Headquarters to modify the per-acre credit for these two crops to bring them into a relationship consistent with the labor requirements in their production. This proposal provided for a reduction in the acre credit for corn from .20 to .18 and for an increase in that for soybeans from .08 to .12. In the absence of definite disapproval by National Headquarters, the change was made by administrative action at State level.

When the mandatory War Unit Plan was officially withdrawn by National Headquarters on April 5, 1944, polls were taken separately of Illinois Local Boards and of County War Boards at a series of joint meetings then in progress, as to whether the Plan should be continued to provide substantial information as a basis of classification. Upon the affirmative response of both groups, the Plan was continued by the bulk of the Local Boards in this State. Its use was, of course, then discretionary with each Board.

The operation of the War Unit Plan unquestionably played a great part in increasing farm production in Illinois. In thousands of cases where the number of units per individual farm laborer was short of the required standard in the county, the farm employer immediately made arrangements to increase production to the point where it would equal if not exceed the unit requirements.

### *Special Problems in Agriculture*

In the Spring of 1943, it appeared that there would be a serious national shortage of agricultural (including dairy) products in America. The situation was such that men who were working in activities not essential to the war effort, but who had had previous farming experiences, were urged strongly to return to the farm. Many registrants responded to this urgent request—many of them knowing that failure to engage in an essential activity would bring certain reclassification. In addition, Class IV-F men and men over 38 years of age, who had previous farm experience, were induced to return to agriculture in order that the threatened shortage of vital farm products would be averted.

Fortunately, the Nation was able to reduce the probability of a serious shortage in farm products by using prisoner of war labor, also Mexicans and Jamaicans. Several thousands of these men were used in Illinois at the peak. In addition, conscientious objectors were frequently assigned to agricultural work, and further help was obtained from students in vacation periods and from many members of the military forces volunteering for farm work on short passes from their camps.

In January, 1945, a directive from National Headquarters required pre-induction physical examinations for all II-C registrants under 26 years of age. In order to conform to schedules for examinations of other groups and the capacity of the examination station, the examination of this group was spread out through February, March and April.

Actually, the reduction in number of agricultural registrants was small, but some 5,000 registrants were found to be qualified for military service or qualified for limited service only and hence were classified in II-C(F) or II-C(L). Regulations provided no definite basis by which such registrants could be reclassified if they left their agricultural occupation; yet only a small proportion left agricultural employment.

The end of hostilities in Germany eased the pressure on all registrants under 30 years of age and indefinite deferment of II-C registrants 30 years and over and all II-C(F) and II-C(L) registrants was permitted. Following the end of hostilities with Japan, a change in Regulations left only registrants under 26 vulnerable (except for volunteers). Some agricultural registrants 26 and over left farm jobs for other work.

In the Fall of 1945, a paradoxical situation developed in which, despite cutbacks in industry and the release of large numbers of men from the armed forces, the farm labor force was the smallest of the entire war period. Men released from industry refused to accept work on farms. Discharged veterans who formerly worked on farms were prone to seek other work. Yet, in spite of agriculture's acute shortage of labor, Illinois managed, by almost superhuman effort, to harvest tremendous crops of corn and soybeans.

### *Attitude of Farmers and Local Boards on the Agricultural Deferment Problem*

Farm people, on the whole, were intensely patriotic, and took a realistic view of the agricultural deferment problem. While they understood the importance of food in the war picture and put forth maximum effort to produce food, they nevertheless recognized their responsibility to furnish manpower to the armed forces whenever such manpower could reasonably be spared from the farm.

Some farm people mistakenly felt that the Tydings Amendment provided an outright exemption for all farm workers, failing to understand that under the law, the determination of whether or not an agricultural worker was actually necessary on the farm was left to each Local Board concerned. A

small number of registrants attempted to use employment in agriculture as a means of avoiding military service.

The addition of working farmers (popularly called "dirt farmers") to all Illinois Local Boards in farm areas helped maintain a fair balance in the determinations of the Boards. A few Local Boards gave undue weight to the provisions of the Tydings Amendment and deferred farm registrants with great liberality. Conversely, some other Boards interpreted the law strictly with the result that farm labor in some sections was reduced too drastically, leaving practically no farm registrants under 29 years of age in those sections.

The large majority of the Local Boards in agricultural areas did a splendid job of evaluating farm registrants. The kind of action taken in each case probably represented the attitude of the Local Boards inasmuch as the interpretation of the Tydings Amendment was largely a matter of final determination by the Local Board.

The very character of the farm problem complicated the situation. The farms of Illinois are productive; they are highly mechanized; they are of the family type, each employing a very small number of workers, yet requiring a high degree of ability and manual skill in a wide variety of jobs. Under such conditions, high production requires skilled workers and replacement in a brief period is difficult. These conditions were generally well understood by Local Boards and by farm people, and doubtless were basic to the attitudes developed toward agricultural deferment.

Final justification of the policies employed is found in the records of the exceptionally high production of farm products with a limited labor force and at the same time supplying from the farms of the State very substantial numbers of men for the Armed Forces and for war industry.

### *Farm Labor Released to Industry*

By the nature of most agricultural enterprises, work on the farm is relatively slack during the winter months. In the interest of making the greatest use of available man labor in the war effort, plans were worked out and quite generally used by Local Boards under which agricultural registrants were given temporary releases by the Local Board to engage in other agricultural work or in essential work of a non-agricultural character during the winter months, the registrant being required to return to the farm with the opening of spring work. Large numbers of farm registrants were released in this way during the winters of 1942-43 and 1943-44, but this plan reached its greatest development in the winter of 1944-45 in the Vermilion County plan of temporarily releasing farm workers to industry.

The plan which came to be known as the Vermilion County Plan was developed by Local Board No. 1 of Vermilion County, located at Hoopeston. The Local Board, Farm Adviser, and representatives of the U. S. Employment Service cooperated in a meeting on December 13, 1944, to which were invited

II-C registrants of the Local Board and their employers. The need for temporary workers in local industries was presented and registrants who could be spared temporarily from farms were urged to accept such employment for the winter months, the workers to return to the farms in time for spring work. Arrangements were provided at the meeting for clearance with the Local Board and the Farm Adviser and assignment to specific war jobs.

This meeting proved so successful that Colonel Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service, Charles P. Casey, the State Director of the War Manpower Commission, and Paul E. Johnston, State Director of Emergency Farm Labor, cooperated by giving the plan publicity and encouraging their respective county representatives to jointly sponsor similar meetings. The plan met with the largest response in areas of grain production or of general farming where farm work has the greatest seasonal labor requirements and least in dairy and livestock areas where farm labor requirements remain high during the winter.

Many temporary slack season releases had been granted to II-C registrants by Local Boards prior to the inauguration of the Vermilion County Plan, and continued to be granted by Local Boards which did not actively participate in this Plan. Moreover, during the winters of 1942-43 and 1943-44, and also during shorter slack seasons between summer and fall harvesting, very substantial numbers of agricultural registrants had been released each year by Local Boards for a like purpose although no organized campaign was carried on. Thus, throughout the war period, many agricultural registrants, with the consent of their Local Boards, made a very substantial additional contribution to essential war production without curtailing farm production for which they were deferred.

***State Headquarters' Part***

State Headquarters of Selective Service in Illinois, since its organization, had followed a consistent policy regarding agricultural registrants. This policy protected essential agricultural production but did not protect agricultural registrants as a specific group. The Illinois policy encouraged the cooperation of agricultural leaders of the State, and conferences were held from time to time with these leaders for the discussion and formulation of policies. Because of this mutual understanding, a marked degree of cooperation was developed both at state and county levels which was of immeasureable value to Selective Service.

In the beginning, the supervision of agricultural deferments was not organized separately at State Headquarters, but was included as part of the Occupational division; this work was under the direction of Colonel Harris P. Ralston, Advisor on Occupational Deferments.

Later, because of the increasing burden of work on the Occupational Division, (as a result of the setting up of the Replacement Schedule), the supervision of agricultural registrants was transferred to the Legal Division

of State Headquarters, under Major Baird V. Helfrich. With the growing complexity of the agricultural problem, State Director Armstrong requested the Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, to loan a staff member on a part-time basis to assist with these problems. Paul E. Johnston, Professor of Agricultural Economics, was made available as Agricultural Advisor to the State Director on March 2, 1943. Nine district meetings, attended by Selective Service Local Boards, Appeal Boards, and County War Boards of each district, were held over the State during March, 1943, at which the State Director, the Legal Advisor, and the Agricultural Advisor discussed current Selective Service problems.

The State Emergency Farm Labor program was developed shortly thereafter, and Professor Johnston was named as State Supervisor. The active work of Agricultural Advisor was then taken over by Robert C. Ross, Professor of Farm Management, University of Illinois, Professor Johnston continuing to maintain a liaison relationship between the Farm Labor organization and State Headquarters of Selective Service. Both Professor Johnston and Professor Ross had served for many years on the staff of the College of Agriculture and were well-known throughout the State. Both were overseas veterans of World War I.

On October 19, 1944, following the transfer overseas of Major Helfrich, agricultural deferment supervision was set up as a separate division of State Headquarters, with Robert C. Ross as Chief. After beginning in the spring of 1943, the work of the Agricultural Advisor developed in a number of directions, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. To assist in the shaping, interpretation and application of Selective Service policies to agricultural registrants. This included the preparation of State Memoranda for the information and direction of Selective Service Local Boards and Boards of Appeal.
2. To maintain liaison relationships between State Headquarters of Selective Service and the various agricultural organizations and groups in the State in order to keep both types of agencies fully informed on matters of mutual interest.
3. To be alert for trouble spots and, so far as possible, to correct the difficulties and to smooth out the trouble spots before they become acute.
4. To investigate complaints made by agricultural registrants, their employers, County War Boards, Government Appeal Agents, Local Boards, Congressmen, and others.
5. To handle correspondence, telephone calls and personal interviews at State Headquarters relative to agricultural problems.
6. To make investigations and to submit suggestions for action of officials of State Headquarters on applications of soldiers for release from military service for agricultural purposes.

With the appointment of an Agricultural Advisor, serving actively within State Headquarters, facilities were established for a very close liaison relationship with all agricultural agencies of the State. At the state level, the agencies contacted from time to time were the College of Agriculture and Agricultural Extension Service, including the State Farm Labor office; the State Department of Agriculture; the State U.S.D.A. War Boards; the Illinois Agricultural Association; and the Illinois State Grange.

Frequent conferences were held with representatives of these various organizations and particularly at times when changes of policy were imminent, these changes were thoroughly discussed before action was taken in order that they might have full consideration by the agricultural interests.

During the latter part of March and the early part of April, 1944, a series of eleven regional meetings was held in Illinois, at which the State Director and the Agricultural Advisor discussed agricultural policy. These meetings included all Selective Service Local Boards in the State, outside Chicago, as well as Appeal Boards and Appeal Agents, and all County War Boards of the State.

The Agricultural Advisor at State Headquarters, Robert C. Ross, having been a member of the Agricultural College staff for twenty-two years—during which time he had participated in many Extension activities sponsored by the College—was not only well acquainted with the problems of agriculture within the State but also had a wide personal acquaintanceship among and knowledge of the many County Farm Advisors. This acquaintanceship provided a splendid basis for direct cooperation with the Farm Advisors and, through them, with the County War Boards.

The Agricultural Advisor appeared before the group of Farm Advisors in their semi-annual conferences and discussed Selective Service problems as they related to agricultural registrants and answered questions raised by the group. These contacts helped greatly in the clearing of specific problems and in the establishment of a broad basis of understanding with regard to the functions and spheres of action of Selective Service agencies and of the County War Boards and Extension agencies.

Even with these close relationships, it was inevitable that some misunderstandings would arise locally between Selective Service Local Boards and County War Boards, and some interpretations of agricultural memoranda by Local Boards were made which appeared to be contrary to the existing State policy. Under such circumstances, conferences were arranged jointly with Selective Service Local Boards and County War Boards, or with Selective Service Local Boards alone, as the nature of each case indicated. The Agricultural Advisor, in company with administrative officers or field officers of the State Headquarters staff went to these informal conferences wherein the problems in question were fully discussed and suitable policies worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

During the first few months following the appointment of the Agricultural Advisor, much educational effort was necessary to make clear to all groups concerned that his function was not the protection of individual registrants, but rather to make sure that essential agricultural production could be maintained in the national interest and to promote the doctrine that a farm registrant had no claim for deferment unless he was actually necessary to such agricultural production and that no replacement for him was available. In time, this point of view was generally accepted by both agricultural agencies and Selective Service Local Boards. The agricultural agencies came to recognize that it was to their interest to render assistance in individual cases that were really meritorious and to take the position that registrants who were not actually needed on the farm should be released for service in the armed forces of the Nation.

***Reclassification of Agricultural Registrants***

The reclassification of farm registrants placed in Class II-A into Classes II-C and III-C began in November of 1942, but some time elapsed before the Local Boards were able to complete their reviews of such cases and accomplish the reclassifications into the specific agricultural classifications of II-C and III-C.

During the first half of 1943, this group included all agricultural registrants 18 through 44 years of age. The changes during this period indicated that Local Boards, in spite of a volume of other work, maintained a steady reclassification schedule. On January 31, 1943, II-C and III-C registrants in Illinois totalled 15,510; on March 31, the figure rose to 34,688; by June 30, the number was 85,566. The statistical table below shows, by intervals, the numbers of Illinois registrants holding agricultural deferments during the period of February 1, 1943 to August 1, 1945. The number of deferred agricultural registrants held rather consistently until the early months of 1945, when II-C registrants under 26 years of age were given preinduction physical examinations which resulted in a shift from II-C classifications to II-C(F) or II-C(L).

The make-up of the agricultural classifications during this period was by no means static. Eighteen-year-old registrants, if deferred, were added to the group and increases also took place by means of transfer from other occupations and particularly in the spring of 1943, at which time encouragement was given to registrants with agricultural experience to return to the farms in the interest of maintaining necessary food production. Simultaneously, the numbers of agricultural registrants were also being decreased as a result of reclassifications by local board action; by registrants reaching the age of 38; and by some shift of agricultural registrants who were released from their farm occupations with Local Board approval.

While the numbers of men holding agricultural deferment declined at a fairly uniform rate from February 1, 1944, until August 1, 1945, the with-

drawals were not sufficiently drastic to impair the necessary food production of the State. The heaviest withdrawals were, of course, in the group under 26 years of age, although in some counties, considerable numbers were withdrawn in the 26-29 year age group. Geographically, the heaviest withdrawals of agricultural registrants were in the southern third of the State, where agricultural production is more limited and registrants could be withdrawn with less effect upon the total food production.

## ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANTS ON DATE INDICATED

| | 1943 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1 | Apr. 1 | July 1 | Sept. 15 | Dec. 1 |
| II-C (Ages 18-44) | 12,736 | 23,712 | 36,390 | ..... | ..... |
| III-C (Ages 18-44) | 2,774 | 10,976 | 49,176 | ..... | ..... |
| II-C (Ages 18-37) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,403 | 34,518 |
| III-C (Ages 18-37) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,528 | 37,940 |
| Total II-C and III-C | 15,510 | 34,688 | 85,566 | 70,931 | 72,458 |

| | 1944 | | | | 1945 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1 | May 1 | Aug. 1 | Nov. 1 | Feb. 1 | May 1 | Aug. 1 |
| II-C (Ages 18-37) | 33,834 | 38,372 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| III-C (Ages 18-37) | 40,624 | 34,910 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| II-C (Age 18) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,869 | 2,060 |
| II-C (Ages 19-25) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14,366 | 14,294 |
| II-C (Total 18-25) | .... | .... | 24,439 | 22,735 | 21,098 | 16,235 | 16,354 |
| II-C(F) and II-C(L) | .... | 38 | 953 | 1,532 | 1,996 | 6,884 | 7,746 |
| II-C (Ages 26-29) | .... | .... | 13,781 | 13,441 | 12,930 | 12,132 | 11,501 |
| II-C (Ages 30-33) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16,437 | 16,266 |
| II-C (Ages 34-37) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16,899 | 16,896 |
| II-C (Total 30-37) | .... | .... | 34,508 | 34,249 | 33,369 | 33,336 | 33,162 |
| Total II-C and III-C incl. (F) and (L) | 74,458 | 73,320 | 73,681 | 71,957 | 69,393 | 68,587 | 68,763 |

## ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANTS INDUCTED INTO ARMY NOVEMBER, 1940 TO JUNE, 1945

| | Inducted | Percent of All Inductions |
|---|---|---|
| November, 1940 to November, 1942 | 17,048 | 7.1 |
| December, 1942 to December, 1944 | 11,436 | 4.6 |
| January, 1945 to June, 1945 | 2,964 | 11.3 |
| TOTAL | 31,448 | 6.1 |

## CLASS III—DEPENDENCY DEFERMENTS

The regulations originally provided that registrants upon whom one or more depended for support in a reasonable manner should be placed in Class III. While there were varying standards and interpretations as to the specific definition of the word, "dependent," earlier in the Selective Service program, this uncertainty became well resolved by the latter part of 1942.

The regulations restricted the persons who could properly be considered dependent on a registrant to:

1. A wife, including a divorced wife;
2. A child, (Definition of "child" included any of the following:
   a. Son or daughter of the registrant;
   b. An adopted child;
   c. A child born out of wedlock, provided that the registrant acknowledged himself as the father, or provided the registrant had been, by court order, adjudged the father;
   d. A child conceived but yet unborn.)
3. A parent*, grandparent, brother, sister, grandchild, any person under 18 years of age whose support the registrant assumed in good faith or a physically or mentally handicapped person of any age whose support the registrant assumed in good faith.

Dependents had to be citizens of the United States, its Territories or possessions.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, the deferments on grounds of dependency were generally liberal and were thus warranted by the peacetime situation in which such deferments were granted. As the Nation became involved in actual war, however, the dependency deferment policies of all Selective Service agencies became more and more stringent.

The Selective Service law originally and specifically limited dependency deferments by the following words:

> "SECTION 15. When used in this act ******(c) the term "dependency" when used with respect to a person registered under the provisions of this act, includes an individual (1) who is dependent, in fact, on such person for support in a reasonable manner, and (2) whose support in such manner depends on income earned by such person in a business, occupation or employment."

Thus, at the outset, stress was laid mainly upon financial dependency. However, policies developed later in the program that required giving consideration to dependency of a physical nature; such as an invalid mother depending on a son to give her physical care, and other cases of similar

* The term "parent" included a foster parent or any person whose relationship was similar to that of an actual parent and whose support the registrant assumed in good faith.

nature. Temporary periods of unemployment did not alter a registrant's eligibility for dependency deferment.

The regulations emphasized that the maintenance of the family, as a unit, was of importance to the Nation's well-being; that each case had to be weighed carefully and decided on its own merits, and that no hard and fast rules were to be applied.

Illinois Local Boards were diligent in the endeavor to prevent registrants from evading military service through intentionally or unintentionally making false dependency claims, but were equally diligent in granting deferments where the facts warranted. It was humanly impossible to attain general uniformity of decision, in basically similar cases, among the many Local Boards. Some Boards were inclined to be lenient; others strict. Nevertheless, the process of appeal—in the interest of either the registrant or the Government—usually maintained a stable level as far as the overall picture was concerned.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, the manpower calls were limited in volume, and Local Boards were generally able to fill their calls with volunteers and other registrants without dependents.

On January 1, 1942, the regulations were amended to provide that no registrant should be deferred on grounds of dependency if (1) he acquired the dependency status on or after September 16, 1940 (the date on which the Selective Service Act became law) and before December 8, 1941 unless he was able to present information which convinced the Local Board, or any appeal agency, that such status was not voluntarily acquired when his selection for induction was imminent or for the primary purpose of providing him with a basis for dependency deferment; or (2) if he acquired such status on or after December 8, 1941 unless he could prove that such status was acquired under circumstances beyond his control. This regulation was the first to set any actual dates to be used by a Local Board in considering whether or not a dependency status was acquired for the purpose of evading military service. even though the specific term "evading military service" did not appear in the regulations. The regulation also placed upon the registrant the responsibility of furnishing satisfactory proof of non-evasion of service in acquiring a dependency status. Before this regulation was adopted, a registrant had only to show that his dependency was acquired "in the normal course of human affairs and not for the primary purpose of providing himself with a basis for Class III deferment."

The interpretation of the term "when selection was imminent" was a serious problem until after several rulings on Presidential appeals had been received and passed on to Illinois Local Boards. Invariably, the problem revolved around a registrant being married after September 16, 1940; in some cases where Local Boards were pursing a strict policy, marriage even as far back as May 27, 1940 (the date of the President's proclamation of an

unlimited national emergency), was a factor in determining whether or not a registrant would be deferred on the grounds of dependency.

The major factor in considering the application of "imminence of selection" to a case was whether or not, at the time a registrant acquired a dependency status, the registrant's call for military service was not far off. The fact that a registrant, himself, did not know of his imminence of selection was no basis for deferment.

By April of 1942, it was evident that there would soon be a pressing need for more men in both the armed forces and in the war industries, and that a change in policy was required. A new degree of dependency deferment status was therefore set up by establishing Class II-B on April 21, 1942. This new class included men who had dependents and who were also employed in war production industry.

### *New Laws Affected Dependency Consideration*

In order to obtain additional manpower for the armed forces through legislative procedure calculated to lessen the dependency problems of registrants, the 78th Congress passed two laws:

1. The Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (approved on June 16, 1942) which increased the pay of enlisted men and made minor adjustments in the pay and allowances of officers. The principal effect of the law was to establish the base pay of privates and apprentice seamen at $50 a month and effect proportionate increase in pay for the other grades. These pay increases made possible a larger financial contribution to dependents in the event of induction.
2. The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (approved on June 23, 1942) which provided a monthly family allowance to certain dependents of any enlisted man, (including selectees) except those of the upper three grades (master, technical, and staff sergeants and first, second, and third class petty officers). The dependents of the enlisted men were placed in two classes:

   Class A—Wife (including a divorced wife) or child of the enlisted man;

   Class B—Parents, grandchildren, brothers or sisters dependent on the enlisted man for a substantial portion of their income.

Either the enlisted man or the dependent could file a written application for the allowance. The law provided that the enlisted man was to contribute $22 a month out of his pay (only where Class A dependents were involved) and, while there were some variations and limitations under certain circumstances, the Government was to contribute monthly sums as follows:

TO CLASS A DEPENDENTS:

$28 if the enlisted man had a wife but no child.

$40 if the enlisted man had a wife and one child, and an additional $10 a month for each additional child.

$20 if the enlisted man had no wife but one child, and an additional $10 a month for each additional child.

$20 in addition to the amounts, if any, payable under the three items above, if the enlisted man had a former wife, divorced.

TO CLASS B DEPENDENTS:

$15 if the enlisted man had only one parent as a dependent.

$25 if the enlisted man had two dependent parents.

$ 5 for each grandchild, brother or sister of enlisted man who could qualify as a Class B dependent, but not more than $50 in the aggregate.

*(NOTE: Any allotment of the enlisted man's pay to Class B dependents was voluntary.)*

The 78th Congress later amended the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act (by Public Law 174, approved on October 26, 1943) to increase the allowances to dependents. Under the amendment, a wife alone received $50 a month from the Government; a wife and one child, $80, and additional $20 for each additional child; a child but no wife, $42, with an additional $20 for each additional child; a former wife divorced but no child, $42; a former wife divorced and one child, $72, with an additional $20 for each additional child. Increases were also made for Class B dependents.

While the service pay increases and the establishment of dependency allowances did not, by any means, solve the dependency problems completely, these two measures did enable the Local Boards to furnish to the armed forces a considerable number of registrants who otherwise might not have been available.

The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act also repealed the definition of "dependent," which restricted dependency to financial dependency, and permitted "the deferment of registrants when they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided the status with respect to such dependency was acquired prior to December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, and even though no financial dependency exists." This attitude of the Congress was undoubtedly a reflection of the general public which felt that fathers, regardless of order number, should not be inducted so long as single men or married men without children were available for selection for induction.

During the consideration of the Servicemen's Dependency Allowance Act, Congress indicated the desirability of selecting (for induction) registrants without dependents before any registrants with dependents were selected and, when it was necessary to induct registrants with dependents, they should be selected in the following order:

1. Those not maintaining a bona fide family relationship, in their homes, with a wife and child or children; then
2. Those maintaining a bona fide family relationship, who have a wife but no children; then
3. Those maintaining bona fide family relationships who have a wife and child or children.

***Administrative Changes***

On July 15, 1942, the National Director, in a directive to Local Boards, instructed the Boards to review all their Class III classifications when, in the opinion of each Board, such action became necessary in order to meet anticipated calls for military manpower. The first group of III-A registrants to be reconsidered were those men in Class III-A who had wives but no children; the same type of men in Class III-B followed.

With the passing of time and the vitally necessary increase of national participation in the war effort, the question of dependency became subdued more and more to the question of a registrant's value, in civilian life, to production activities which directly supported the war effort. Therefore, on April 12, 1943, Class III-B was eliminated and all registrants in this class were reclassified. Registrants not clearly entitled to remain in Class III-A were reclassified. A new classification—Class III-D—was established for those men whose induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to their dependents. In short, dependency classifications in the future were to be granted only when personal hardship and privation to the dependents would result from a registrant's induction.

In order to delay as long as reasonably possible the induction of fathers, National Headquarters, on April 27, 1943, set up the requirement that induction calls were to be filled from men finally classified in I-A, I-A-O and IV-E by groups, in the order listed:

1. Single men with no dependents;
2. Single men with collateral dependents (parents, brothers, sisters, etc.);
3. Married men with wives only;
4. Men with children.

This system of "categories" accented the importance of keeping fathers home with their children as long as possible, and unquestionably improved Selective Service relations with the general public.

On January 30, 1943, National Selective Service Headquarters issued instructions to the effect that "the national interest will no longer permit the deferment of registrants in Class III-A where such registrants are engaged in activities or occupations which are non-deferrable." Accompanying the instructions was a list of such "non-deferrable occupations" as designated by the War Manpower Commission. This so-called "work or fight" order became

effective April 1, 1943, when men working in these non-deferrable industries were required to change their occupation to an essential industry within 30 days, or to be inducted. As soon as the "work or fight" regulation was publicized, registrants then employed in non-essential activities began applying for and taking jobs in war production plants and other activities designated as essential to the support of the war effort. The keeping of statistics on these enforced changes was, of course, out of the question, but it is known that thousands of men were channeled into essential jobs as the result of the regulation.

Local Boards seized upon the new regulation as an opportunity to reclassify registrants who refused to take heed of the order to "get into vital work or go into military service." Many of the Local Boards scrutinized their deferred lists carefully, and on noting that a registrant was engaged in one of the non-deferrable occupations, notified such registrant that he was subject to reclassification as available for service unless he immediately took the proper action in accordance with the regulation. However, as the result of pressures, the further enforcement of this regulation was prohibited by Public Law 197, and the list of non-deferrable occupations was abolished on December 10, 1943.

On July 31, 1943, the National Director informed Local Boards that the requirements of manpower for the armed forces were such that the restrictions on the inducting of fathers would be lifted, effective October 1, 1943. The issuance of this instruction caused a public reaction and an agitation inside Congress for legislation against the induction of fathers living with their families. The result was that Public Law No. 197, enacted December 5, 1943, amended the Selective Train and Service Act of 1940 to provide, among other matters, that fathers who had maintained bona fide family relationships with their families since December 8, 1941 (or since the date of the birth of a child, if such birth occured after December 8, 1941) would, in sequence of their order numbers, be inducted only after all other available registrants had been inducted; the selection to be made on a nation-wide basis within the Nation and on state-wide basis within each State. Actually the legislation was not substantially different from the Selective Service policy then existing (adopted April 27, 1943), except as to the provision for the particular nation-wide basis and state-wide basis for making calls. The regulations provided that any father who was delinquent, or who left his agricultural occupation without the permission of his Local Board, would be moved to the head of the list of other available fathers and would be inducted ahead of them regardless of his order number.

It will readily be seen, then, that the legislation of December 5, 1943 simply delayed the induction of fathers, but did not exempt them from service.

Class III-C—men deferred because of having dependents and also engaged as necessary men on farms—was abolished on February 17, 1944, the impor-

tance of a registrant's necessity in agricultural occupation taking precedence over any dependency element in his case. The only exception was in the event any such registrant's induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to his dependent, in which case he would be classified in Class III-D. Most of the registrants who had been classified in III-C were, on reconsideration of their cases, transferred to Class II-C.

As the emphasis was placed more and more upon the ages of registrants, the regulations were later revised, with rigid requirements for men aged 18 through 25 years, but progressively more liberal ones for the older age groups. Men 30 through 37 years—the group which contained the greatest proportion of fathers—needed only to be "regularly engaged" in war production or in an activity in support of the national health, safety or interest to qualify for occupational deferment. In the younger age groups, however, the stress was placed upon the importance of occupation which specifically aided the war effort; a young father was not eligible for deferment unless he was regularly engaged in war production, agriculture, or, in general, an activity supporting the national health, safety or interest.

After V-J Day, the problem of dependency classification was reduced considerably, and the Manpower calls upon the Local Boards were filled almost entirely from the available registrants of ages 18 through 25 years.

### *Local Board Attitudes on Dependency Classification*

#### VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS

The more that the human factors enter into classification consideration, the greater the inevitability that there will be differences in interpretation of any regulation involving such factors. It was natural, then, that there was considerable variation among Local Boards as to the interpretations of the different factors to be considered in claims for deferment on the basis of dependency.

Serious public relations problems were frequently encountered when two Local Boards in the same city—sometimes in adjoining offices—operated on entirely opposite policies, each Board feeling that it was correct in its determinations. Usually, these situations were caused by one of the Boards being exceptionally liberal and the other being extremely strict, neither following a middle-of-the-road policy. In all such situations of extremely wide variance in policies, State Headquarters dispatched a trained officer to the city concerned, with the result that the troublesome condition was corrected.

In a few cases, State Headquarters found that a Local Board had set up its own special policies which were based upon the Members' own personal and individual beliefs and sympathies. These policies were in direct contrast to both the letter and spirit of the written regulations. Difficulties were encountered in some of these particular situations, and it was necessary, at times, for the State Director to resort to his statutory right of appeal in order

to convince the offending Local Boards that improper decisions would not be allowed to stand uncontested.

The State Director was extremely careful, of course, to avoid dictation or influence in any Board's determination in an individual registrant's case, but he did take all legal steps possible to eliminate the occasional practice of a Board setting up and following any policy which specifically controverted the Selective Service law and regulations.

In general, Local Boards gave full and sympathetic consideration to all claims for dependency deferment, at the same time balancing the factors in such claims against the armed forces' need for military manpower.

No Local Board in the State escaped the efforts of some registrants to obtain dependency deferments by trickery, subterfuge and improper deferment claims. Of necessity, the Board Members came to develop an immediate suspicion in any case where there was the slightest indication that the evidence presented might not be the entire truth. In time, also, the Members developed the faculty of "spotting a phony" the minute he started talking at a Board hearing. Where, however, evidence was presented in a clear, complete, factual and sincere manner, a registrant could be assured of an honest and uncolored determination by the Local Board.

It has been rightfully said that membership on a Local Board was the finest kind of education in practical psychology, for every Member was in a splendid position to observe carefully the workings of the human mind under certain conditions.

## FINANCIAL DEPENDENCY

From the very outset, most Local Boards were inclined to be rather strict with reference to the factor of financial dependency, particularly in cases of registrants without children. The general attitude was that, since America was in an unlimited emergency and, later, at war, it was the obligation of every able-bodied man to share physically in the defense of his Nation.

If a married man had a wife who was not ill or handicapped, Boards felt that the wife could and should obtain a position to help maintain herself and at the same time contribute to the war effort while her husband was away in the military service. The same policy obtained for registrants who had parents or brothers or sisters who were able to work for themselves.

One point on which all the Local Boards remained firm was that earned income constituted the only financial factor to be considered. Where a registrant had income from securities or other property, the receiving of which income did not involve his own personal services, the Local Board invariably refused to consider the registrant for dependency deferment—unless, of course, other factors in the case warranted such consideration.

The enactment of the Servicemen's Dependency Allowance Act—which provided certain payments to dependents of inducted men—helped Local

Boards to determine whether or not financial hardships would follow a registrant's induction. In many cases, of course, the governmental allowances were insufficient to prevent some degree of hardship. Since, however, war always demands sacrifices of many kinds, the Local Boards properly felt that financial sacrifices (without extreme hardship on dependents) were the easiest to make, and most Boards were therefore strict in all cases involving only financial considerations.

## INDUCTION OF FATHERS

One of the greatest problems encountered—from both the standpoint of the public and that of the Local Boards—was the question of whether or not a father should be deferred. The public in general felt that single men without family responsibilities and married men without children should be drafted before consideration was given to inducting fathers. The preservation of the family unit is a deep-seated tradition of the American people. Many Local Boards were reluctant to make fathers available for induction; yet, under the regulations which existed in the early years of Selective Service administration, a registrant was not entitled to deferment solely because of the simple fact that he was a father.

Since the regulations did not permit Local Boards to make their official decisions on the basis of their own personal beliefs and feelings, State Headquarters encountered no little difficulty with a few Boards who strongly persisted in deferring men solely because they were fathers. The State Director, whose own son was serving in the armed forces, was no less sympathetic than the Local Boards who maintained that fathers should not be taken while single men roamed the streets. Yet, the State Director—as were the Local Boards—was sworn to carry out the Selective Service law and regulations as prescribed, and it was necessary to inculcate in the minds of all Board Members the principle that the law and regulations must be followed regardless of conflicting personal beliefs and feelings.

In the later Selective Service years, there was considerable changing of regulations pertaining to the deferment and induction of fathers—changes which, at times, gave the Local Boards just cause for being provoked. However, in spite of the numerous regulatory changes, Illinois Local Boards in general maintained their equilibrium and carried out their duties to the best of their ability in accordance with the written rules of the System.

## EXTREME HARDSHIP AND PRIVATION CASES

After National Headquarters reduced the importance of dependency as a factor in deferment and eliminated Classes III-A, III-B and III-C, a relatively small percentage of claims of extreme hardship and privation (Class III-D) was allowed by Illinois Local Boards. A few Boards—particularly in the urban districts—were still inclined to be somewhat lenient in spite of the

specific rules for determining extreme hardship and privations, but the Class III-D determinations of such Boards were examined carefully at State Headquarters with the result that, with requests for some reopenings plus some appeals by the State Director, the number of such classifications for the entire State was held down to what we felt to be an absolute minimum.

In every case where the evidence showed some doubt as to whether or not extreme hardship and privation would actually exist if the registrant were inducted, a special dependency investigation was made by a social worker assigned (or temporarily loaned) to the Selective Service System by the various social service agencies within the State. On the basis of the investigator's thorough report, a fair determination could inevitably be made.

***Investigative Aid Rendered by Public and Social Agencies***

The Selective Service System in Illinois was exceptionally fortunate in obtaining maximum cooperation from various public and private social agencies in obtaining special reports to be used by the Local Boards in determining whether or not registrants claiming dependency deferments were entitled to such deferment. Trained welfare workers were assignd full time to the Selective Service System, and other such workers were loaned temporarily to conduct individual case investigations.

From the outset, Local Boards were often confronted with a case in which either the information pertaining to dependents was not complete or there was a reasonable doubt as to actual existence of dependency to the extent of warranting deferment. The Board concerned would then—either directly or through State Headquarters—request the social agency to make an investigation and submit a report of the actual circumstances in the case. The trained social worker visited the home of the registrant in question, as well as relatives and others who might furnish substantial information as to the facts surrounding the dependency claim, finally submitting his or her report on a factual basis without any recommendations either for or against deferment.

A great portion of the dependency investigations downstate were conducted by social workers attached to the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the rest being accomplished by the American Red Cross and county and private agencies.

Because of the greater number of low-income families residing in the metropolitan area of Chicago, it was natural that Cook County Local Boards should encounter a greater problem than downstate Boards on the matter of dependency deferments. This situation became quite evident as time went on, and State Director Armstrong determined that the Local Boards in Cook County should, in accordance with Selective Service regulations, avail themselves of assistance on a broad scale from welfare agencies in the investigation of dependency claims wherein any degree of doubt existed.

### *Social Service Investigation Unit*

Colonel Armstrong consulted with Mr. Leo M. Lyons, then Administrator for the Chicago Welfare Administration in March of 1942, and requested the loan of several of the latter's investigators, a supervisor and a few stenographers. The Chicago Welfare Administration had no funds available for the specific purpose, but Mr. Lyons agreed to loan three social workers, a supervisor and a stenographer for a 90-day trial period, also agreeing to pay minor expenses. The space necessary for the operation of the dependency investigation unit was to be provided by the Selective Service System. Miss Dorothy Sherman was assigned by Mr. Lyons to supervise the 90-day test operation.

As a test of the idea, all Chicago Local Boards were each notified to send in two or three special cases in which the dependency status of each registrant was questionable. The results of the test were so satisfactory—a number of dependency claim frauds being uncovered by the trained investigators—that the State Director decided to expand the idea by enlisting the additional assistance of the Council of Social Agencies in Chicago, which incorporated all the large welfare groups.

As the result of a conference between Selective Service officials and representatives of the Council of Social Agencies, arrangements were made to establish a centralized service to be responsible for dependency investigation requested by the Local Boards and to be housed in the Chicago office of State Selective Service Headquarters. Colonel Armstrong also appointed an Advisory Board consisting of the Assistant State Director, the State Medical Officer, and representatives of the local social agencies which loaned staff members to the dependency investigation unit, plus representatives of other community interests. The new department, established on December 20, 1942, was known as Social Services for Selective Service Registrants. The staff consisted of as high as forty trained social workers and eight clerical workers loaned by various local public and private social agencies, and Mrs. Lenore Levin was appointed the director of the unit, being immediately responsible to the Assistant State Director.

Suitable referral forms were devised for Local Boards' use in forwarding their dependency investigation requests to the unit. Each referral was turned over to a trained investigator who not only visited the family of the registrant but also obtained pertinent and valuable information from all other possible sources—relatives, governmental agencies, social agency files, banks, landlords, employers, etc.

After each investigation, the investigator made out a complete report which showed the detailed findings without recommendation of the dependency status as to classification of the registrant concerned. This important information enabled the Local Board in question to determine classification with almost perfect judgment.

The Social Services for Selective Service Registrants also rendered valuable assistance in the conduct of the Governor's Rehabilitation Program (discussed later in this volume) and, through this cooperation, were able to assist the Office of Scientific Research and Development in its special study, at the Illinois Research Hospital, of convalescence after surgery in corrective cases.

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## MEMBERS OF STATE DIRECTOR'S SOCIAL SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

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|---|---|
| Francis D. Scully (Chairman) | 1 North LaSalle Street |
| Rev. Vincent W. Cooke | Catholic Charity Bureau |
| Dr. Andrew W. Brown | Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Chicago |
| Dr. Marshall Davison | University Hospital |
| Stanley P. Farwell | Secretary and Treasurer, Soldiers' and Sailors' Council |
| Virginia C. Frank | Executive Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau |
| Dr. Charles W. Freeman (D.D.S.) | Dean, School of Dentistry, Northwestern University |
| Jeanette Hanford | Assistant General Superintendent, United Charities |
| Brigadier Crawford | Salvation Army |
| Raymond Hilliard | Director, Illinois Public Aid Commission |
| George J. Klupar | Executive Secretary, Catholic Cemeteries |
| Wayne McMillan | School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago |
| Joseph L. Moss | Director, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare |
| Dr. William F. Petersen | Chairman, Board of Governors, Institute of Medicine |
| Mary A. Young | Staff Secretary, Division of Child Welfare, Council of Social Agencies |
| Howard L. Russell | Director, American Public Welfare Association |
| Eleanor S. Feeney | Director, Home Service, American Red Cross |
| A. E. Rose | Commissioner, Chicago Welfare Administration |
| Joel D. Hunter | General Superintendent, United Charities |

## TOTAL NUMBER SERVED BY SOCIAL SERVICES FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SERVICE

March, 1942, to September, 1945

| Service | Cases Received | Cases Completed |
|---|---|---|
| Dependency Investigations | 8,108[1] | 7,776[2] |
| Consultation and Information Service | 1,624 | 1,624 |
| Special Service to Social Agencies | 771 | 771 |
| Inter-City Service (Requests from cities outside of Cook County) | 251 | 251 |
| Governor's Rehabilitation Program | 2,996[3] | 2,939[4] |
| Miscellaneous | 9 | 9[5] |
| Totals | 13,759 | 13,370[1-2] |

NOTES:

[1] 299 cases reopened and reinvestigated.

[2] 332 cases received; investigations were begun but not completed, due to changes in Army regulations.

[3] Of this number of registrants interviewed in connection with the Governor's Rehabilitation Program, 1,552 were referred for corrective surgery. Out of the 1,552 referrals, 1,039 were later inducted into the armed forces. Of the 513 remaining men not inducted: 33% were still under medical care; 15.7% were accepted into essential industry; 32.5% had same or new defects occur after remedial care had been completed; 15.1% were average according to changes in regulations after completion of remedial care; 3.7% were not called by their Local Boards.

[4] 57 cases were still under care at the time this report was completed.

[5] Upon investigation, these cases were referred to the Veterans Administration.

### *Consultation and Information Service*

In June of 1942, arrangements were made with the President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners and the Director of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare to establish a Consultation and Information Service for Selective Service Registrants. This Service, formally established on August 1, 1942, was located in Room 505 of the Selective Service Headquarters building in Chicago, and was made available to registrants and servicemen, and members of their families, who sought advice and counsel on many personal and social problems resulting from their imminent or actual induction.

The Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare provided the quarters, the necessary equipment, three professional workers and a clerk. Referrals to the Consultation and Information Service were received from Local Boards, induction station, local social agencies, women's clubs, governmental agencies and other interested persons. The greatest number of cases pertained to financial difficulties; a serviceman's non-support of his family was a frequent complaint received at the office; housing, employment and other social problems constituted the remainder of the 1,625 cases handled.

### *Cooperation of Social Agencies Important Factor*

From the inception of Social Services for Registrants, both public and private social agencies made available the necessary professional and clerical staff to carry on the functions assigned to the unit. At the end of the 90-day experimental period, the Chicago Welfare Administration agreed to match the total staff loaned by all other social agencies. In addition, the Relief Administration made available the Director of Social Services, Mrs. Lenore Levin, who served in such post until September 1, 1944, at which time she was succeeded by Mrs. Jean C. Laufman, who remained as Director until the unit's work was terminated.

During one period when it was imperative that a backlog of cases be cleared up, the Chicago Welfare Administration and the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare (Joseph L. Moss, Director) shared the responsibility of providing the necessary additional staff for thirty days.

The following agencies participated whole-heartedly in the program:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago Welfare Administration | American Red Cross |
| Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare | Council of Social Agencies |
| Jewish Social Service Bureau | United Charities of Chicago |
| Salvation Army | Jewish Children's Bureau |
| | Catholic Charity Bureau |

Illinois Public Aid Commission

The degree of contribution to the war effort by the various participating public and private social service agencies and their welfare workers cannot be measured by words. The agencies were extremely generous in placing their facilities at the command of State Headquarters and the Local Boards. The welfare workers, themselves, put in hours far beyond the line of duty and their intelligent and thorough investigations and reports were of immeasureable benefit toward obtaining military manpower for the armed forces as well as preventing any hardships which otherwise, even though honestly brought about, might have occurred.

## CLASS IV—DEFERRED FOR VARIOUS REASONS

### *Class IV-A*

Originally, the Selective Service law relieved, from training and service, men who had satisfactorily completed prescribed periods of service in the Regular Army, the National Guard or the Officers Reserve Corps. It is thought that the Congress inadvertently left out any reference to similar service in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

At any rate, representatives of the people in Congress were soon flooded with protests and, on May 29, 1941, Public Law 87, 77th Congress, was approved. Its purpose was to amend the Selective Service law as to relieve

3-year Regular Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard members and certain members of the reserve components thereof from training and service.

Section 208 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 (Public Law 8, 77th Congress—approved February 15, 1941) affected Section 5 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act. It provided that members of the Coast Guard reserve, other than temporary members, would receive the same exemption from registration and liability for training and service as members of the Naval Reserve.

At the outset, the qualifications originally prescribed for deferment in Class IV-A were in effect only while our Nation was at peace. Previous military service, however, ceased to be a basis for IV-A classification after Pearl Harbor, for the regulations had provided that no person was to be placed in Class IV-A in time of war.

On November 13, 1942—as the result of Public Law 772 (77th Congress) —National Selective Service Headquarters issued the following instructions:

"1. The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 has been amended to provide that no man, without his consent, shall be inducted for training and service after he has attained the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth.

"2. No registrant who is liable for training and service by reason of being under the age of 45 years at the time fixed for his registration shall be inducted after he has attained the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth unless he shall consent in writing to such induction.

"3. Every registrant who reaches the age of 45 years before his induction, whether he has been ordered to report for induction or not, shall be classified in Class IV-A and shall not be inducted for training and service without his written consent to his induction."

Thus, Class IV-A became, specifically, an "age" classification. Subsequently, the requirements for deferment in IV-A were modified:

(1) On October 5, 1944, to include registrants between the ages of 38 and 45 years, inclusive, except registrants in I-C, IV-B and IV-D and men in Class IV-E who were in public service camps;

(2) On August 31, 1945, to include registrants 26 years of age and over, except registrants in I-C, I-G, IV-B, IV-D and IV-E men in public service camps.

### *Class IV-B*

As previously stated, this classification was first restricted to (1) the Vice President of the United States, Governors of the States, and other State officials chosen by the voters of the entire State, Members of Congress, members of a State legislative body, and judges of courts of record of the United States or a State, and (2) officers and enlisted men of the Coast

and Geodetic Survey, or of the Public Health Service, and cadets of the advanced course, senior division, of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Later, the regulations were amended to include men who had been accepted (but not yet entered) as midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy and cadets of the United States Military and Coast Guard Academies.

Because deferments in this class were made as the result of specific provisions of the Selective Service law itself, no difficulties were encountered except in the case of several judges whose qualifications were challenged. These cases were being resolved satisfactorily. There were a number of instances in Illinois of judges and State legislators foregoing their statutory right to deferment in order to enter the armed forces voluntarily.

***Class IV-C***

There were no serious problems regarding aliens in peacetime Selective Service. Male aliens residing within the United States or its Territories, who had declared their intention to become United States citizens, were liable for training and service. All other aliens were also required to register, but had no other obligation under the law; they were placed in Class IV-C and were not called for military service. The only exceptions were the diplomatic and technical attaches of foreign legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents (foreign subjects, none of whom had declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States) of foreign countries all of whom were not required to register.

After Pearl Harbor, however, the situation changed, and the 77th Congress (Public Law 360, approved December 20, 1941) amended the original Act with respect to non-declarant aliens, and provided that "every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration" was liable for training and service in the armed forces of the United States. This amendment, however, had two important exceptions:

1. Any citizen or subject of a neutral country might be relieved from liability from training and service by making application therefore in the manner prescribed, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the President, and provided that such persons should be debarred forever from becoming citizens of the United States.
2. Various diplomatic representatives of foreign embassies, legations and other persons not citizens of the United States, and not having declared their intention to become such citizens, might be specified by the President as not required to register.

To assist an alien registrant in applying for relief from training and service, of relief from registration, a special form (DSS Form, Alien's

Personal and History Statement) was provided. This form furnished information which (1) would enable Local Boards to determine, subject to appeal, whether or not an alien was, in fact, "residing in the United States," and (2) furnish necessary information to the armed forces for determining the acceptability or non-acceptability of such alien for military service.

The term, "non-resident alien" was applied to:

1. Officials and employes (other than the diplomatic representatives shown above) of foreign governments, who were nationals of the governments employing them.
2. Nationals of foreign governments who, with the consent of their governments, entered the United States in good faith for the sole purpose of obtaining an education.

At times, difficult situations arose with respect to non-resident alien students who were pursuing courses at colleges and universities in Illinois. In one particularly troublesome case, there were a number of alien students at the University of Illinois—there under the sponsorship of the particular government, taking courses which would ultimately help fit themselves to become officers in their own country's army. These alien students appeared to have plenty of money, and were lavish in their expenditures for social purposes, as well as seemingly having no limitation on gasoline for their expensive automobiles. It was natural that the citizens of Champaign and Urbana having their own sons and husbands in military service, and some having already lost their loved ones on the battle field—should develop a strong resentment against the liberties and privileges accorded these apparently physically fit young men from other countries.

While, under international agreements, the Selective Service System was unable to take any drastic action to correct the situation which was logically disturbing the morale of the two university communities, State Headquarters did take steps to require these young alien students to meet continually the strictest requirements of their respective courses, and also obtained the return of the students to their native country as promptly as possible after their studies had been completed.

## RECIPROCAL INDUCTION AGREEMENTS

After Pearl Harbor, it became important that no citizen of a co-belligerent nation, who happened to be located in the United States, should evade contributing to the defense common to both his own nation and this country simply by the fact that he was not subject to military service in our own armed forces. Agreements were therefore executed between the United States and the various co-belligerent nations whose defense aims were identical with those of our own country. These agreements provided essentially that:

1. An alien could voluntarily elect to serve in the armed forces of his own country or those of the United States. (Such privilege was also accorded to United States citizens residing in the various countries with whom the reciprocal agreements were made.)
2. An alien residing in this country, or a citizen of the United States residing in one of the countries with whom the reciprocal agreements had been signed, could be returned to the armed forces of his native land if proper request were made.

The number of men who actually availed themselves of the opportunity of service with their own country is not available, but it is believed that the effects of the reciprocal agreements did obtain a considerable number of additional men for the armed forces of the United States and the nations signing the reciprocal agreements. This was particularly true of United States citizens residing in Canada and vice versa, Canadian citizens residing in this country.

***Class IV-D***

Freedom of worship was one of the four freedoms for which America went to war. Even in the days before we realized that our civilization was to be challenged—even to its religious roots—it was felt that regular and duly ordained ministers of religion should be exempted from military duty. The first bill submitted to Congress contained this provision and was readily accepted; the similar exemption or deferment of divinity or theological students was added on the floor of the Congress.

Only minor difficulties were encountered with this classification as a whole, and such difficulties invariably arose out of the question as to whether or not a registrant claiming IV-D was actually a "minister of religion" under the law.

Any minister, priest or rabbi who had been duly ordained and was devoting all his time to the ministry received deferment without question. The same principle included: Christian Brothers, who are religious, who live in communities apart from the world and devote themselves exclusively to Christian teaching; Lutheran lay teachers who also dedicate themselves to teaching, including religion; lay brothers in Catholic religious orders, and many others, who dedicate their lives to the spread of their religion.

Regular ministers of religion—that is, those who were not normally ordained—were also given every possible consideration. Even in the cases of ministers who, because of the financial weakness of their congregations, were forced to take full-time civilian positions in order to support themselves and their families were given the benefit of doubt by virtually all Local Boards.

Shortly after the Selective Service administration was put into effect, some registrants began to claim Class IV-D on the basis of having been "ordained" by some previously unknown religious organization. Careful

investigation revealed that a number of these organizations were set up for the specific purpose of providing a basis for deferment and, in a few cases, an "ordination certificate" could be obtained by mail order for anywhere from $5 to $50 each.

The greatest single problem encountered in connection with determining whether or not a registrant claiming IV-D was actually a "minister of religion" under the law was in the case of members of the Jehovah's Witness sect. These members, in general, earn their living by going from door to door selling the tracts and other publications of their organization, at the same time endeavoring to further the Gospel. The problem was national in scope, and National Headquarters partly resolved the problem by establishing a list of Jehovah's Witnesses who were considered by National Headquarters to qualify for classification IV-D subject, of course, to Local Board determination and, if taken, appeals. Any Jehovah's Witness whose name did not appear on that list had to take his chances on his Local Board's decision and the appeal process.

Local Boards, in the main, were prone to classify a Jehovah's Witness as a conscientious objector (I-A-O or IV-E) rather than as a minister of religion. In practically every case where a Jehovah's Witness was denied a IV-D classification, the registrant appealed his case. Many of the members of this sect, after resort to the appeal process failed to win them ministerial deferment, refused to report for either induction or for work in a public service camp, this procedure resulting in their being reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution under the law.

Exemption from training and service was also granted to students who were preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools. The term, "recognized," as applied to such schools, did not mean approval by educational accrediting agencies, but rather recognition by the denomination of the school as leading into the ministry of that particular denomination. In addition, such schools were required to have been established and operating on or before September 16, 1939.

Any pre-theological student approaching the end of his sophomore year, who was definitely headed for training in the ministry, was given occupational deferment (Class II-A) instead of being placed in Class IV-D.

### *Class IV-E (Conscientious Objectors)*

The right of conscientious objectors under the 1940 law were not confined to the historic peace churches, such as the Church of the Brethren, the Mennonite and the Society of Friends (Quakers). The rights of conscientious objectors were granted to all men who, by reason of religious training and belief, were conscientiously opposed to war.

During World War I, it was necessary that a man be recognized as a bona fide member of a well-recognized religious sect whose creed forbade

participation in war. In World War II, because the registrant was required to be classified on an individual basis rather than on the basis of his membership in a religious sect, the problem for the Members of the Local Board became one of individual conscience and, therefore, one that was most difficult to decide. The overworked Board Members found it hard to evaluate the mass of supporting evidence and community opinion of a conscientious objector.

A large number of Local Board Members were men who served in other wars, and they in particular found it hard to appreciate the position of a conscientious objector, especially when it was not publicly known that he had any such beliefs, and when he was not affiliated with any specific church. In general, the Local Boards did a fair and intelligent job in the classification of conscientious objectors. Boards of Appeal, of course, had the benefit of recommendations from the Department of Justice in doubtful cases.

A few days after Pearl Harbor, representatives of the various groups interested in conscientious objectors were given an audience at the Springfield office. At this conference, all of the problems of both sides were discussed, which assisted materially in creating a better understanding of our policy and their position.

Some registrants classified as conscientious objectors changed their views and asked to be assigned to combat duty. Others requested assignment to non-combatant duty in the armed forces. With few exceptions, this group presented no major problem. The majority of the group assigned to work of national importance rendered valuable service.

There were two types of objectors; (1) those who were willing to render non-combatant service in the armed forces and (2) those unwilling to render any kind of military service. The former type have been dealt with in the section on Classes I-A-O and I-A-O(L), and was seldom the source of trouble or controversy. It was in the claims of conscientious objection against any and all types of military service that Local Boards often found difficult situations. While many of such registrants had, over a period of years prior to the beginning of Selective Service, established their sincere objections to military service, many others endeavored to take advantage of this provision of the law simply to evade such service.

Before the subject of conscientious objection could be considered in the classification process, a registrant claiming such objection had to be found not qualified for any deferred class. This having been done, the Local Board determined whether or not such registrant was, in fact, a conscientious objector.

As previously stated, the registrant who simply objected to combatant service (if the Board determined that his objections were real and sincere) was placed in Class I-A-O or Class I-A-O(L), according to his physical fit-

ness for service. If, after physical examination, any such registrant was found not physically fit for service, he was placed in Class IV-F.

If the Local Board decided that a registrant's objections to any kind of military service were well-founded and authentic, the registrant was classified in Class IV-E and, on being found physically fit, was then subject to assignment to work of national importance in any of the 137 national work camps in the United States and Territories. In a number of cases, such men were assigned to special projects in hospitals, on farms and in scientific research institutions. To the benefit of this type of registrant, it may be said that many of these men offered themselves for perilous medical experiments, through which important contributions were made in the field of medical science. All money expended by the farm employer, hospitals and other institutions for the employment of conscientious objectors was paid into the United States Treasury.

If the Local Board determined that, in spite of the registrant's claims, he was not entitled to be classified as a conscientious objector and, in addition, was not entitled to deferment, the registrant was classified in Class I-A or Class I-A(L), whichever applied. Invariably, such determination was appealed, after which the registrant's file was forwarded to the Board of Appeal for re-determination of classification.

In determining classification of a registrant claiming conscientious objection, the Board of Appeal followed the same classification procedure of that of the Local Board, except that, effective April 19, 1945, in the event that the Appeal Board decided that the registrant had not fully established his claim to conscientious objection, his file was then sent to the Department of Justice for a special hearing on such claim.

Within the Department of Justice, and under the supervision of the United States Attorney in the district concerned, a special hearing officer, after receiving a case forwarded by the Board of Appeal, summoned the registrant claiming conscientious objection and any witnesses desired by registrant, questioning the latter and his witnesses carefully in order to determine whether or not, in the opinion of the hearing officer, the claim to objection was substantial and sincere. The services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were utilized when necessary.

After the hearing was completed, the hearing officer made his report and recommendation which was inserted into the registrant's file, such file then being returned to the Board of Appeal having the case. The Board of Appeal then considered—but was not bound to follow—the hearing officer's report and recommendation, as well as the evidence presented at the hearing, and made its own determination as to classification.

Up to October 1, 1945, Illinois had forwarded 623 Class IV-E registrants to public service camps.

The exact figure on the number of conscientious objectors among Illinois registrants is not reasonably possible, for many of such registrants who claimed conscientious objection were, because of other circumstances which took precedence, classified on the basis of dependency, occupation or physical unfitness.

## WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The program of work of national importance under civilian direction was agreed upon in conference between representatives of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors and the Director of Selective Service, aided by representatives of other agencies of the Federal Government. Through the Executive Secretary of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, the American Friends Service Committee, the Brethren Service Committee, the Mennonite Central Peace Committee and the Fellowship of Reconciliation stated that they were prepared to organize and finance, within the limits of their ability, a program under which conscientious objectors could perform work of national importance. On December 20, 1940, the Director of Selective Service, by direction of the President, accepted the proposal, and agreed to give the program the heartiest cooperation and a general supervision.

It was not until February 6, 1941, that the President signed the Executive Order authorizing the Director of Selective Service to establish or designate the work of national importance to which the conscientious objectors could be assigned. In the beginning, some difficulty was encountered in obtaining suitable Civilian Conservation Corps camp sites. Also, in most cases, the camps obtainable required considerable repair and rehabilitation. Projects under consideration were: farm labor, sanitation, attendants in hospitals, research work for forestry, soil conservation and fish and wild life. Other special projects developed as the program progressed.

The first five camps for immediate use were selected in March of 1941, and the first set of camp regulations were drawn up by Selective Service which prescribed the government of the camps and set forth the duties and responsibilities of the agencies involved. On May 8, 1941, the Camp Operations Division was established at National Headquarters, its duties having been to obtain, equip and operate the camps and assign the men classified as IV-E to the various camps.

After a registrant was finally classified as IV-E, the Local Board reported his name (through State Headquarters) to Camp Operations Division. The National Service Board obtained the names and sent each man a questionnaire which provided information concerning his religion, occupation and education. Men were assigned to camps on the basis of their answers in the questionnaire. Wherever possible, they were allowed to go to a camp operated by a religious group of their own choice.

Assignees to public service camps had the same responsibility as to length of service as did regular inductees in the armed forces. When Congressional action extended the service of the men in the Army, the period of service of men in work camps was likewise extended. On the other hand, when the induction of men over 28 years of age was suspended, the assigning to camp of men of such ages was likewise suspended. When the privilege of discharge from the armed forces was given to overage men under rules and regulations and with the approval of their commanding officers, similar privileges were extended to conscientious objectors in public service camps. The general rule was to follow Army policy in such matters—not because the assignees were deemed to have a military status, but with the idea of making the condititons of their service comparable whenever this could be done. It was felt that the assignees should be neither favored nor punished because of their beliefs, but that, so far as the law allowed, they should undergo the same inconveniences and receive the same length-of-service considerations as the men in the armed forces.

Many of the conscientious objector projects—particularly the so-called "guinea pig" experiments, were not only of national importance but of the widest possible humanitarian service. They helped to build up respect for the courage and the seriousness of the conscientious objectors' personal convictions. Even though most of us feel that the conscientious objector was mistaken in his conception of duty with reference to joining in the militant defense of his country, his vital contribution to the welfare of humanity and science has earned him a certain measure of admiration. Certainly, the conscientious objector found out the great privilege of living in a democracy where he was permitted to stand up for his personal beliefs and receive full consideration because of them—instead of being faced with the horrors of concentration camps, brutality and firing squads.

## CLASS IV-E REGISTRANTS FROM STATE OF ILLINOIS REPORTED TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ON D.S.S. FORM 48 (CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR REPORT) AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1945

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D.S.S. Forms 48 received | | 900 |
| Registrants in C.P.S. Camps | 452 | |
| Registrants discharged from camp | 166 | |
| Registrants delinquent | 58 | |
| Registrants reclassified | 134 | |
| Registrants awaiting discharge | 3 | |
| Registrants in C.P.S. Reserve | 2 | |
| Registrants on whom prosecution is pending | 9 | |
| Registrants for whom Form 48 has been withdrawn | 76 | |
| Total | | 900 |

## CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPS OPERATING IN STATE OF ILLINOIS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1945

(NOTE: Most of the conscientious objectors serving on projects in Illinois were registrants of other states)

Camp No. 22—Henry, Illinois
Soil Conservation Service
Opened November, 1941
Closed December, 1942
Average number of assignees—129
Man-days of work..... 21,797

Camp No. 26—Alexian Brothers Hospital
Chicago, Illinois
Hospital Attendants
Opened March, 1942
Number in unit—76
Man-days of work..... 45,474

Camp No. 97—Dairy Farm Labor
McHenry County
Project started April, 1943
Number in unit—20
Man-days of work..... 15,876

Camp No. 100—Dairy Herd Testers
State-Wide
Project started February, 1944
Number in unit—35
Man-days of work..... 10,475
Note: Twenty-four counties in the State used assignee herd testers. One man was assigned to the Artificial Breeding Association.

Camp No. 115—Office of Scientific Research and Development
Note: Some of these "guinea pig" projects were carried out by men on detached service before No. 115 was set up as an operating unit.
University of Illinois:
Heat Research—Man-days worked..... 2,738
Cold Research—Man-days worked..... 10,089
Chicago University:
Altitude Project—Man-days worked..... 450
Anti-Malarial Drugs—Man-days worked..... 2,536
Northwestern University Medical School:
Effects of Diet on Altitude Tolerance—Man-days worked ..... 4,754

Total Man-Days Worked on Illinois Projects.....114,189

### *Class IV-F (Physical or Mental)*

The determination as to whether or not a registrant qualified for Class IV-F (Physical or Mental) was usually made as the result of physical examination procedures to be discussed in detail later in the chapter on the medical aspects of Selective Service.

Classification in this particular class took place only after (1) the Local Board had received professional medical information to the effect that a registrant was physically or mentally disqualified for military service or (2) the Local Board had observed that a registrant had a manifestly disqualifying defect such as blindness, amputation of an arm or leg, etc. In the face of either of these two situations, the Board had no choice but to classify a registrant accordingly.

At times, a Local Board found it difficult to reconcile disqualifying medical information with the fact that the registrant concerned appeared hale, hearty and active. Yet, a bad heart or a tuberculous bone or some other serious internal defect could not be detected through a suit of clothes or even through the nude skin of a registrant.

Registrants who failed to meet the physical and mental standards of the armed forces were too often the source of considerable unfair criticism against the Local Boards concerned. In many cases of rejection, the men were able to do a full day's work yet failed to meet the requirements for military service. The result was that neighbors of such a registrant, failing to note any manifest physical or mental disability, had a tendency to feel that the Local Board had shown favoritism or special consideration in the classification of the registrant. Since the regulations required that all information pertaining to a registrant's physical or mental condition be kept strictly confidential, the Local Board was in the unfortunate position of not being able to defend its classification action other than to state that the registrant had been rejected by the military authorities, not by the Board. This explanation, however, generally failed to satisfy a critic.

Trying problems were also encountered among the rejected men, themselves. Many youngsters, anxious to join their Nation's fighting forces, suffered severe mental shock and depression upon being rejected for service. This was particularly true in many cases of men rejected for neuro-psychiatric reasons. Until their rejection, they had considered themselves as perfectly normal individuals, when suddenly they found out that they were considered mentally unfit for military duty. The tendency, of course, was for them to become depressed and wonder if they were insane without knowing it. The truth, however, was that the bulk of these registrants were not even bordering on the stage of insanity. They simply suffered from some personality disorder which made it advisable for the medical examining officers to determine that the registrants could not adapt themselves to the rigors of military

life. It was the Local Board, to be sure, that got the brunt of the repercussions of men rejected because of being found unfit for military service.

There were known cases of men rejected for military service for mental or physical reasons who, rather than confess their failure to pass a physical examination, claimed they had been deferred because of some influence or other reason. Such statements, of course, were a source of embarrassment to any Local Board involved.

During the early part and middle of 1944, manpower for the armed forces became scarce, and it was necessary for Local Boards to review the majority of their deferments in an effort to obtain additional manpower. In order to make sure that no man was deferred on physical or mental grounds who could properly be accepted by the armed forces, the National Director ordered a review of all Class IV-F men who had been previously rejected on those grounds. While the specific number of men "recovered" on such review is not available, it is known that such review failed to produce many I-A men out of Class IV-F.

Out of 1,002,800 Illinois registrants, aged 18 through 37 years, who had been examined for induction or enlistment up to August 1, 1945, 263,000 were rejected—a rejection rate of 26%. Only eleven other States had a lower rejection rate than Illinois. The combined rejection rate for the six other largest States (California, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas) was 27.5%. The highest rejection rate for any individual State was 44.2%; the lowest was 23.0%. The national rejection rate was 30.2%. These figures show that Illinois registrants were, on the whole, healthier mentally and physically than the registrants of most other States.

***Class IV-F (Moral)***

Since it was necessary to furnish morally as well as physically acceptable men to the armed forces, each Local Board had the responsibility of determining whether or not its physically fit and available registrants were morally acceptable.

Each registrant, when completing his questionnaire, was required to state whether or not he had been convicted of a criminal offense and, if so, to give the details of such conviction. He was also required to state whether or not he had previously served in the armed forces and, if so, the type of discharge he received.

Whenever a registrant had a criminal record, or had received a dishonorable or "undesirable" discharge, the Local Board, in considering such registrant for classification, applied the standards shown under Class IV-F listed in the section, "The Various Classes." If the registrant's status came under any of the restrictions listed, he was classified in Class IV-F (Moral). There was no variation from this procedure until January 2, 1942, at which time National Headquarters issued Local Board Memorandum 77 setting up provisions for the processing of applications for waiver from certain registrants

considered morally acceptable to the armed forces or for work of national importance. The new procedure made it possible for previously unacceptable men who were considered to have been morally rehabilitated to take their places along the other men in the armed forces.

When a registrant was in the custody of the law, it was necessary to obtain a termination of such custody, or a conditional or outright release from civil custody in order that he might be considered available and be forwarded for induction. The Special Panel Boards handled a large number of these cases. Many others were handled through various civil court judges. In the processing and consideration of these cases, the officials of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, the State Division of Supervision of Parolees and the wardens of the several penal institutions in the State gave their fullest cooperation. Special mention of appreciation must be given to Director T. P. Sullivan of the Department of Public Safety and Col. Frank D. Whipp, Superintendent of Prisons, whose whole-hearted assistance helped to insure the success of the Special Panel Board procedure.

Under Local Board Memorandum 77, a registrant who had been convicted of a heinous crime was morally unacceptable for service in the armed forces for a period of six months immediately following his release from confinement in an institution, or for six months following his conviction if he had been placed on suspended sentence or paroles. After such period of six months, any especially meritorious case would be given full and sympathetic consideration upon application for waiver.

Any registrant who had been discharged from any branch of the armed forces under conditions other than honorable was unacceptable for military service unless and until a waiver had been granted by the proper military agency.

Even without any record of conviction for a crime or a discharge other than honorable from the armed forces, a registrant might still be classified in Class IV-F (Moral) if the Local Board had evidence to lead it to believe that the registrant was morally unacceptable for military service.

Procedure was established whereby records of men on parole would be forwarded to State Headquarters. When so forwarded, each file would contain the recommendation of the Local Board, the parole officer and, in addition, letters from substantial citizens of the community. The State Parole Board would attach a suspension parole, pending the man's induction into service. State Headquarters would then write the military authorities requesting a waiver. Through this arrangement a substantial number of men were inducted into the armed forces.

During the period from October, 1940, to October, 1945, Local Boards requested a total of 1,573 waivers covering cases which were considered to have sufficient merit upon which to base an application for waiver, and applications were forwarded in these cases for final determination by the

proper officer of the armed forces. Of the total number of waivers requested, only 314 were denied. Thus, 1,259 Illinois men, formerly unacceptable, were made available to the armed forces.

In addition to the 1,259 Illinois men inducted on waiver, 3,036 prison inmates were paroled and released to the Armed Forces Induction Station (discussed fully under "Special Panel Boards" below), making a total of 4,485 previously unacceptable men who were inducted.

### *Operation of Special Panel Boards*

In a meeting with the State Director, the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command (Army) expressed his approval of the plan to obtain additional manpower through release of worthy men confined in State prisons and furthermore agreed to furnish a mobile examining unit to travel to each institution for the purpose of determining the moral and physical qualifications of the selected inmates.

A conference with State parole officials brought about the appointment of committees to check the records of inmates who were eligible for release and to select those who might qualify morally for military service. (Dr. Roy G. Barrack, head of the State Diagnostic Depot, assisted in the determination of the qualifications of the inmates concerned.)

The warden at each penal or corrective institution arranged for X-Rays and serological tests prior to the visit of the Sixth Service Command Mobile Examining Unit. The Mobile Unit, in its first examination of registrants of the six Special Panel Boards, examined 1,368 inmates, found 699 acceptable (of which 103 were denied releases by the Parole Board pending further study) and rejected 669 men. Each man found physically qualified by the Mobile Unit was furnished a certificate containing a full statement of the examination for the use of the medical examining staff at the armed forces induction station, which was the final authority on acceptance or rejection.

The results of the examinations by the Army Mobile Unit proved so satisfactory that the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command approved a request to send a second unit to one prison. Arrangements were made by the State authorities to move temporarily all selected inmates to the Stateville prison for the subsequently planned examination, but such plans had to be cancelled when the Secretary of War notified all Army service commands that the furnishing of such units would be discontinued.

On receipt of this information, the State Director called a meeting of the original committee and State officials concerned. A new plan was initiated, providing for the physical examinations of inmates to be conducted by a group of State civilian physicians under the supervision of State Headquarters Medical Officers. To eliminate examinations of men who might not be eligible for waiver, the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command furnished two officers to check the state prison files of all inmates considered

potential inductees and approve such inmates who, in their opinion, were entitled to a moral waiver.

After the list of inmate potentials had been culled by the two officers from the Sixth Service Command, a medical examination team visited each State penal institution, examining 302 inmates, 207 of whom were found acceptable and 95 rejected. Some of the 207 acceptable men were later rejected at the induction station, but a number of these rejected cases were subsequently reviewed and the registrants were found acceptable for military service.

## SPECIAL PANEL BOARD'S FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL

Organization—Special Panel Boards organized with membership consisting of one official of institution, one member of Local Board having jurisdiction over institution and one substantial citizen of area not previously connected with Selective Service.

Registration—All inmates of institutions registered. Cell-block by cell-block registration by inmate registrars under supervision of prison officials and members of Special Panel Board.

Classification—Cover sheets prepared for all inmates not previously registered. Files obtained from Local Boards of jurisdiction for those previously registered. All cases considered by Special Panel Board and appropriate classification given.

Examination—Army Induction Station Mobile Unit and later special team of medical examiners from State and Selective Service conducted mass examinations.

Waivers—Parole authorities issued special suspensions—complete discharge from parole after six months' satisfactory military service.

Induction—Separate inductions for large groups of inmates. Induction direct into armed forces with no return to institution or granting of furlough period.

Rejection—Parole after rejection by induction authorities.

Special Panel Boards, their locations and membership were:

*Illinois State Penitentiary, Stateville-Joliet*

Frank Hill, Assistant Warden of Joliet Prison
Clarence D. Atherton, Assistant Warden of Stateville Prison
Steve S. Sergeant, Member of Will County Local Board 1
Joseph S. Birsa, Member of Will County Local Board 2
Alex Padley, Joliet businessman

*(NOTE: The above Board handled the cases of men in both the new prison at Stateville and the old prison at Joliet, both being under the direction of Warden Joseph Ragen, who freely made available the facilities of the hospital, X-Ray equipment and laboratories.)*

*Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac*
Arthur Bennett, Warden
L. W. Tuesberg, Member of Livingston County Local Board 2
Roy G. Hershey, Pontiac businessman

*Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard*
Walter Nierstheimer, Warden
R. A. Divers, Member of Randolph County Local Board
R. C. Bloome, Chester businessman

*St. Charles Training School for Boys, St. Charles*
Theodore L. Sharp, St. Charles Training School Staff
Robert F. Munn, Member of Kane County Local Board 2
Claron Maynard, Hampshire businessman

*Cook County Jail and House of Correction, Chicago*
Frank Sain, Warden, Cook County Jail
Dr. Andrew W. Brown, Psychiatrist
Joseph Moudry, Member of Chicago City Local Board 111
Dr. Milton A. Saffir, Psychiatrist
W. C. Milota, Superintendent, House of Correction

*(NOTE: This Special Panel Board was declared inactive in 1945, no inmates or parolees having been inducted from this institution due to the shortness of confinement periods.)*

A letter to all State Directors dated November 6, 1946 (0-9-411), discontinuing all Special Panel Boards as of December 2, 1946, required that a report be submitted to National Headquarters listing the names of registrants inducted by each Special Panel Board, together with the Army Serial Number of such registrants, if available, and the Local Boards originally having jurisdiction over such registrants. This report was furnished in detail as requested. Following is a summary of the parolees released to the Armed Forces Induction Station:

PAROLEES RELEASED DIRECT FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS TO ARMED FORCES

| Induction Station— | |
|---|---|
| Pontiac | 607 |
| Stateville | 174 |
| Menard | 51 |
| St. Charles | 35 |
| | 867 |

## PAROLEES RELEASED TO THE ARMED FORCES INDUCTION STATION WHILE ON PAROLE

| Induction Station— | |
|---|---|
| Pontiac | 1,299 |
| Stateville | 587 |
| Menard | 239 |
| St. Charles | 44 |
| | 2,169 |
| Total Inducted | 3,036 |

An analysis was made of the rejections by the Mobile Unit at Stateville, for the purpose of study. Following is the result:

Total rejected remaining in institution—299

| Nature of Rejection— | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Constitutional psychopathic state | 139 | 46.5 |
| Physical defects | 58 | 19.4 |
| Failure to pass minimum mental and literacy test | 51 | 17.1 |
| Inadequate personality | 49 | 16.4 |
| Psychoneurosis | 2 | 00.6 |
| | 299 | 100.0% |

The institution at Stateville was selected for the study for the reason that the prisoners assigned to this institution were those whose recovery was "doubtful," and incorrigibles. The rejections therefore were probably higher than they would have been at the other institutions.

It has been unofficially stated by the Department of Public Safety that approximately 100 of the parolees inducted became non-commissioned officers, and that as of October 1, 1946, only about 50 of the 3,036 men sent to the armed forces had been returned to custody. Many of them achieved honors for outstanding records while in service.

### *Class IV-H (Not Subject to Induction)*

Since Class IV-A (after November 13, 1942) was the only existing classification based upon age, and because it then applied only to registrants 45 years of age and over, who were not eligible for induction into military service, it was found necessary to establish a classification for men above the currently inductible age when the limit was reduced to 37 years of age. Class IV-H therefore established on January 1, 1943 and included men who had reached their thirty-eighth birthday but had not yet reached their forty-fifth birthday.

After a short trial of the new classification, it was discontinued because of the tendency of men in Class IV-H to feel free to leave essential employ-

ment for other work. No restriction on change of employment existed in Class IV-H. Consequently, effective March 6, 1943, it was determined that registrants between the ages of 38 and 44 years, inclusive, should be placed in the classifications to which they were entitled regardless of age, and be given the special identification "(H)" behind such classification. (For instance: if a registrant in this age group was employed in essential work on a farm and normally would have received a II-C classification, the new procedure provided that he be classified in Class II-C(H). A registrant in this age group who was normally available for full military duty was classified in Class I-A(H), but was temporarily not eligible for selection and induction.)

On October 5, 1944, the "(H)" designation was discontinued, and all men aged 38 through 44 years so classified were ordered to be reclassified into Class IV-A. The only exceptions were registrants of those ages eligible for classification in Class IV-D, Class IV-B and men in Class IV-E who were performing or had performed work of national importance in civilian camps.

## INVENTORY OF LOCAL BOARD CLASSIFICATIONS

Commencing on September 15, 1943 and continuing for a period of two weeks, each Local Board reviewed the classification of all its registrants and prepared an inventory report which was submitted to the National Director. This inventory provided National and State Headquarters with substantial information upon which to base the allocation of future manpower calls. It also enabled State Headquarters to determine which Boards needed special counsel with reference to classification policies.

## PERSONAL APPEARANCES

Every registrant, after being classified by his Local Board, was entitled to request (in writing) and receive a personal appearance before the Board for the purpose of discussing his classification. Originally, the request had to be submitted within five days after the date of the registrant's classification notice; this period was later extended to ten days.

The granting of such personal appearance, when made by the registrant in writing and within the prescribed period of time, was mandatory upon the Local Board. This privilege applied only on original classification or when a registrant's classification was changed.

In every case of such personal appearance, the Board was required to redetermine classification and send the registrant another notice informing him of the classification granted as a result of the hearing. The registrant, however, could not request and receive an additional personal appearance after being notified of the classification given him after his appearance before the Board.

While Local Boards were not required, under the regulations, to grant hearings to dependents and employers, most Boards were extremely considerate and generous in this matter. The attitude of these Boards was that it was better to take a little more time for the additional hearings and thus develop every possible bit of evidence than to classify solely on the testimony of the registrant.

As stated in the section on occupational deferments, many Local Boards not only welcomed the personal appearance of employers at the Board meetings, but actually made trips to employers plants so that they (the Board members) might be more fully acquainted with the employers' production and labor problems.

Most Local Boards were exceptionally careful to make sure that the registrant, or any other person entitled to appeal, understood that a "personal appearance" was not a formal and legal "appeal" and that the registrant or such other person still had the right to formal appeal if the Local Board declined to grant the classification requested at the hearing before the Board.

## PERMITS TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES

Occasionally, it was necessary for a registrant to leave the continental United States for the purpose of taking employment in one of the American Territories or some foreign country or to transact business of commercial or personal nature there. Such a registrant was required to apply to his Local Board for the necessary permit to leave the United States.

The decision to grant or not grant the requested permit was primarily the responsibility of the Local Board. Such decision—as in classification determination—was subject to appeal.

The permit provision of the regulations thwarted many registrants who felt that they could successfully evade training and service by going to another country. Reciprocal arrangements with the Government of Canada also assisted in preventing registrants from evading service through residence in that country.



### *Quite Frank, We'd Say*

Here is a classified advertisement which appeared in the Aurora Beacon-News back in the days when thousands of American young men were giving up their lives in the many theaters of war throughout the world:

> "Experienced farm hand wants deferable job on farm
> near Aurora or Plainfield. Give full details.
> Address ....., care Beacon-News."

## ILLINOIS CLASSIFICATION DATA ON PRINCIPAL CLASSES

| CLASSES | DATES OF CLASSIFICATION REPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7/1/41 | 1/31/42 | 7/1/42 | 1/1/43 | 7/1/43 | 1/1/44[6] | 7/1/44[6] | 1/1/45[6] | 7/1/45[6] | 1/1/46[8] | 7/1/46[9] | 12/2/46[9] | 4/1/47[9] (Final) |
| I-A | 20,303 | 37,603[3] | 38,278[3] | 69,098[3] | 89,747[3] | 112,619[5] | 19,950[5] | 32,599[5] | 40,347[5] | 19,103[5] | 13,916 | 5,469 | 11,688 |
| I-A-O | 126 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 166[5] | 135[5] | 812[5] | 67 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 44 |
| I-B | 35,447 | 49,499[4] | 15,889[4] | 10,544[4] | 6,234 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| I-B-O | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| I-C[1] | 52,870 | 98,070 | 178,581 | 359,904 | 493,012 | 585,294 | 646,874 | 671,709 | 696,065 | 385,655 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| I-G | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143 | 163 | 932 | 1,869 | 2,231 |
| II-A | 26,614 | 24,923 | 21,468 | 23,314 | 16,410 | 43,490 | 105,077[5] | 125,924[5] | 107,911[5] | 4,902[5] | 10,576 | 3,436 | 2,560 |
| II-B | 504 | 18,698 | 25,722 | 34,761 | 68,708 | 158,147 | 181,446[5] | 173,275[5] | 143,034[5] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| II-C | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,485 | 33,312 | 34,335 | 61,011[5] | 68,672[5] | 62,262[5] | 14,934[5] | 18,175 | 14,072 | 13,556 |
| III-A | 408,074 | 640,325 | 640,414 | 882,289 | 487,848 | 152,541 | 3,500 | 9 | 14 | 65 | 25,388 | ..... | ..... |
| III-B | ..... | ..... | 5,019 | 84,023 | 21,370 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| III-C | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,184 | 30,744 | 39,164 | 12,677 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| III-D | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,907 | 6,498 | 5,001 | 1,666 | 1,627 | 514 | 693 | 579 | 559 |
| IV-A | 2,721 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 63 | 203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| IV-B | 109 | 203 | 196 | 335 | 224 | 140 | 99 | 108 | 127 | 39 | 44 | 47 | 49 |
| IV-C | 3,975 | 6,276 | 4,157 | 3,143 | 1,184 | 518 | 409 | 395 | 388 | 49 | 124 | 127 | 132 |
| IV-D | 3,332 | 5,324 | 5,517 | 8,109 | 7,930 | 6,770 | 6,666 | 6,570 | 6,496 | 2,142 | 3,116 | 3,127 | 3,120 |
| IV-E[2] | 240 | 346 | 419 | 565 | 550 | 513 | 504 | 533[7] | 539[7] | 212[7] | 373[7] | 361[7] | 350 |
| IV-F | 45,085 | 70,301 | 80,734 | 125,866 | 147,810 | 178,023 | 205,865 | 185,005 | 151,246 | 57,817 | 81,892 | 94,750 | 95,963 |
| Registrants (excluding 4th Registration) | 1,017,613 | 1,064,627 | 1,066,429 | 1,778,412 | 1,783,374 | 1,329,675[6] | 1,324,901[6] | 1,310,935[6] | 1,302,707[6] | 481,232[8] | 184,510[9] | 124,370[9] | 131,658[9] |

[1] Includes Enlisted, Inducted, Discharged and Deceased.
[2] Includes IV-E (L) men.
[3] Includes I-A-O and I-A-O (L) men.
[4] Includes I-B-O men.
[5] Includes limited service men.
[6] Registrants 18 through 37 years only.
[7] Includes discharged IV E men.
[8] Registrants 18 through 25 years only.
[9] Registrants 18 through 29 years only (excepting those of this age group in Class I C)

CHAPTER XV

# THE APPEAL PROCESS

Appeals to the Board of Appeal were, as authorized in the regulations, taken by registrants, dependents, employers, Government Appeal Agents, the State Director, the National Director, as well as by other persons who had filed written statements pertaining to the deferment necessity of any registrant.

A registrant, or any other person entitled to appeal the classification decision of a Local Board made his appeal by signing the appeal request on the registrant's questionnaire or by filing a written request for appeal—either action being required within the ten day appeal period (five day period in the early part of the Selective Service program). Such registrant, or other person, could then obtain the free assistance of the Government Appeal Agent in preparing statements and other evidence to be submitted in the appeal case.

The State Director used his authorized right of appeal prudently. He persistently followed his policy of refraining from using his influence to obtain a specific classification at the Local Board level, choosing rather to use his authorized right of appeal whenever he differed with a Local Board and no other person made an appeal in the case.

Occasionally, classification cases were brought to the attention of the National Director directly by registrants, employers or others, and the National Director found it necessary to take 25 appeals to the Board of Appeal during the Illinois operation.

The Government Appeal Agent of each Local Board was required by the regulations to review every classification made at the Local Board level, and to appeal a classification wherever he felt the classification was not in accordance with the evidence in the registrant's file.

Local Boards were without power to deny an appeal to any person authorized to make an appeal, provided the appeal (1) was made within the prescribed period and (2) was not on the sole basis of a registrant's physical condition. The second provision was established about the middle of 1941.

The induction of the registrant for whom an appeal was made was automatically stayed until the appeal had been processed and the registrant and others concerned were properly notified of the decision on the appeal.

After the filing of an appeal, the Local Board transmitted to the Board of Appeal the registrant's complete file, including the report of physical examination and all other reports or evidence in the file.

Appeals were handled by each Board of Appeal in the chronological order in which the appeals were received, a Docket Book being used to record the receipt of the files. If the Board of Appeal believed that additional evidence should be obtained, it returned the file to the Local Board with the request

that such additional evidence be procured and the file, with the new evidence, returned to the Board of Appeal.

The requirements for a legal meeting of a Board of Appeal were similar to those applying to a local Board; that is, three of the five members had to be present at a meeting in order to constitute a quorum. A majority of the members attending a meeting decided the vote of the Board as a whole.

Each classification determined by a Board of Appeal was a classification action in itself. If a Board of Appeal affirmed the classification given by a Local Board, such classification was not a "continuation" of the one determined by the Local Board but rather an entirely separate classification action.

No personal appearances were allowed before a Board of Appeal, and such Board could consider only the written evidence included in the registrant's file received direct from the Local Board.

After the Board of Appeal made and recorded its classification determination, each registrant's appeal file was returned to the Local Board, the latter Board then mailing the notice of appeal classification to the registrant and any other person entitled to such notice, the vote of the Board of Appeal being shown on such notice.

## APPEALS ON PHYSICAL GROUNDS

In the beginning, appeals were permitted from Army findings as to physical condition. This provision brought about a confliction on several occasions between Army medical staff and civilian physicians, several times making it possible for a civilian physician (through his examination and statement in behalf of the registrant) to supersede Army authority and judgment on the matter of physical qualification for military service.

Since this situation was believed to be contrary to the best interests of the Nation's military needs, and because some registrants evidently used the procedure as a means of evading military service, the Illinois State Director called the matter to the attention of National Headquarters and recommended a change in the regulations so that the Army medical authorities would become the final word on physical acceptability for military service. The National Director subsequently changed the regulations to exclude the right of appeal from determination of physical fitness for military service.

## SPECIAL PROBLEM ON AGRICULTURAL APPEALS

In the spring of 1945, several of the downstate Boards of Appeal developed an extremely liberal policy on the matter of deferment for agricultural registrants. When one Local Board reported that twenty out of twenty-one classifications had been reversed by the Board of Appeal of the area, the State Director felt it highly unlikely that a Local Board could go that far amiss in its classification actions. As a corrective action, the State Director

appealed the twenty cases to the President, with the result that nineteen out of the twenty appeal board decisions were reversed, thus substantiating the judgment of the Local Board and indicating the necessity for State Headquarters conference with the Board of Appeal in question.

Subsequently, the State Director dispatched his State Legal Advisor and his Agricultural Advisor to the particular Board of Appeal to determine whether or not a prejudicial policy existed and, if so, to convince the Board that such policy was contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the regulations. Future decisions of that Board reflected a different attitude.

To promote greater uniformity of consideration and decision, the State Director had his two executives visit every other appeal board in the State, and the improvement in the matter of uniformity of consideration was subsequently noted.

## APPEALS BY LAW

Late in the Fall of 1943, senators and representatives in Washington received a volume of complaints from industrial employers throughout the country, complaining of certain procedures in the appeal system. At the time, the appeal of a registrant employed outside his original appeal area was being decided by the Board of Appeal assigned to his own Local Board. Employers claimed that an appeal board in another state or county, or outside the area in which the industry was located, did not know the specific industry's needs or labor problems. As a result of these complaints, Congress enacted Public Law 197 on December 5, 1943, providing that the files of all registrants who had been classified in Class I-A, I-A-O or IV-E following claims for occupational deferment should be forwarded, without regard to state, county or other boundary lines, to the Board of Appeal which had jurisdiction over the area in which each registrant concerned was employed, such appeal board to determine the classification on appeal. In other words, if a registrant under the jurisdiction of a Local Board in Cook County was employed in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, any appeal in his case had to be decided by the Board of Appeal at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The only major difficulty encountered in the determination of "principal place of employment" was found in the cases of merchant seamen who were, for the greater part of their time, on the high seas. This problem was finally resolved so that the "principal place of employment" was determined to be the city in which the administrative office of the company employing him was located.

While the appeal-by-law procedure entailed considerable additional clerical procedure—most of such appeals being transferred to other States—it did provide a certain protection to both the government and the employers concerned because of the classification being considered by a Board of Appeal familiar with local employment conditions in the area of employment.

## SPECIAL APPEALS OTHER THAN FROM CLASSIFICATION

The National Director and the State Director were authorized, by the regulations, to appeal from any other determination of the Local Board, regardless of the nature of the decision. These two officials took several appeals from Local Board determinations in connection with requests for permits to leave the United States. This action was taken in cases of registrants who were to be sent out of the country on secret missions vital to the war effort. Because of the extremely confidential nature of these missions, the specific purpose of these trips could not be revealed to the Local Boards concerned.

Outside of classification appeal, a registrant was permitted to appeal a Local Board determination refusing to permit registrant to leave his agricultural work (in slack season) for other work. Only a few cases of this type of appeal occurred during the entire Selective Service operation.

## VOLUME AND APPRAISAL OF APPEAL CASES

Appeals taken in the early stage of Selective Service were comparatively light in comparison to the number of classifications being made by Local Boards. Registrants, dependents and employers were reluctant to make appeals—often in extremely urgent and worthy cases—because of the fear of public opinion. However, as more and more men were being inducted, and the withdrawal began to be felt keenly in both homes and industry, necessity swept aside the previous reluctance with the result that the percentage of appeals, as against Local Board classification actions, rose considerably. Yet, in spite of this increase in volume, the percentage of appeals taken in Illinois was less than the percentage in most other States and continued to stay below the national level during the entire period of the System's operation. This fact can only reflect the intense patriotism of Illinois residents who preferred to set aside their individual interests in favor of the military needs of their country. It also reflects their confidence in Selective Service administration in the State, such confidence having been built up by honest and intelligent performance of duty by Local Board Members and others connected with the System.

Generally speaking, the Boards of Appeal in Illinois sustained the decisions of the Local Boards. Nevertheless, there were many cases in which the Board held a viewpoint directly opposite to that of the Local Board. This variance of opinion exemplified, to the fullest possible extent, the true spirit of democracy, the policy of traditional American justice and the citizen's right of individual opinion.

The soundness of decisions by Illinois local and appeal boards is significantly revealed in the national statistics which show that our State consistently had the lowest number of appeals to the President out of all the

larger States in the country. Only .0065% of Illinois' Boards of Appeal decisions were carried up to the President—the final court of judgment in the matter of Selective Service classification.

Because of the shortness of the statistics on appeals, it is felt advisable to include such statistics in this section rather than to relegate them to the Appendix.

## DATA ON APPEALS TO BOARDS OF APPEAL

(October 16, 1940 to December 31, 1946)

### Reported Actions of Boards of Appeal by Type

(October 16, 1940 to April 30, 1942)

| Type | Number of Appeals Filed | Number Sustained | Number Reversed | Withdrawn Returned to LB | Pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupational | 3,723 | 2,449 | 855 | 116 | 403 |
| Dependency | 9,380 | 6,412 | 2,041 | 394 | 690 |
| Physical unfitness* | 321 | 248 | 39 | 31 | 25 |
| Conscientious objection | 162 | 53 | 22 | 22 | 91 |
| Miscellaneous | 306 | 187 | 78 | 33 | 16 |
| | | | | 59† | |
| | 13,892 | 9,349 | 3,035 | 655 | 1,225 |

* Second edition of Regulations issued February 1, 1942 eliminated right of appeal from determination of physical fitness.

† Reclassified by LB.

### Reported Actions of Boards of Appeal by Type and Origin

(May 1, 1942 to January 31, 1944)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Occupational | 39,892 | Registrant | 32,654 |
| Dependency | 26,666 | Dependent | 1,174 |
| Conscientious Objection | 527 | Gov. Appeal Agent | 523 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,926 | Employer | 29,487 |
| | | State Director | 76 |
| Total for period | 69,732 | National Director | 6 |
| | | Other | 3,812 |
| | | Total for period | 69,732 |

## ANALYSIS OF APPEALS AS TO ORIGIN, GROUNDS, DISPOSITION

(February 1, 1944 to December 31, 1946)

| | |
|---|---|
| Appeals pending February 1, 1944 | 5,970 |
| Total appeals taken by registrant | 7,620 |
| Total appeals taken by dependent | 413 |
| Total appeals taken by employer | 31,578 |
| Total appeals taken by Government Appeal Agent | 346 |
| Total appeals taken by State Director | 282 |
| Total appeals taken by National Director | 19 |
| Total appeals taken by others | 228 |
| Total appeals by law | 104,175 |
| TOTAL APPEALS | 150,591 |
| Occupational Grounds: | |
| Total Local Board classifications sustained | 22,319 |
| Total Local Board classifications changed | 10,950 |
| TOTAL APPEALS ON OCCUPATIONAL GROUNDS | 33,269 |
| Hardship: | |
| Total Local Board classifications sustained | 3,192 |
| Total Local Board classifications changed | 896 |
| TOTAL APPEALS ON DEPENDENCY GROUNDS | 4,088 |
| Conscientious Objection: | |
| Total Local Board classifications sustained | 47 |
| Total Local Board classifications changed | 79 |
| TOTAL APPEALS ON GROUNDS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION | 126 |
| Other Grounds: | |
| Total Local Board classifications sustained | 266 |
| Total Local Board classifications changed | 144 |
| TOTAL APPEALS ON OTHER GGOUNDS | 410 |
| Appeals by Law: | |
| Total Local Board classifications sustained | 92,900 |
| Total Local Board classifications changed | 8,500 |
| TOTAL APPEALS BY LAW | 101,400 |
| TOTAL CLASSIFICATIONS BY APPEAL BOARDS | 139,293 |

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*(Carried forward from preceding page)*

| | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL CLASSIFICATIONS BY APPEAL BOARDS | 139,293 |
| Appeals Withdrawn or Returned Without Action: | |
| Occupational grounds | 4,109 |
| Dependency grounds | 1,000 |
| Conscientious objection | 26 |
| Other grounds | 1,036 |
| Appeals by law | 5,092 |
| TOTAL | 11,263 |
| TOTAL APPEALS DISPOSED OF | 150,556 |
| TOTAL APPEALS PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946 | 35 |
| GRAND TOTAL FOR PERIOD | 150.591 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October 1, 1940 to April 30, 1942 | 13,892 | |
| May 1, 1942 to January 31, 1944 | 69,732 | |
| February 1, 1944 to December 31, 1946 | 150,591 | |
| | | 234,215 |
| TOTAL—OCT. 1940—DEC. 1946 | | 234,215 |

## APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Originally, an appeal could be taken to the President from a Board of Appeal determination only on the grounds of dependency, and then only when the members of the Board of Appeal were not unanimous in their decision. Such appeal had to be made in writing by the registrant, a dependent of the registrant, or the Government Appeal Agent, within five days of the mailing of the notice showing the classification granted by the Board of Appeal. The Local Board could, for good reason, grant an extension of this appeal period.

On March 21, 1941, appeals to the President were liberalized so as to allow a ten-day period for taking the appeal and to permit the National Director of Selective Service, or the State Director, to take an appeal to the President from any determinattion of a Board of Appeal whenever it was deemed to be in the national interest. or necessary to avoid an injustice. Thus, in any case, whether or not dependency was involved, and whether or not the decision of the Board of Appeal was unanimous, a registrant, employer or other person concerned could bring the case to the attention of the State or National Director for review and possible appeal action.

When an authorized appeal to the President was made, the Local Board forwarded the registrant's complete file to State Headquarters (Legal Di-

vision) where the file was recorded and then forwarded to the Director of Selective Service at Washington, D. C.

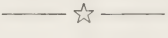
The President had delegated his power of decision on Presidential appeals to the National Director of Selective Service, and the National Director assigned a number of officers to study each appeal case and make their recommendation to him as to decision, noting special phases of each case in which might require his personal study. After classification was determined on a Presidential appeal, the file, including the decision, was returned to the Local Board through the State Director's office. A classification thus determined was not subject to further appeal.

Occasionally, when a unanimous decision by the Board of Appeal prevented a registrant, dependent, employer or Government Appeal Agent from taking an appeal to the President, the case was brought to the attention of the State Director. If the evidence in the case convinced him that an injustice might be done to the government, a registrant, dependent or employer, the State Director requested a Presidential appeal.

As stated in the section pertaining to Boards of Appeal, only .0065% of the decisions of Illinois Boards of Appeal were appealed to the President. The following statistics apply to those cases:

ILLINOIS APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT

| | National Director | State Director | Registrant | Registrant's Dependent | Employer | Gov't Appeal Agent | TOTAL to Dec. 31, 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 2 | 16 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 68 |
| 1942 | 22 | 201 | 108 | 7 | 0 | 95 | 433 |
| 1943 | 21 | 195 | 69 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 321 |
| 1944 | 23 | 232 | 29 | 1 | 84 | 0 | 369 |
| 1945 | 17 | 110 | 22 | 1 | 127 | 0 | 277 |
| 1946 | 6 | 38 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 54 |
| Total | 91 | 792 | 266 | 17 | 246 | 110 | 1,522 |



### Two C or Not Two C

Tazewell County Local Board 1 reported early in 1946 that they had received hundreds of requests for "farm deferment" but none so striking as that received from one of their registrants who had been committed to the Illinois State Prison Farm at Vandalia. The registrant wrote: "I'll be at the State Farm until December 1, so you should give me a farm deferment until then."

The Board told us that the registrant was "deferred on the farm"—but by the judge in the case, not the Local Board.

CHAPTER XVI

# MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

During the summer and early fall of 1940, when the Selective Training and Service Act was being considered as a bill in Congress, it was anticipated that the physical examination of registrants at the Local Board level should be a physical inspection rather than a complete examination. (In the draft procedure of World War I, the registrant was given a complete physical examination by the Local Board Examining Physician and, if found physically qualified at that level, the registrant was inducted into the Army by the Local Board itself.) As consideration of the training and service bill progressed in Congress, the idea developed that men selected for induction should not be considered for induction until its was determined whether or not such men were acceptable to the armed forces. It was finally determined that the physical examination by the Local Board Examining Physician would be complete and in accordance with the physical standards used by the Army at the induction station.

The Examining Physicians were directed to make a complete examination of each registrant and to record all minor defects as well as disqualifying defects in the appropriate parts of the Report of Physical Examination (DSS Form 200). The scope of the examination included questioning regarding the registrant's past and present physical condition. His mental characteristics and speech were observed. The possibility of malingering was borne in mind at all stages of the examination. When in doubt regarding the disqualifying degree of a physical or mental defect, the Examining Physician requested the Local Board to refer the registrant to the Medical Advisory Board for a special examination and recommendation. (Registrants could likewise be forwarded to the nearest Medical Advisory Board whenever either the Local Board or the Government Appeal Agent was dissatisfied with the Examining Physician's findings.)

Naturally, all of the Local Board Examining Physicians were not thoroughly acquainted with the detailed physical standards of the Army and, in spite of their being provided with the governing regulations pertaining to such physical standards, there was a widespread tendency to pass or reject registrants on the basis of individual professional opinions as to fitness rather than applying strictly the standards established by the Army. In other cases, the civilian physician simply did not have the time to devote to a careful and complete examination as required by the Army. The result was a substantial percentage of rejections at the Army induction stations. However, as the Local Board Examining Physicians became more familiar

with the physical standards of the Army, and applied those standards in their examinations of registrants, the percentage of rejections at the induction stations decreased measurably.

Under this original system of physical examination, unless there was reason for deferment, the Local Board classified a registrant in Class I-A if the Board's Examining Physician found the registrant fit for military service. The registrant's call for induction would occur anywhere from several weeks to several months after the first examination—depending on his Board's induction calls and his order number. If, on submission for induction, the registrant was found physically and mentally qualified by the medical officers at the induction station, the registrant was immediately inducted and forwarded to a reception center. If the medical officers found him not qualified, he was rejected and given his transportation home.

The net result of this first system was that a considerable number of registrants, having been ordered to report for induction, quit their jobs, settled their civilian affairs (many of them were given "going away" parties and presents) and left home prepared to enter the Army. Having been found fit by one doctor, they were surprised to be told by another doctor that were not physically qualified for military service. This created not only confusion and personal embarrassment for the registrant, himself, but also created public dissatisfaction. The public did not object to the high physical standards of the Army, but they did object to the contradictory procedure which created personal embarrassment and, at times, economic hardship.

At the outset, only one Examining Physician was appointed for each Local Board. However, as the physical examination load increased, additional Examining Physicians and Dentists were appointed. Physical examinations of registrants were usually done at the office of the Examining Physician, a sample of the registrant's blood taken at the time—for serological test. The burden in connection with serological tests became so great that it became necessary to make special arrangements for such tests. Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director of Public Health, State of Illinois, and Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, President of the Chicago Board of Health, agreed to furnish, without charge, serological reports on all blood specimens submitted for registrants of this State. The contributions of these two health officers did much to expedite the physical examination process and make registrants available for military service.

By early 1942, the volume of examinations in urban centers increased to such a proportion that the Local Board Examining Physicians found it impossible to keep abreast of their current load. On March 23, 1942—under the supervision of Maj. E. Mann Hartlett, the State Medical Officer at that time—streamlined "group examination stations" were set up in Chicago and, later, in several cities downstate. These stations were staffed by a number of volun-

teer medical and dental specialists and laboratory technicians. One Chicago station alone was equipped to examine up to 1,000 registrants daily, and actually exceeded this number some days. Here again, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen placed the facilities of the Board of Health at the disposal of Selective Service, and set up a physical examination station in the Board's office. This examining station was manned by physicians attached to the Board of Health and, for a considerable period of time, examined up to 700 registrants daily.

The advantages of group examination stations were proved by the fact that 165 physicians and dentists, aided by five laboratory technicians, handled all the physical examinations (Local Board level) in Chicago, while over 2,000 physicians and dentists had been required previously for the examinations conducted on the individual Local Board basis. In addition, it can be said that the quality of the physical examination was better than under the original system.

## DATA ON CHICAGO GROUP EXAMINATION STATIONS

| Station | No. of Physicians* and Dentists | Daily Capacity (No. of Registrants) |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago Board of Health, 54 W. Hubbard St.— Dr. Henry C. Niblack, chairman | 9 | 600 |
| Pulaski Park Field House, 1419 Blackhawk St.— Dr. John F. Tenczar, chairman | 12 | 2,325 |
| Sherman Park Field House, 52nd and Racine Ave.— Dr. J. H. F. O'Neil, chairman | 27 | 1,700 |
| Columbus Park Field House, Central and Congress— Dr. John Peters, chairman | 14 | 2,195 |
| Grand Crossing Park Field House, 77th and Ingleside— Dr. Frank J. Norton, chairman | 20 | 1,740 |
| Washington Park Field House, 5601 South Parkway— Dr. Robert D. Douglass, chairman | 19 | 1,575 |
| Portage Park Field House, Berteau and Central— Dr. Sol. M. Goldberger | 18 | 2,211 |
| West Town (for suburban Cook County Local Boards), Cicero Stadium, 1905 S. 52nd Ave., Cicero— Dr. Hugh Leaf, chairman | 8 | 300 |

* Supported by laboratory technicians, Local Board clerks and volunteer clerks from service clubs, etc.

EXAMINATIONS MADE

| Station | Examinations Made | Repeat Blood Tests | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Board of Health— (Discontinued in Sept., 1942) | 1942— 32,249 | .... | 32,249 |
| Pulaski Park Field House— | 1942— 26,498 | | |
| | 1943— 46,746 | | |
| | 1944— 1,308 | 386 | 74,938 |
| Sherman Park Field House— | 1942— 24,158 | | |
| | 1943— 33,165 | | |
| | 1944— 722 | 866 | 58,911 |
| Columbus Park Field House— | 1942— 26,809 | | |
| | 1943— 49,597 | | |
| | 1944— 1,511 | 1,279 | 79,196 |
| Grand Crossing Park Field House— | 1942— 33,160 | | |
| | 1943— 44,668 | | |
| | 1944— 1,230 | 1,381 | 80,439 |
| Washington Park Field House— | 1942— 11,235 | | |
| | 1943— 30,140 | | |
| | 1944— 1,170 | 1,050 | 43,595 |
| Portage Park Field House— | 1942— 23,040 | | |
| | 1943— 43,299 | | |
| | 1944— 1,430 | 415 | 68,184 |
| West Town— | 1942-1944— 4,875 | .... | 4,875 |
| Totals | 437,010 | 5,377 | 442,387 |

***Changes in Physical Examination Procedure***

In December of 1941, the procedure was changed so that registrants were sent to the induction station for physical examination and then, if found acceptable, were returned home for a period of ten days. This period gave the registrant time to adjust his personal affairs before reporting for induction into military service.

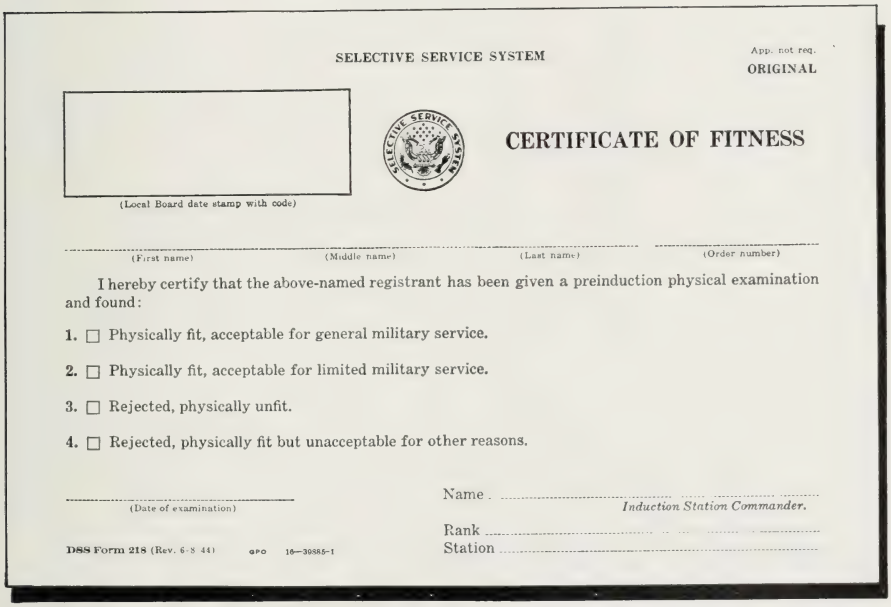
The next change came in March of 1942, at which time the new procedure was to induct all examinees found qualified and immediately forward them to the Army Reception Center. However, emergency physical examinations were occasionally permitted prior to the date of induction in cases where special arrangements had to be made for the registrant's family, or if a business had to be liquidated or otherwise turned over to other management in the event of the registrant's induction.

A further change took place in May of 1943 when the procedure was modified so that a registrant found acceptable for service was given the option of requesting temporary transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps, with a period of seven days furlough in which to adjust his personal affairs. On July 1, 1943, the furlough period was increased to fourteen days, a further

extension to twenty-one days taking effect two months afterward.

On January 6, 1944, a new system of preinduction physical examination and induction was announced, to take effect on February 1, 1944. Under the new system, a registrant found acceptable for military service was mailed a Certificate of Fitness (DDS Form 218) by his Local Board, and his induction could not properly take place until twenty-one days had elapsed after the date of mailing such Certificate. Furthermore, if such registrant was not called for induction within ninety days after the date of his preinduction physical examination, he could not be inducted until after he had been given another preinduction examination and an additional twenty-one days had elapsed after the date of mailing his new Certificate of Fitness.

At the same time, the "screening" examinations at the Local Board level were discontinued except in case where the registrant had an obvious physical defect, such as blindness, an amputation, serious deformity, etc.



SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

App. not req.
ORIGINAL

(Local Board date stamp with code)

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name) (Order number)

I hereby certify that the above-named registrant has been given a preinduction physical examination and found:

1. ☐ Physically fit, acceptable for general military service.
2. ☐ Physically fit, acceptable for limited military service.
3. ☐ Rejected, physically unfit.
4. ☐ Rejected, physically fit but unacceptable for other reasons.

(Date of examination)

Name .....
*Induction Station Commander.*

Rank .....

Station .....

DSS Form 218 (Rev. 6-8-44) GPO 16—39885-1

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS—FORM 218

**After each registrant was physically examined at the induction station, he received the above report on his examination. If he had been found fit for military service, his Local Board could not send him for induction until 21 days had elapsed after the mailing date of the Certificate of Fitness.**

***Physical Standards***

The Selective Service regulations provided that men determined to be available for military service should be placed in two classes (1) those physically fit for full general military duty and (2) those who, by reason of some minor defect, were fit only for limited military service.

The objective of the physical examination at the Local Board level was to determine whether or not registrants were physically and mentally fit for the rigors of general military service. The plain instructions were: "The registrant must be able to see well; have comparatively good hearing: have a heart able to withstand the stress of physical exertion: must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands and protect himself: and be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand."

General duty men were required to pass a strict examination and had to be in excellent physical and mental condition in order to be found acceptable for such duty.

Limited duty men had to be mentally sound, but allowances were made for certain minor defects which would not prevent these men from performing limited military duty such as clerical work, medical orderly duties, and other light duty. Most of the allowed minor defects were found in the vision, teeth, bone structure, hearing, skin and varicose veins. Most of the limited service men were placed in that classification by reason of defects in vision, bone structure defects being next.

From time to time, there were minor changes in the physical standards for qualification for limited military service, and space does not permit going into the details of these many changes. Toward the end of the war, when the shortage of military manpower became genuinely acute, the Army relaxed considerably in certain of its physical standards and permitted the induction of men with defects which previously had caused their rejection.

Medical Circular No. 1 was issued by Selective Service National Headquarters on November 7, 1940. Its purpose was to present to Examining Physicians (the great majority of whom were not psychiatrists by profession) the methods by which they might suspect the existence of incapacitating mental and personality factors in registrants. In cases of sound suspicion, such registrants could be rejected immediately at the Local Board level or be referred to the Psychiatric Member of a Medical Advisory Board for more qualified examination.

It was felt that the screening out of the mentally unfit should begin at the time the registrant appeared for the Local Board physical examination. In many cases, the knowledge which the Local Board and the Examining Physician had regarding the registrant and his circumstances would greatly assist in reaching a wise decision as to his acceptability for military service.

*(Continued on page 215)*

# REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ILLINOIS SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS OF ALL AGES

(By *Principal Defect* of Examined Registrants)

1940 — 1944*

| Defect | Total Physically Examined | RESULT OF EXAMINATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fit for General Service | Fit for Limited Service | Disqualified |
| Total | 151,347 | 91,093 | 16,596 | 43,658 |
| Eyes | 11,449 | 3,165 | 5,793 | 2,491 |
| Ears | 4,511 | 958 | 422 | 3,131 |
| Teeth | 6,937 | 2,963 | 2,873 | 1,101 |
| Mouth and Gums | 799 | 587 | 72 | 140 |
| Nose and Sinus | 2,445 | 1,662 | 330 | 453 |
| Throat | 775 | 713 | 25 | 37 |
| Lungs and Pleura | 1,342 | 172 | 144 | 1,026 |
| Tuberculosis | 3,649 | 1,268 | 141 | 2,240 |
| Cardiovascular | 5,749 | 1,152 | 523 | 4,074 |
| Blood | 68 | 3 | 9 | 56 |
| Hernia | 4,836 | 957 | 1,790 | 2,089 |
| Kidney and Urinary | 921 | 138 | 128 | 655 |
| Abdominal Viscera | 1,717 | 519 | 102 | 1,096 |
| Genitalia | 2,614 | 2,000 | 314 | 300 |
| Syphilis | 2,122 | 737 | 396 | 989 |
| Gonorrhea | 489 | 254 | 136 | 99 |
| Skin | 1,715 | 1,280 | 112 | 323 |
| Hemorrhoids | 861 | 563 | 89 | 209 |
| Varicose Veins | 2,395 | 1,543 | 117 | 735 |
| Mental and Educational Deficiency** | 2,536 | 18 | 17 | 2,501 |
| Mental Disease | 8,986 | 142 | 112 | 8,732 |
| Neurological | 2,439 | 64 | 165 | 2,210 |
| Musculoskeletal | 9,258 | 2,835 | 1,440 | 4,983 |
| Feet | 7,655 | 6,785 | 421 | 449 |
| Endocrine | 960 | 138 | 102 | 720 |
| Neoplasms | 955 | 370 | 96 | 489 |
| Infections | 105 | .... | 36 | 69 |
| Weight and Other Medical | 3,653 | 1,409 | 662 | 1,582 |
| Non-Medical Reasons | 678 | 13 | 1 | 664 |
| No Defect | 58,728 | 58,685 | 28 | 15 |

* Based on approximately a 20% sample of DSS Forms 200 (Report of Physical Examination) for the period of November, 1940 to September, 1941, inclusive, and DSS Forms 221 (Report of Physical Examination and Induction) for the period of April, 1942 to December, 1944, inclusive. Does not include reports of second or subsequent examinations of registrants—to avoid possible duplication of data.

** "Mental and Educational Deficiency" includes registrants recorded as "educationally deficient" prior to June 1, 1943, and as "failing to meet minimum intelligence standards" after that date. It also includes morons, imbeciles, idiots and those with unspecified mental deficiencies.

# REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ILLINOIS SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS OF ALL AGES

(*All Recorded Defects* of Examined Registrants)

1940 — 1944*

| Defect | Total Physically Examined | RESULT OF EXAMINATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fit for General Service | Fit for Limited Service | Disqualified |
| Total Defects | 144,840 | 54,453 | 27,966 | 62,421 |
| Eyes | 16,172 | 4,730 | 6,294 | 5,148 |
| Ears | 6,906 | 2,052 | 907 | 3,947 |
| Teeth | 11,416 | 5,676 | 3,653 | 2,087 |
| Mouth and Gums | 3,114 | 1,481 | 752 | 881 |
| Nose and Sinus | 5,775 | 3,292 | 1,201 | 1,282 |
| Throat | 2,443 | 1,441 | 531 | 471 |
| Lungs and Pleura | 1,928 | 281 | 263 | 1,384 |
| Tuberculosis | 4,247 | 1,332 | 206 | 2,709 |
| Cardiovascular | 6,977 | 1,387 | 888 | 4,702 |
| Blood | 105 | 5 | 16 | 84 |
| Hernia | 8,214 | 2,283 | 2,406 | 3,525 |
| Kidney and Urinary | 1,102 | 153 | 153 | 796 |
| Abdominal Viscera | 3,039 | 937 | 526 | 1,576 |
| Genitalia | 5,995 | 3,928 | 1,043 | 1,024 |
| Syphilis | 3,143 | 860 | 494 | 1,789 |
| Gonorrhea | 753 | 282 | 193 | 278 |
| Skin | 4,738 | 2,823 | 943 | 972 |
| Hemorrhoids | 2,414 | 1,288 | 517 | 609 |
| Varicose Veins | 3,636 | 1,984 | 463 | 1,189 |
| Mental and Educational Deficiency** | 2,967 | 26 | 72 | 2,869 |
| Mental Disease | 9,772 | 211 | 291 | 9,270 |
| Neurological | 2,805 | 88 | 221 | 2,496 |
| Musculoskeletal | 12,454 | 3,825 | 2,293 | 6,336 |
| Feet | 12,938 | 9,301 | 1,859 | 1,778 |
| Endocrine | 1,580 | 255 | 290 | 1,035 |
| Neoplasms | 1,668 | 754 | 222 | 692 |
| Infections | 151 | 2 | 38 | 111 |
| Weight and Other Medical | 7,672 | 3,763 | 1,225 | 2,684 |
| Non-Medical Reasons | 716 | 13 | 6 | 697 |

* Based on approximately a 20% sample of DSS Forms 200 (Report of Physical Examination) for the period of November, 1940 to September, 1941, inclusive, and DSS Forms 221 (Report of Physical Examination and Induction) for the period of April, 1942 to December, 1944, inclusive. Does not include reports of second or subsequent examinations of registrants—to avoid possible duplication of data.

** "Mental and Educational Deficiency" includes registrants recorded as "educationally deficient" prior to June 1, 1943, and as "failing to meet minimum intelligence standards" after that date. It also includes morons, imbeciles, idiots and those with unspecified mental deficiencies.

*(Continued from page 212)*
It was logical to eliminate, as early as possible, these individuals who would most probably develop various types of mental disorder or personality disturbance when they were introduced into the unfamiliar environment of a military life with its necessary regimentation, close contact with strangers, separation from their families and their inability to escape without fear of grave penalties.

On December 30, 1940—after the appearance of several cases of fraud in physical examination by sending substitutes who were not in good physical condition, the State Director had to request Examining Physicians to compare the registrant's description and signature on the registration certificate (DSS Form 2) with those of the person being examined. No further cases of this type of fraud were reported thereafter.

## GOVERNOR'S REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Many selectees were rejected for military service because of physical defects which were considered correctible. The Army, itself, could not induct these men and do the corrective surgery later. Hence, such rejected registrants could be made available for service if remedial care were arranged.

Because most of the registrants could not afford the corrective surgery, or medical care, Gov. Dwight H. Green, in full cooperation with the State Director of Selective Service, organized the State Departments of Public Health, Public Welfare and Registration and Education into an agency for the rehabilitation of Selective Service registrants who had been rejected for military service by reason of certain correctible defects. The program was inaugurated on December 1, 1942.

The objectives of the program were:

1. The correction of physical and mental defects which, upon satisfactory correction, would enable the acceptance for service in the armed forces of a registrant who would otherwise be found "non-acceptable";
2. The correction of certain defects so that the rejected registrant might directly support the war effort through being able more fully to apply his efforts through war industry.

Governor Green made available the facilities and personnel in ten State institutions, and private hospitals and their physicians, surgeons and dentists were invited to participate in the rehabilitation program on a volunteer basis. The response from these invitations was most gratifying, for a total of one hundred fifty beds throughout the entire State were made available and ear-marked for the service of this program.

Neuropsychiatric, medical and surgical defects were rehabilitated in the following nineteen hospitals and in the Medical Colleges of Northwestern

University, University of Chicago, Loyola University and the University of Illinois:

Peoria State Hospital
Manteno State Hospital
Anna State Hospital
Chicago State Hospital
East Moline State Hospital
Michael Reese Hospital
Cook County Hospital
Albert Merritt Billings Hospital
Evanston Hospital
Jacksonville Hospital
Lincoln State School and Colony Hospital
Dixon State Hospital
Alton State Hospital
Elgin State Hospital
Illinois Research and Educational Hospital
Wesley Memorial Hospital
Mount Sinai Hospital
University Hospital
Kankakee Hospital

The services of the participating hospitals, physicians, surgeons and dentists were rendered without expense to the registrant. The round-trip transportation expense to the rehabilitation facility was the only obligation placed upon the registrant.

Arrangements were made with the induction station to forward lists of rejected selectees (and the reasons for their rejections) to the Chicago office of State Headquarters where the lists were carefully screened by the Medical Division. Local Boards were then sent the names of those registrants with defects considered correctible and for whom rehabilitation could be arranged.

If a registrant requested correction of a defect, the Local Board clerk would obtain essential information, including full details of financial resources, hospital insurance, etc. (In Cook County, this function was performed by the Social Services unit.) Free medical care was arranged only in such cases where the registrant was found to be unable to assume the cost himself. In areas where it was possible to do so, each registrant selected was given the opportunity to select a hospital of his choice from the available list.

A total of 2,174 men throughout the State were given surgery and medical care for the correction of physical defects, 1,552 of such number having been cared for in Cook County.

Thus, through the help of Governor Green and the cooperation of the participating hospitals and physicians, many Illinois men who might otherwise have been denied the privilege of military service were given the opportunity to serve their country in its time of need.

## ILLITERACY

During the first six months after inductions commenced under Selective Service, the Army was confronted with the problem of training and integrating approximately 60,000 illiterates who had been inducted. These men

had been accepted because they were physically fit and could generally understand simple verbal orders given in English. Training was greatly hindered by the inability of these illiterates to read or understand instructions and orders of the slightest complexity. Their judgment, even in extremely simple situations, was poor. The burden of the general education of these men was heavy; the Army did not have the personnel, facilities or time for such a function. Consequently, after April 13, 1941, the Army required that all registrants reporting for physical examinations should be tested for their literacy. It became necessary for such registrants to be able to read and write and to compute on the fourth grade educational level in order to qualify educationally for military service.

For a time after this declaration of Army policy, the determination of literacy was left to the Local Board Examining Physician. He made a rough estimate of what constituted a fourth grade education and, tending to be strict, the result was that greater numbers of men were deferred because of literacy than were actually warranted. This administrative deficiency was corrected with the transferring of physical examination function from the Local Board to the armed forces induction stations, where the literacy examinations were made by psychiatrists and psychologists.

Because of the increased need for manpower, the Army, beginning August 1, 1942, liberalized its regulations regarding the acceptance of illiterates and placed a daily percentage limitation on such type of inductees. These particular inductees were used mainly for manual labor, a type of military service which experienced considerable demand at that time. The lowering of the Army's literacy standards, however, applied only to those men inducted through Selective Service; the standards for enlistees were maintained on the higher level.

### *Cook County Educational Rehabilitation Program*

In the field of illiterate registrants, Illinois Selective Service pioneered with an experimental literacy school project for men rejected at the induction station for failure to meet the prescribed Army literacy test. It was felt that, in the short literacy course, these men could be given sufficient general education and specialized training to enable them to pass the test upon resubmission to the induction station.

Accordingly, on September 8 and 15, 1942, conferences were held at the office of the Chicago Board of Education, attended by the State Director and the Assistant State Director representing the Selective Service System and Major Robert H. Owen of National Headquarters; the Superintendent of Chicago Schools, the Dean of Adult Education and a number of adult education teachers for the Board of Education; Army representatives from the Adjutant General's Office, the Medical Corps and the Manpower Branch; a representative from the United States Commission on Education. The Chicago Board of Education agreed to provide qualified teachers (one

for every fifteen students) and also to arrange for suitable meeting places at convenient places in the Chicago area where classes could be held.

Chicago Local Boards submitted to the Assistant State Director the names and addresses of registrants rejected for illiteracy, a total of 665 Chicago registrants having been rejected for that cause at the time.

Class rooms were established at the following locations in Chicago:

1. Abraham Lincoln Center, Oakwood Boulevard and Langley Avenue
2. South Parkway Center, 5120 South Parkway
3. Kosciusko Park Field House, 2732 North Avers Avenue
4. Gage Park Field House, 55th Street and Western Avenue
5. Olivet Institute, 1441 North Cleveland Avenue
6. South Chicago Community Center, 9135 Brandon Avenue
7. Crane Technical High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard

The first class meeting was somewhat of a disappointment, for the only registrants attending were those who had received their notices and had taken the notices to their respective Local Board offices for explanation. A large number of the literacy school announcement notices were returned unclaimed. However, through the volunteer help of several investigators attached to the Social Services Unit, many of the "missing" registrants were found and enrolled in the school. All enrollments were on a voluntary basis.

Originally, it was proposed that the Army furnish several hundred textbooks, "The Soldier's Reader" for use in the literacy classes. It developed, however, that these text books were not available, and the adult education system that was being used in the Chicago public schools was adopted.

During the first term of approximately ten weeks duration, there were fourteen evening classes in the seven literacy schools. Classes were held from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. three evenings a week. By February 24, 1943, twenty-seven men had been informally graduated from the school and inducted into the Army, while thirty-eight more registrants attained acceptable literacy standards and reported to the Local Boards for examination and induction—a total of sixty-five men salvaged for the armed forces within five months' time.

A complete check and record of attendance was kept by the Selective Service System. Absenteeism was promptly followed up by letter. It was significant that some of these absentees answered these letters in their own handwriting whereas, before starting the classes, many of these same men could not sign their own names. Many employers cooperated willingly on the matters of adjusting working hours so that illiterate registrants in their employ could take advantage of the opportunity to improve themselves.

Out of the total of the reported 665 illiterate registrants in Chicago, 337 attended classes at the literacy school; 182 others were otherwise disqualified mentally; 54 were employed evenings and could not attend; 24 registrants were employed out of town; 27 were physically disqualified; 18 could not be located; the remainder were over age, in jail or in mental institutions.

On March 29, 1944, a formal graduation of students took place in the auditorium at 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Diplomas were distributed to the forty-five students who had successfully completed a course equivalent to the first four years of elementary school. The auditorium was filled to capacity by educators, military personnel, fellow-students, relatives and friends of the graduates.

The Educational Rehabilitation Program was successful not only because it recovered men for the armed forces but also because of its inspiration and influence in the self-improvement of illiterate citizens. Also, the success of the Program in Chicago led to the establishment of a similar school by the Army at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for the purpose of advancing the literacy of untutored soldiers.

Particular thanks are due on the part of the Selective Service System and the Army to Dr. William H. Johnson, former Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, to Mr. James T. Gaffney, Assistant Superintendent, to Miss Frances K. Wetmore, Dean of Adult Education whose system of adult education was used in the literacy schools, and to the highly competent teachers under whose earnest and patient guidance, many students of the Selective Service literacy school found new avenues of life opened to them through educational improvement.

## MEDICAL SURVEY PROGRAM DEVELOPED

Psychoneurosis was not a new wartime problem, for it had appeared in World War I as "shell shock" and later as "war neurosis." The cost of treatment of psychoneurosis cases after 1918 and 1919 had been tremendous —well in excess of over one billion dollars, or $30,000 per patient for disability compensation and hospital treatment of this particular group prior to our entry into World War II. In 1940, of the ninety hospitals then operated by the Veterans Administration. Twenty-seven of such hospitals were occupied by neuropsychiatric patients who composed one-half of all the veterans hospitalized at that time.

Emotional stability is a prime requisite for the combatant soldier, and it is also essential to the mass or group living that is necessary in military training. Countless registrants who were fully able to live stably in the privacy and routine of civilian life were found not to be able to adjust themselves to military life with its speed, tension, necessary sudden changes and group living. World War I taught us a great lesson through the emotionally unstable (psychoneurotic) men who were sent into battle and, under unusual strain, cracked mentally and often unintentionally endangered the lives of their comrades, not to say the success of military undertakings.

Because the importance of emotional stability had been so thoroughly proved, the armed forces determined that, in World War II, every possible precautionary measure would be taken to screen out men whose emotional

instability of varying degrees would constitute not only a hazard but a waste of military time in useless training, hospitalization and handling of men who could not satisfactorily adjust themselves to military life—in either camp or combat.

Because of the shortage of psychiatrists (a maximum of approximately 4,000 practicing in the entire United States), it was determined in the early part of the Selective Service program that psychiatric examinations would be concentrated at the induction stations, although one or more psychiatrists was attached to each Medical Advisory Board to pass on special cases sent to these Boards.

The rejection of registrants for military service because of psychiatric defects during the peacetime period was 3.9 per cent, but this figure jumped to 6 per cent in wartime. Neuropsychiatric defects were accounting for approximately 40 per cent of the disability discharges of the Army. Because of this situation, a conference of representatives of the armed forces, medical, welfare, and educational institutions, and the psychiatric profession was held to formulate a plan which would screen out, to the greatest extent possible, registrants with psychiatric defects prior to their being examined at the induction stations. As the result, on October 2, 1943, the Medical Survey Program was established under the sponsorship of the Medical Division of the Selective Service System.

This program sought to provide the armed forces with adequate medical, social and educational histories on each registrant by the time he was submitted to the induction station for preinduction physical examination. Medical Field Agents, assigned to the various Local Boards, were to obtain from schools, physicians, social service agencies, hospitals, clinics, employees and correctional institutions the desired information if it was available. This would help—more effectively than before—to screen out the unsuspected registrants suffering from nervous and mental diseases and personality disorders.

***Activities of the Program in Illinois***

The first step toward activating the Medical Survey Program in Illinois, as outlined in Medical Circular No. 4 (dated October 18, 1943) was the appointment of a Medical Survey Advisor to the State Director. From a broad field of competent and able men, the State Director appointed Dr. David Slight, then Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Chicago and President of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, to such post. By reason of his record of achievement in the field of psychiatry, his wide association and acquaintanceship among welfare workers and associations, plus his magnetic and forceful personality, Doctor Slight proved to be especially qualified for this important post—a position which involved volunteer service.

The State Director was also fortunate in obtaining the assigning of First Lieutenant (later Captain) John E. Egdorf, Medical Administrative Corps,

as Medical Survey Officer, to take immediate charge of the Program under the direct supervision of the State Medical Officer.

Headquarters for the operation of the Medical Survey Program was established in the Chicago office of Selective Service Headquarters, by reason of the fact that the Medical Survey Advisor resided in Chicago, the Induction Station was located in Chicago, and one-half of the State population resided in Chicago and Cook County. It was thought that the problems involved in establishing a routine clearance system would be greater in a large city like Chicago than they would be downstate, which proved true.

Because of the extremely heavy calls placed on Local Boards in Chicago at the time of the activation of the Medical Survey Program, it was decided to relieve pressure from Chicago and Cook County Local Board clerks by maintaining sufficient clerical staff at State Headquarters to type the identifying information on Part I of DSS Form 212. This procedure was abandoned after a trial of 2 months when it was found the volume was prohibitive.

In addition to the assignment of one officer as Executive for the Medical Survey Program, it was found necessary to maintain an average staff of nine clerks to handle the volume of correspondence, transmittals, sorting and filing, etc. The greatest number was needed in the beginning months of operation and was gradually reduced with improvement in the Medical Survey Program procedures and the reduction of inductions. By December 1, 1945, the Medical Survey Officer, one clerk and one stenographer were adequate to meet the State Headquarters' need for this program.

### *Problems Encountered*

The problems confronting the activation of the Medical Survey Program were many, a few of which are listed as follows:

1. There was no central file within the State Department of Public Welfare of the names of persons who had been committed or treated by the various State agencies and institutions, through which registrants' names could be cleared. This was a basic requirement of the Medical Survey Program.
2. There was no Selective appropriation to pay for the clearance of registrants' names through the social service exchanges in the State, also a basic requirement of the Program.
3. The preinduction calls were the heaviest of any period in the mobilization (over 100 per month per board) which necessitated the recruitment of a large number of volunteers to adequately serve the 361 Local Boards in the State as Medical Field Agents.
4. The additional work involved in preparing medical survey forms on registrants was a heavy task for the already over-burdened Local Board personnel.

5. There was little time available to prepare an adequate survey from the date a registrant was reclassified from a deferred class to the date of physical examination.
6. Many Local Boards were located in areas not easily accessible to prospective Medical Field Agents, as for example, in outlying parts of Chicago, and assignments to such Local Boards were not always acceptable to such volunteers.

***Testing of the Medical Survey Program***

Since a considerable number of other State Directors reported that the Medical Survey Plan had not functioned successfully in their States, and still others expressed a definite disapproval of it, the Illinois State Director determined that a "test run" of the Program should be made prior to establishing its procedure throughout the entire State.

Consequently, on February 17, 1944, six Local Boards were selected in various parts of the City of Chicago and of Cook and DuPage Counties for the operation of the Program on a trial basis. This test operation was conducted diligently and earnestly, and from the results achieved and the experiences gained by the volunteers assigned to these six Local Boards, plans were laid for the operation of the Program throughout the State.

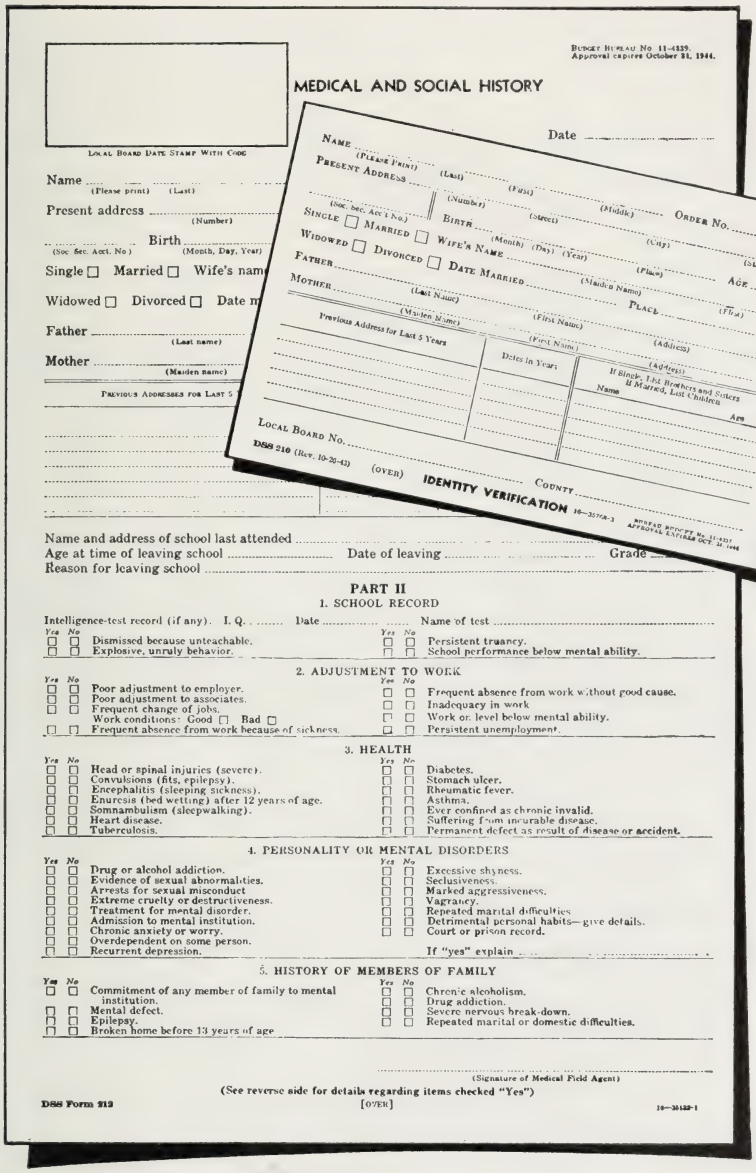
***How the Program Functioned***

Whenever the Local Board classified a registrant as available for service, such registrant's name was turned over to the Medical Field Agent assigned to the Board, along with certain forms designed for the purpose of obtaining the educational, social, employment and medical history of the registrant. (Several of these forms were furnished by National Headquarters, while others were designed and produced by State Headquarters.)

The Medical Field Agent visited the home of each registrant listed and obtained all possible information as to social and medical history. A medical questionnaire was used, on which common physical and mental defects were listed; the registrant was required to check the disorders or diseases he had had, giving the names and addresses of the physicans or hospitals treating him, so that verification could be made. Inquiries were invariably made of physicians, hospitals and social service agencies mentioned in any registrant's case.

After the registrant provided the names and addresses of all of the secondary schools he had ever attended, special forms were sent to these schools to obtain information as to the educational progress and school demeanor of the registrant. If he had ever been employed, his employers were consulted as to his work record.

The information which the Medical Field Agent obtained and which pertained to the social, employment, medical and educational history of each registrant was sealed in an envelope by the Agent and remained confidential



BUDGET BUREAU No. 11-4329.
Approval expires October 31, 1944.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY

LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE

Name ..... (Please print) (Last)

Present address ..... (Number)

Birth ..... (Soc. Sec. Acct. No.) (Month, Day, Year)

Single ☐ Married ☐ Wife's nam

Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐ Date m

Father ..... (Last name)

Mother ..... (Maiden name)

PREVIOUS ADDRESSES FOR LAST 5

Date .....

NAME ..... (PLEASE PRINT) (Last) (First) (Middle) ORDER NO. .....

PRESENT ADDRESS ..... (Number) (Street) (City) (State)

(Soc. Sec. Acct. No.) BIRTH ..... (Month) (Day) (Year) (Place) AGE .....

SINGLE ☐ MARRIED ☐ WIFE'S NAME ..... (Maiden Name) (First)

WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED ☐ DATE MARRIED ..... PLACE .....

FATHER ..... (Last Name) (First Name) (Address)

MOTHER ..... (Maiden Name) (First Name) (Address)

| Previous Address for Last 5 Years | Dates in Years | If Single, List Brothers and Sisters<br>If Married, List Children<br>Name — Age |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

LOCAL BOARD NO. ..... COUNTY .....

DSS 210 (Rev. 10-20-43) (OVER) IDENTITY VERIFICATION 16—35758-3 BUDGET BUREAU No. 11-4329. APPROVAL EXPIRES OCT. 31, 1944

Name and address of school last attended .....

Age at time of leaving school ..... Date of leaving ..... Grade .....

Reason for leaving school .....

PART II

1. SCHOOL RECORD

Intelligence-test record (if any). I. Q. ..... Date ..... Name of test .....

| Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | Dismissed because unteachable. | ☐ | ☐ | Persistent truancy. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Explosive, unruly behavior. | ☐ | ☐ | School performance below mental ability. |

2. ADJUSTMENT TO WORK

| Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | Poor adjustment to employer. | ☐ | ☐ | Frequent absence from work without good cause. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Poor adjustment to associates. | ☐ | ☐ | Inadequacy in work |
| ☐ | ☐ | Frequent change of jobs. | ☐ | ☐ | Work or level below mental ability. |
| | | Work conditions: Good ☐ Bad ☐ | | | |
| ☐ | ☐ | Frequent absence from work because of sickness. | ☐ | ☐ | Persistent unemployment. |

3. HEALTH

| Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | Head or spinal injuries (severe). | ☐ | ☐ | Diabetes. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Convulsions (fits, epilepsy). | ☐ | ☐ | Stomach ulcer. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Encephalitis (sleeping sickness). | ☐ | ☐ | Rheumatic fever. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Enuresis (bed wetting) after 12 years of age. | ☐ | ☐ | Asthma. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Somnambulism (sleepwalking). | ☐ | ☐ | Ever confined as chronic invalid. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Heart disease. | ☐ | ☐ | Suffering from incurable disease. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Tuberculosis. | ☐ | ☐ | Permanent defect as result of disease or accident. |

4. PERSONALITY OR MENTAL DISORDERS

| Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | Drug or alcohol addiction. | ☐ | ☐ | Excessive shyness. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Evidence of sexual abnormalties. | ☐ | ☐ | Seclusiveness. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Arrests for sexual misconduct | ☐ | ☐ | Marked aggressiveness. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Extreme cruelty or destructiveness. | ☐ | ☐ | Vagrancy. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Treatment for mental disorder. | ☐ | ☐ | Repeated marital difficulties |
| ☐ | ☐ | Admission to mental institution. | ☐ | ☐ | Detrimental personal habits—give details. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Chronic anxiety or worry. | ☐ | ☐ | Court or prison record. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Overdependent on some person. | | | |
| ☐ | ☐ | Recurrent depression. | | | If "yes" explain ..... |

5. HISTORY OF MEMBERS OF FAMILY

| Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | Commitment of any member of family to mental institution. | ☐ | ☐ | Chronic alcoholism. |
| | | | ☐ | ☐ | Drug addiction. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Mental defect. | ☐ | ☐ | Severe nervous break-down. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Epilepsy. | ☐ | ☐ | Repeated marital or domestic difficulties. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Broken home before 13 years of age | | | |

.....
(Signature of Medical Field Agent)

(See reverse side for details regarding items checked "Yes")

DSS Form 212 [OVER] 16—36432-1

## MEDICAL SURVEY FORMS 210 AND 212

**Through the use of these and other Medical Survey forms, Medical Field Agents were able to obtain information that was most valuable to the induction station examining officers in determining acceptability of registrants for military service.**

until the envelope was forwarded, with the registrant's examination or induction papers, to the induction station, where the medical examiners used the confidential information to determine whether or not the registrant should be found fit for military service. After the confidential information was used by the medical examiners at the induction station, it was forwarded to the Medical Survey Program Headquarters at Chicago and kept in confidential files. Thus this confidential information never became a part of the Local Board file of the registrant.

At the outset, the medical examiners at the induction station apparently failed to recognize the importance of the information provided through the Medical Survey Program. The State Director made a protest to the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command, with the result that the special information was used regularly thereafter. As time went on, the induction station officials and medical examiners fully realized the enormous value of the special information in helping them determine the fitness or unfitness of a selectee.

### *Medical Field Agents*

To obtain volunteers for assignment to the Local Boards as Medical Field Agents, the State Director sent letters of appeal to social service agencies, social and welfare agencies, community funds and chests, councils of social agencies and social service exchanges throughout the entire State. The results of the appeal were indeed gratifying. By March 31, 1944, 344 volunteers had been appointed, and by June 1, 1944, a total of 492 Medical Field Agents were assigned to and serving Local Boards in Illinois.

Raymond M. Hilliard, Director of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, was especially helpful in obtaining volunteers for downstate Local Boards. Of the 181 downstate Boards, eighty per cent were staffed with Medical Field Agents by June 30, 1944. Through the cooperation of the Commission, every downstate Local Board eventually had the services of one or more Medical Field Agents.

Dr. Edward A. Piszczek, Director of the Cook County Public Health Unit, rendered valuable assistance toward providing Medical Field Agents for Local Boards in Cook County outside the limits of the City of Chicago.

The Chicago Welfare Administration and its Commissioner, George J. Klupar, cooperated splendidly in obtaining the services of Medical Field Agents for Local Boards within the City of Chicago. (In addition, this agency was called upon more heavily than any other social service agency in the State to furnish information from agency records. Mrs. Ethel Lees, of the Administration office, gave unstintingly of her time and efforts in reviewing and preparing abstracts of case records.)

Approximately fifty Local Boards in the southwestern, western and northwestern sections of Chicago had remained without Medical Field Agents serv-

ice from March 1, 1944 to May 22, 1945. Mr. Joseph L. Moss, Director of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, assisted materially in providing Medical Field Agents for these Boards.

Thus, by May 22, 1945, every Local Board in the State was being served by one or more Medical Field Agents. Altogether, 1,005 men and women qualified as Medical Field Agents according to the standards established by National Selective Service Headquarters and volunteered to serve the Local Boards of Illinois.

Up to V-J Day, it was estimated that the average Local Board required from three to five hours a week of a Medical Field Agent's time to prepare medical surveys on registrants being processed for induction. The time needed to prepare a report ranged from five minutes in some cases to several hours in others. The varying conditions of health or social adjustment of selectees processed determined the time required to prepare the reports.

Since an average of 700 volunteers actively served the Local Boards during the period of July 30, 1944 to July 30, 1945, it is estimated that over 145,600 hours of volunteer service were given by the Medical Field Agents in that period alone. In addition, much time was given by social and health agencies, hospitals, State institutions, physicians and schools in reviewing case histories and records and preparing pertinent abstracts therefrom for incorporation in the Medical Survey reports.

Social agencies and hospital associations, physicians and others concerned were informed of the aims and purposes of the Medical Survey Program, the inquiry form and the type of information desired by Selective Service so that, when inquiries were made by a Medical Field Agent, the proper information was furnished promptly and completely.

***The Medical Survey Program Under Way***

Extensive operation of the Medical Survey Program on a state-wide basis began in March, 1944. Considerable difficulties existed in many Local Boards in putting the Program into effect. The detailed operation of preparing numerous additional Selective Service forms, clearance of names with social service exchanges and with the Central Index file, and obtaining cooperative school reports involved much extra work to the Local Board paid personnel.

To acquaint Medical Field Agents with procedure and to answer questions on problems, several large conferences were held in Chicago. Telephone calls to key people in large agencies helped to clear up problems, and such information was relayed on to other workers.

In the larger towns downstate, conferences were conducted by the Medical Survey Advisor and Medical Survey Officer with Medical Field Agents and Local Board clerks from Local Boards in the area. The Illinois Public Aid Commission had eight territorial divisions downstate with two district rep-

resentatives in charge of each district. These 16 persons were appointed as "District Medical Field Agents" and several conferences were held with them. Their duties were to recruit volunteers for Local Boards, assist with local problems of procedure among their own employees, etc.

Instructive bulletins were issued by State Headquarters from time to time to assist Medical Field Agents, Local Boards, social agencies, schools and hospitals with a view of improving the operation of the Program.

In the ensuing months of the Medical Survey operation, the value of the Medical Survey Program became more apparent and the Medical Field Agents became part of the Local Board "team." The Medical Field Agents proved their value in many ways, and Local Board personnel became aware of the skill and efficiency with which the social workers obtained their information, and learned to respect the social work profession.

The State Headquarters' staff of field auditors was instructed in Medical Survey operation. Local Board efficiency of operation was increased by having the traveling auditors complete an inspection report form devised for the purpose for Local Boards inspected. Monthly comparative tabulations of Local Board coverage in the Medical Survey prepared by the Medical Survey Officer tended to increase Local Board activity in the Program.

For the month of May, 1945, 76% of registrants examined from Chicago and Cook County Local Boards were covered by complete surveys which included DSS Forms 210, 211, 212, 213 or 214, MS Letter No. 5 and medical affidavits. 74% of registrants from downstate Local Boards were covered with complete surveys, or a state average of 75%.

State-wide coverage of DSS Forms 210 (Identity verification), 211 (Educational verification) and Medical Questionnaire averaged 90%.

A study of the circumstances surrounding the registrants known to social agencies in different parts of Chicago revealed striking contrasts. In certain areas, less than five per cent of the registrants cleared through the Social Service Exchange were found to have had any recorded social, medical or court history. In other areas, as high as eighty per cent of the registrants cleared had some sort of agency record.

It is difficult to establish an exact figure on the number of selectees rejected who might have been accepted but for the Medical Survey data—also those accepted who might have been rejected. However, it is definitely known that the medical examiners at the induction station did lean heavily upon the Medical Survey data and, on countless occasions, based their decisions of acceptance or rejection upon such data.

### *State of Illinois Lent Full Cooperation*

At the request of the State Director, the State of Illinois established in the Department of Public Welfare a central file of all males 16 through 38 who had been known to any of the State institutions for the mentally ill or

mentally defective, to the Department of Child Welfare, the Institute for Juvenile Research, the State Training School for Boys, and the 30 private mental hospitals in the State. The task involved a considerable expenditure of time, effort, and money.

Cards of registrants of this age group had to be sorted from the hundreds of thousands of cards of men, women, and children on file. New cards had to be typed and filed in such a manner that they would be readily accessible for clearing thousands of registrants' names through the files. The "soundex" system was used, which was the latest development in a rapid filing system.

The central file was ready for operation in late April of 1944 and then contained about 70,000 names. Additional names were added from time to time and by November, 1945, the file contained approximately 80,000 names. No charge to Selective Service was made for clearing the names of registrants through this file.

For the entire period of operation of the Medical Survey Program up to December 31, 1945, a total of 136,254 names were referred to the Central File for clearance. Of these, 1,521 were identified as being known to a State Welfare Agency or institution. A social history from the agency or institution was included in the Medical Survey Report when the registrant was forwarded for preinduction physical examination.

In the absence of federal funds for the purpose, special arrangements were made—through the help of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, to clear the names of selectees through the Chicago Social Service Exchange, the largest in the State. Some downstate social service exchanges cleared names for Selective Service on a gratis basis; other downstate exchanges granted clearances of names on a three month trial basis with the understanding that charges would be made should federal funds become available for the purpose. Such funds were eventually made available, and social service exchanges were reimbursed for the clearance of selectees' names after July 1, 1944. (From July 1, 1944 to September 30, 1945, a total of 41,455 names were cleared through the social service exchanges of Illinois; the cost of Selective Service being only $3,311.41—an average of 7.78 cents each.)

The information obtained by clearing names of registrants through the social service exchanges and agencies proved to be of great value. In a considerable number of cases, information (such as history of epilepsy, juvenile delinquency, mental illness within the immediate family, false registrations, falsification of educational history, diseases, etc.) which had been concealed from the Local Boards was uncovered and later proved to be of importance to both the Local Boards and the induction station authorities.

### *Cooperation of Schools Excellent*

Through the offices of the State Department of Public Instruction and the Chicago Board of Education, the phase of the Medical Survey Program

concerning the furnishing of information by secondary schools was activated in March 1944. The larger schools in Chicago and Cook County volunteered to give additional information to that requested on DSS Forms 213 and 214. On some students, so-called "child studies" offered information that was of considerable value in a medical examination. This group of schools also recommended that, in addition to teachers, vocational guidance counsellors or personnel departments of schools be requested to furnish information on students.

From March 1944 until May 1, 1945, Cooperative School Reports (DSS Forms 213 and 214) were obtained from secondary schools by Medical Division, State Headquarters, and forwarded to Local Boards. On May 1, 1945, Illinois Local Boards were instructed to obtain Cooperative School Reports directly from the high school attended by the registrant. This change effected considerable saving in postage and stationery expense, time in transit, and clerical expense.

***Special Acknowledgments***

It would be difficult to enumerate and name the many persons to whom a debt of gratitude is due for their excellent cooperation and assistance in the development and operation of the Medical Survey Program. However, it is felt that special tribute should be paid to Mr. George McKibbin, then Director of the Department of Finance, for the invaluable help and encouragement he gave throughout the operation of the Program. (Mr. McKibbin also gave important assistance to other phases of the Selective Service program.)

Profuse thanks are due to many others: to social and health agencies, to social service workers and public health nurses, to hospitals and clinics, to many physicians, to the State Department of Public Instruction, to the Board of Education of Chicago and the Superintendent of Cook County Schools and his staff, and to the many teachers in the secondary schools.

The greatest satisfaction to all the helpers in the Medical Survey Program is their pride in the fact that, through their efforts, the State of Illinois took a leading place in the operation of this vital phase of the war effort.



***Hard on the Movies!***

One of those believe-it-or-not things that happen once in a lifetime occurred on January 22, 1943, when Coles County Local Board 2 at Mattoon sent the following three men to the Peoria induction station for induction:

CHARLES CHAPLIN . . . BEN TURPIN . . . ROBERT TAYLOR.

Yes—it really did happen!

CHAPTER XVII

# INDUCTION

In the early phase of the Selective Service program, inducted men were assigned only to the Army. On January 1, 1943, the Navy (which included the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard) began taking a proportionate number of the selectees who were found qualified for induction. Until December 4, 1942, the Navy continued to enlist men between the ages of 18 and 38 years of age. On that date, the President issued an order halting such enlistments and requiring that the Navy thereafter obtain its men of that age group through the Selective Service process.

Originally, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provided for one year's training and service of male citizens and male aliens between the ages of 21 and 35 years, inclusive. During the first nine months of inductions, men of those ages were selected and placed in military service.

In the summer of 1941, studies (including a comprehensive survey prepared by Illinois State Headquarters which was used by the National Director in a Congressional hearing) were made in connection with the physical limitations of men of certain age groups in training with the Army and the percentage of rejections among various ages of selectees. In addition, public opinion was fairly well crystallized to the belief that modern mechanized warfare required young men and that it was inefficient to train the older men. To meet the situation, an amendment (Public Law 206, 77th Congress) to the Selective Service law was enacted on August 16, 1941. It limited inductions to ages 21 through 27, and provided that men 28 and over previously inducted could be released from active duty upon their own request and upon receiving approval from the Secretary of War. (The period of training and service was extended from twelve to eighteen months by Public Law 213, 77th Congress, enacted August 18, 1941.)

The attack upon Pearl Harbor by the Japanese on December 7, 1941, threw the Nation into actual war, and on December 13, 1941, Public Law 338 (77th Congress) was enacted, removing all restrictions on territorial use of units and members of the Army, and extending the periods of such service for military personnel.

Because war brought with it the demand for total mobilization, the Congress (on December 20, 1941—Public Law 360, 77th Congress) passed a law extending military liability to men aged 20 to 44 years, inclusive, and required registration of those 18 to 64 years, inclusive. Selective Service immediately began selecting men of ages 20 to 44 for induction.

Before a year of actual war had passed, the armed forces were pleading for younger men for combat troops. In response to these pleas, the 77th

App. not Req.

**Prepare in Duplicate**

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

(Date of mailing)

## ORDER TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION

**The President of the United States,**

To _____
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Order No. _____

***GREETING:***

Having submitted yourself to a local board composed of your neighbors for the purpose of determining your availability for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States, you are hereby notified that you have now been selected for training and service therein.

You will, therefore, report to the local board named above at _____
(Place of reporting)

at _____ m., on the _____ day of _____, 19____
(Hour of reporting)

This local board will furnish transportation to an induction station. You will there be examined, and, if accepted for training and service, you will then be inducted into the land or naval forces.

Persons reporting to the induction station in some instances may be rejected for physical or other reasons. It is well to keep this in mind in arranging your affairs, to prevent any undue hardship if you are rejected at the induction station. If you are employed, you should advise your employer of this notice and of the possibility that you may not be accepted at the induction station. Your employer can then be prepared to replace you if you are accepted, or to continue your employment if you are rejected.

Willful failure to report promptly to this local board at the hour and on the day named in this notice is a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and subjects the violator to fine and imprisonment.

If you are so far removed from your own local board that reporting in compliance with this order will be a serious hardship and you desire to report to a local board in the area of which you are now located, go immediately to that local board and make written request for transfer of your delivery for induction, taking this order with you.

_____
*Member or clerk of the local board.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940 O - 535377

**D. S. S. Form 150**
**(Revised 1-15-48)**

THE FAMOUS "GREETING FROM UNCLE SAM"—FORM 150

When a registrant received the above form, he knew that his time for military service had really come. Through the use of the Order to Report for Induction, Illinois furnished 629,516 men to the armed forces.

Congress (in Public Law 772, enacted November 13, 1942) made all 18 and 19-year-old registrants available for training and service, at the same time relieving all men 45 years old and over from training and service.

On December 5, 1942, the President restricted induction liability to registrants aged 18 through 37 years.

The following table briefly presents the actions, and their sources, which established the induction ages at various stages of the period of Selective Service operation:

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS ON AGES LIABLE FOR INDUCTION

| Public Law | Date | Inclusive Ages for Induction |
|---|---|---|
| No. 783, 76th Congress | September 16, 1940 | 21-35 |
| No. 206, 77th Congress | August 16, 1941 | 21-27 |
| No. 360, 77th Congress | December 20, 1941 | 20-44 |
| No. 772, 77th Congress | November 13, 1942 | 18-44 |
| No. 379, 79th Congress | May 14, 1946 | 20-35* |
| No. 473, 79th Congress | June 29, 1946 | 19-44 |

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS ON AGES LIABLE FOR INDUCTION

| | |
|---|---|
| December 5, 1942 | 18-37 |
| August 15, 1945 | 18-25 |
| May 16, 1946 | 20-29 |
| July 16, 1946 | 19-29 |

* Applied to age at time of registration.

### *Miscellaneous Phases of Induction Procedure*

On November 13, 1942, the 77th Congress (in Public Law 772) provided that any registrant eighteen or ninteen years of age who was pursuing a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning and was in the last half of the academic year of such school or institution could, on his request, have his induction postponed until the end of such academic year. This provision was clarified by Public Law 126, 78th Congress (July 9, 1943) by specifying "the last half of one of his academic years," regardless of the date.

On September 18, 1945, the regulations pertaining to the induction of high school students were liberalized to permit a high school student's induction to be postponed until his graduation or until he became twenty years of age, whichever was sooner—provided the student had entered his high school studies prior to reaching his eighteenth birthday.

Public Law 197 (June 8, 1944) provided that inductees were to be permitted to express their choice or make their selection of which service they would enter. At the time of induction, these men were accepted for either the Army or the Navy, each service having had its own manpower pool.

In proportion to the sizes of the calls of the two services, more men were choosing the Navy than the Army. Consequently, the Navy pool increased while the Army pool became smaller. It soon appeared that a situation was developing wherein the Army would not have enough men to meet its calls, whereas the Navy would have a surplus of men awaiting call.

To correct this situation, a single pool was created on July 1, 1944. Under the new system, a selectee was given every possible consideration with reference to his expression of choice of service, but there was no guarantee that he would be assigned to the service he selected. It was necessary to adopt this system in order to give preference to the needs of the armed forces over and above the desires of individual selectees.

The regular induction of limited service selectees ended on June 30, 1945. After that date, the only limited service men who were inducted were "job jumpers" and small contingents of others for whom the Army had special need from time to time. The induction of "job jumpers" who were not acceptable for general military duty was stopped in July of 1945.

## EXTENSION OF THE ACT AND INDUCTION CHANGES

Since the original Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was due to expire on June 30, 1945, and because the turn of events began to indicate early victory, the 79th Congress (Public Law 54, enacted May 9, 1945) extended the Act to May 15, 1946.

After considerable and heated Congressional debate, and less than six hours before the midnight deadline of expiration on May 14, the Senate agreed to House restrictions on a new extension law, and the measure (Public Law 379, 79th Congress) was signed by the President at 8 p.m. that same evening. This law provided for an extension only to July 1, 1946.

Public Law 379 contained the following principal changes:,

1. A ban against the induction of fathers
2. A prohibition against drafting 18 and 19-year-olds and any registrant 30 years of age and over.

The crisis which developed in the extension of the Act served, in some measure, to refocus public attention upon the problem of national defense. General public opinion held that the Nation's interests were still imperiled and that there should be no abandoning or let-up in national defense efforts. New support arose for the President's request for a one-year extension. Nevertheless, it was not until June 29, 1946—the day before the end of the six-weeks' extension—that a bill (Public Law 473, 79th Congress) was passed by the Congress and approved by the President. The question of drafting "teen-age" registrants had again become an issue, and this had been the occasion of some delay in Congressional action.

Public Law 473, which was a re-enactment of the original legislation

rather than mere extension, provided for the operation of Selective Service for an additional nine months (through March 31, 1947) unless terminated earlier by a joint resoluttion of the two houses of Congress. The law also restricted inductions to non-fathers, between the ages of 19 and 44 years, inclusive. The 18-year-olds, however, were still required to register.

Although liability for training and service was restored through age 44, except 18-year-olds, the Secretary of War requested, and the President approved, the limiting for inductions to men aged 19 through 29 years.

## INDUCTION BY DEPENDENCY STATUS

Because of the great surge of public opinion against the inducting of fathers while eligible single men and married men without children roamed the streets, the regulations were amended on April 12, 1943 (and further clarified on April 27 and July 31, 1943 to provide for the induction of selectees by "categories" or "groups" according to their dependency status. Perhaps the simplest method of explaining the procedure is to quote from the regulation applying:

"When a Local Board is filling a call (induction call), it shall first select and order to report for induction specified men who have volunteered for induction. To fill the balance of the call, it shall, from the groups listed below, and insofar as possible in the order in which the groups are listed, select and order to report for induction specified men classified in class I-A and Class I-A-O who are available for induction:

"(1) Men with no dependents. (All men not qualified for group 2, group 3, or group 4, below, will for this purpose be considered as men with no dependents.)

"(2) Men with collateral dependents (parents, brothers, sisters, etc.), provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941.

"(3) Men who have wives with whom they maintained a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941.

"(4) Men who have children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941."

NOTE: A registrant placed in Class I-A or Class I-A-O because he left an agricultural occupation with Local Board consent, or because he was engaged in a non-deferrable occupation, was selected for induction prior to any men in the above four groups. Beginning June 2, 1945, the induction of 'job jumpers' was discontinued for those who did not meet the existing physical standards for military service.

On November 5, 1945, regulations were issued to prohibit the induction of any registrant who was the father of three or more children—whether he was a volunteer or non-volunteer. On December 12, 1945, this prohibition was extended to include a registrant with one or more children.

## APPORTIONING QUOTAS AND CALLS

The method of determining how many selectees the respective Local Boards in the State should forward to the induction station at various times was as follows:

1. The Army and the Navy (including the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard) determined the number of men needed for their respective services and, sixty days in advance, made formal request upon the National Director of Selective Service for the furnishing of such numbers of men in two groups: (a) men for full military service and (b) men for limited military service.
2. The National Director allotted quotas to the various States first on the basis of proportion of registration, then on the basis of each State's manpower service credits (inductions, enlistments, and commissions), and later on the basis of number of selectees available for call for induction. The State Director of each State was directed to furnish a certain number of selectees (without specific reference to either Army or Navy service) within a specified period of time.
3. The State Director, through his Manpower Division, made his manpower calls upon Local Boards, first in proportion to the number of registrants in each Board, then on the basis of the existing credits, and later on the basis of selectees available. (In assessing quotas for the various Local Boards, consideration was given to the number of each Board's registrants in service, men discharged from the service, and those from the community who were enlisted or commissioned but not registered. At first, a careful record was kept for each Local Board showing all credits for inductions, enlistments and commissionings, and debits for discharges. During the latter part of the Selective Service operation, it became expedient to base induction calls solely upon the number of registrants currently available for military service.)

During the period in which the "service credit" system was in effect, State Headquarters and the Local Boards encountered a problem with enlistments. On countless occasions, Local Boards were denied the benefits of service credits because (1) the enlistment notice supposed to be sent to an enlistee's Local Board was not mailed, (2) enlistment notices were sent to the wrong Boards, (3) enlistment notices were made out in such a man-

ner as to make it impossible to determine, from the notice, the correct Local Board of jurisdiction for the enlistee, (4) enlistment notices were mailed late.

Quite frequently—before enlistments of men of inductible age were stopped by Presidential order on December 5, 1942—registrants were called by their Local Boards for physical examination or induction and did not report for the reason (discovered later) that they had already enlisted in the armed forces. In several cases, such enlisted registrants were reported to the United States District Attorney as Selective Service delinquents, although such reports were made by the Local Boards properly and in good faith.

For the above reasons, and because every enlistment reduced their availability lists, Local Boards in general strongly resented the granting of enlistment privileges to Selective Service registrants. The order stopping enlistments most probably was issued because of the mass of complaints received from Local Boards.

## SELECTION OF INDUCTEES BY LOCAL BOARDS

When a Local Board received a manpower call from State Headquarters, the Board sent induction notices to the required number of available registrants in sequence of the registrants' order numbers. (This procedure had to be varied in accordance with the law pertaining to induction by dependency status, as described earlier in this section.) Exceptions to the order number sequence were made in the cases of volunteers and registrants reclassified because of leaving an essential activity or occupation, these two types of registrants being included first on the Board's induction call.

If a Local Board, at the time it received an induction call, did not have sufficient selectees available to meet the call, it simply forwarded induction notices to all the men then available, reporting its shortages to the State Director.

## TRANSFERS FOR INDUCTION

Selective Service regulations provided that a registrant who received an induction order while away from his own Local Board area, who could show good cause for such absence, and who would be inconvenienced by having to return to his Board area for induction, could have his induction transferred to the area in which he was located, either within or outside the State.

Any such registrant, on receiving an order to report for induction, proceeded to the Local Board in the area where he was located and made request for transfer for induction. It was up to that Board to determine whether or not the registrant had good cause for being away from his own Local Board area, and when the Local Board of Transfer gave such approval and made formal request for transfer for induction, the registrant's own

Local Board of jurisdiction was required to comply with the request. After the registrant's papers had been transferred to the Local Board of Transfer, this Board included the registrant in its next induction call and ordered the registrant to report.

Since a great many registrants moved away from their own Local Board areas, Illinois Local Boards handled a considerable number of induction transfers for other Boards both within and outside of the State.

## FORWARDING SELECTEES FOR INDUCTION (OR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION)

Normally, registrants included in an induction call (or physical examination call) reported to their own Local Board offices, from where they boarded a street car or bus or were taken to a nearby railroad station to board a train for the induction station. Most of the transportation was accomplished by railroad or bus, consideration being given to the comfort of the registrants and the comparative expense of the movement. In the cases of large movement, special trains or chartered buses were used.

Early in 1940, it became evident that transportation was to become a major problem, and Mr. Waldo J. McCoy of the Illinois Terminal Railroad Company volunteered his services to assist State Headquarters in the management of transportation activities. Mr. McCoy was loaned by his company—without compensation by the Selective Service System—to prepare schedules for the transportation of selectees to the induction stations. The transportation of selectees later became such a major function of Selective Service operation that the State Director prevailed upon Mr. McCoy's company to furlough him to State Headquarters on a full-time basis with compensation being paid by Selective Service.

Early in the operation, it was discovered that transporting a group of registrants on a long haul by passenger bus did not provide proper arrangements for the comfort of the men; danger from ice and snow was often encountered; the kind of supervision normally found on railroad trains was lacking; men (if they so desired) easily managed to purchase liquor at bus stops. Consequently, railroad transportation was determined to be preferable and was used wherever possible.

Until January 1, 1942, while registrants were given complete examinations at the Local Board level, it was necessary for Selective Service to transport the selectees only one way—except those rejected by the armed forces. However, when the plan for complete physical examination at the induction station (instead of by Local Board examining physicians and dentists) was put into effect, the expense for transporting selectees increased considerably. Under the new plan, the registrant, if found acceptable, was returned to his home to await induction call. Thus, three trips between the Local Board



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

A SNACK PRIOR TO THE INDUCTION STATION TRIP

**Many Illinois Local Boards regularly gave "going away" parties for their inductees. Shown above is a group of inductees of Evanston Boards 1, 2 and 3 eating breakfast at the Elks Club, Evanston. Each inductee also received a supply of cigarets and a dollar bill.**

area and the induction station were required where only one had been necessary theretofore.

On February 23, 1942, the armed forces inaugurated the plan of inducting all selectees found physically qualified, swearing them into service and granting seven days (subsequently increased to fourteen days and, later, to twenty-one days) leave to those who wished to go home and arrange their personal affairs. Under this plan, Selective Service bore the transportation cost of only one trip.

From February 1, 1944 until the termination of the program, while the preinduction physical examination plan was in effect, Selective Service again had to bear the cost of a round trip from the Local Board area to

the induction station, as well as the trip back to the induction station for actual induction. While this plan was more costly to Selective Service, it proved to be the most satisfactory of all the methods tried because of its maximum elimination of inconvenience to registrants and their dependents.

## SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSPORTATION OF SELECTEES

In Chicago, it was found that many Local Board clerks (Board Members, also, in a number of cases) were required to meet their selectees as early as three or four o'clock in the morning in order to assemble their groups and reach the induction station at the scheduled hour (from 7 a.m. on). A number of these clerks were women, and because of the embarrassing conditions created for them, as well as the unnecessary inconvenience created for the men clerks, a "rendezvous plan" for Cook County examinees and inductees was instituted on March 16, 1944. Under this plan, space was rented in the Insurance Exchange Building in Chicago (where the induction station was located the greater portion of the Selective Service period), and registrants from Chicago and its suburban towns were ordered to report at this place (at an hour much later than previously necessary at the Local Board offices) for roll call and processing by their own Local Board clerks. The selectees were then taken to the induction station in the same building. An officer from State Headquarters supervised the operation of the "rendezvous."

Much of the cost of rental of the "rendezvous" in the Insurance Exchange Building was offset by savings in street car or bus transportation previously required when registrants reported directly to their Local Board offices. More important, the selectees arrived at the induction station sober and in better condition than under the old system wherein many registrants, having to report so early in the morning, simply stayed up all night and, too often, arrived at the induction station not in proper condition for a physical examination for military service. This particular plan was so successful that it was recommended for national use.

When the induction station at Peoria was abandoned, a serious difficulty was experienced in the transportation schedules of selectees from the southern part, or other remote parts of the State, to Chicago. Frequently, because of the distance, the railroad or bus carrier failed to arrive in time for processing the selectees on the day scheduled for their induction. This necessitated housing the selectees at a hotel until the next day. The situation was alleviated as far as possible by arranging transportation to leave the Local Board offices in these distant areas late at night or very early in the morning of induction. In many cases this required a Local Board clerk or a Board Member to stay up practically all night to check in selectees leaving for induction or physical examination at the induction station.

Some groups voiced objections to their members being inducted on religious holidays. At the direction of National Headquarters, State Director Armstrong therefore, whenever such arrangements did not conflict with the plans of the armed forces, issued instructions permitting the Local Boards to adjust individual inductions so they would not occur on Christmas, Good Friday, Yom Kippur and other significant religious holidays.

## ILLINOIS' MANPOWER CONTRIBUTIONS

According to information supplied by National Selective Service Headquarters, 910,448 Illinois men were inducted, enlisted or commissioned into the armed forces of the United States from September 16, 1940 to January 31, 1947. Of this total, over 629,516 men were inducted through the Selective Service process.

Approximately 19,850 Illinois women enlisted or were commissioned in the WACS, WAVES, Marine Corps Women's Reserve and the SPARS—swelling Illinois' manpower contribution to more than 930,000 persons.

## LOCATIONS OF INDUCTION STATIONS

While the major Illinois induction station was located at Chicago, various other stations were used for the induction of Illinois registrants during the period of Selective Service operation. In early years of the program, men from the southern half of the State were generally inducted at East St. Louis and, later, at Peoria. Beginning in June of 1943, virtually all inductions were accomplished at Chicago.

Following is a list of the various induction stations, their commanding officers and the dates of their operation:

### INDUCTION STATIONS FOR ILLINOIS REGISTRANTS

| Location and Commanding Officer | Period of Operation |
|---|---|
| 122nd Field Artillery Armory,<br>234 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago<br>Capt. Leigh W. Johnson, C.O. | November, 1940 to March, 1941 |
| 132nd Infantry Armory,<br>2653 W. Madison Street, Chicago<br>Capt. Leigh W. Johnson, C.O. | March, 1941 to June, 1941 |
| 515 S. Franklin Street, Chicago<br>Capt. Leigh W. Johnson, C.O. | June, 1941 to September, 1942 |
| 166 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago<br>Maj. Charles Bell, C.O. | September, 1942 to October, 1946 |
| U. S. Army Reception Center,<br>Camp Grant, Illinois<br>Capt. C. L. Bush, C.O. | January, 1942 to February, 1942 |

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. Army Reception Center,<br>Fort Sheridan, Illinois<br>Maj. H. A. Suman, C.O. | June, 1942<br>February, 1944 to June, 1944 |
| U. S. Army Reception Center,<br>Camp Custer, Michigan<br>Capt. John H. Hunt, C.O. | December, 1941 to February, 1942 |
| U. S. Navy Recruiting Office,<br>321 Plymouth Court, Chicago<br>Lt. Comdr. W. S. Hatch, C.O. | February, 1944 to May, 1944 |
| 234 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisc.<br>Maj. Henry C. Walter, C.O. | August, 1943 to March, 1944 |
| Old Library Building,<br>8th and Broadway, East St. Louis<br>Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O. | November, 1940 to February, 1941 |
| 112 N. 5th Street, East St. Louis<br>Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O. | March, 1941 to June, 1941 |
| 418 Collinsville Avenue,<br>East St. Louis<br>Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O. | October, 1941 to March, 1942 |
| 513-A Missouri Avenue,<br>East St. Louis<br>1st Lt. J. Haberle, C.O. | July, 1942 |
| Scott Field, Illinois<br>Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O. | January and February, 1942 |
| 523 N. Adams Street, Peoria<br>Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O. | November, 1940 to June, 1941 |
| 1701 Main Street, Peoria<br>1st Lt. J. Haberle, C.O. | August, 1942 to May, 1943 |
| Jefferson Barracks, Missouri<br>Capt. John O. Simon, C.O. | July, 1943 |

### *Delayed Mail?*

Private Joe Zilch of the Marine Corps had just returned to regimental headquarters after lying in a foxhole for three days picking off Japs. The clerk at headquarters handed Joe a letter. It was from Joe's Selective Service Board, and was covered with forwarding addresses.

Joe slit the envelope open and, after taking one look at the letter, piped out, "Get a load of this! It's from my draft board. They tell me that the doctor said I'm emotionally unstable . . . that I got cyko newrosis. Hot dog, boys I'm in 4-F!"

CHAPTER XVIII

# REEMPLOYMENT

The draft of World War I made no provisions for the reemployment for men inducted into service at that time. The result was that the demobilization of the military forces after World War I presented an enormous problem which disturbed the Nation politically and economically. Men who had undergone the rigors of battle returned home to find their jobs occupied permanently by others. The common sight of veterans selling apples on street corners was considered a national disgrace. Virtually all the efforts in the direction of reemployment or job procurement was carried on by veterans organizations, military unit organizations and other patriotic groups. Even the combined efforts of these agencies could not solve the vexing problem satisfactorily on a large scale, and unemployment of veterans continued for many years after the termination of the first world war.

It was logical, then, that the 76th Congress, in considering the adoption of a selective service law in 1940, should incorporate in the law some protective measure to prevent reemployment difficulties.

Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 therefore provided (1) that every person inducted under the Act and discharged or released under honorable conditions was, under certain circumstances, to be restored to the position (or position of similar nature) which he occupied at the time he entered service and (2) that the Director of Selective Service establish a "Personnel Division" within his organization and be made responsible for rendering all possible reemployment aid in accordance with the provisions of the law. Section 7 of the Service Extension Act (Public Law 213, 77th Congress, enacted August 16, 1941) made the reemployment benefits of Section 8 of the original Selective Service law applicable to all members of the military and naval forces of the United States who entered service subsequent to May 1, 1940, regardless of whether inducted, enlisted or commissioned. Public Law 87, 78th Congress (enacted June 23, 1943) extended such reemployment benefits to any person who left his position in order to serve in the Merchant Marine.

## REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW

The original provisions relating to reemployment were set forth in Section 8 of the Selective Service law as follows:

> "SEC. 8 (a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of training and service under section 3 (b) shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such training and service * * * * *.

(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for reemployment within forty[1] days after he is relieved from such training and service—

(A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possession, or the District of the Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay;

(B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;

(C) if such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay.

(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during the period of his training and service in the land or naval forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employes on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position, without cause, within one year after such restoration.

(d) * * * * *

(e) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b) or subsection (c), the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions, and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action. The court shall order a speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States district

[1] This period was later extended to ninety days.

attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any persons claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States district attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing or any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions: Provided, that no fee or court costs shall be taxed against the person so applying for such benefits."

## FUNCTIONS OF REEMPLOYMENT DIVISION

The principal functions of the Reemployment Division established at National Selective Service Headquarters—functions which were carried out, to the greatest possible extent, by the Reemployment Division of Illinois State Headquarters—were:

1. To assist Local Boards (through their Reemployment Committeemen and Board Members) in the restoration of former positions to men and women released from the armed forces;
2. To assist Local Boards, Veterans Service Committees and community employment centers in locating of employment for servicemen and servicewomen who were not employed at the time they entered service or who, for valid reasons, were unable to return to the jobs previously held.
3. To promote, by every means possible, the public obligation of reemploying men who had rendered military service;
4. To furnish conciliatory assistance in special cases presenting reemployment difficulties, and to cooperate with the United States District Attorney in cases requiring legal action;
5. To make direct referrals for employment of veterans when such procedure did not conflict with the functions of other governmental agencies.

Employment Bulletin No. 1, issued by National Headquarters on September 29, 1943, set forth the specific functions of Local Boards and Reemployment Committeemen in reference to procedure in the reemployment and employment of veterans.

## STATE HEADQUARTERS ROLE IN REEMPLOYMENT

Because of the scant number of men and women being released from the armed forces during the early years of the war, reemployment functions were carried on in a limited but effective manner. However, in the early part of 1944, the function increased considerably and presented problems—particu-

larly in the larger cities—which indicated the necessity for organizing reemployment activities on a vastly larger scale.

The Veterans Personnel Division of State Headquarters, under the immediate charge of Lt. Col. M. G. Buck, QMC, was expanded, and Lt. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR, was placed in charge of the Chicago section of the division.

In the process of obtaining Reemployment Committeemen for the 361 Illinois Local Boards, many Board Members temporarily took over the functions of the Committeemen in order that no veteran would be denied the service afforded him by law.

## SPECIAL PLAN FOR COOK COUNTY

At the New York City Headquarters for Selective Service, a very successful Veterans Personnel Division had been operating for several months, this division having had charge of all veteran's reemployment and employment responsibilities for the entire city. The Illinois State Director dispatched two of the members of his staff—Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, and Lt. William S. Bishop, USNR—to New York City to make a close observation and study of that city's Selective Service reemployment operation with a view to establishing a similar operation for the Chicago metropolitan area. Subsequent to the visit to New York by the two staff officers, a special section was established in the Chicago office of State Headquarters, and the following procedure was adopted:

1. When a veteran's Notice of Separation from Service was received by State Headquarters, the State Director sent a "Welcome Home" letter to the veteran, offering the assistance of his staff in obtaining reemployment or new employment. A return card was included on which the veteran could express his desires as to employment assistance or reemployment, in the latter case furnishing the Veterans Personnel Division the name of his employer at the time he entered military service.
2. If the veteran's information card indicated that he needed employment or reemployment service, he was sent a letter stating the date and hour he should appear for an interview at the Veterans Personnel Division in the Chicago office.
3. If the veteran, when he appeared for his interview, indicated that he was having some difficulty in being restored to his old job, a member of the Veterans Personnel Division contacted the former employer and usually managed to get the veteran reemployed on short order. Only in a few cases was it necessary to use forceful tactics in order to accomplish the granting of reemployment rights to the veteran in accordance with the law. In still fewer cases, it was necessary to make reports to the United States District Attorney and obtain his assistance in restoring a veteran to his former position.

4. In any case where a veteran was unemployed at the time he entered service, or could not, for valid reason, return to a former position, the Veterans Personnel Division:
    a. Referred the Veteran to the United States Employment Service, or
    b. Referred the Veteran directly to some potential employer whose employment needs were on file in the Division.

The above program in Cook County was just getting under way when the 78th Congress passed Public Law 346 ("G. I. Bill of Rights") on June 22, 1944, which placed upon the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission the sole responsibility to render a counselling and placement service for veterans. Because of a possible duplication of effort by two governmental agencies, the National Director of Selective Service and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission entered into an agreement to the effect that all new employment problems would be referred to the appropriate United States Employment Service branch.

Since reemployment still remained the responsibility of the Selective Service System, the activities of the Veterans Personnel Division had to be confined to assistance to Veterans on being restored to their old jobs, counsel and referral to the United States Employment Service for new jobs. In order to facilitate referral for new employment—and thus expedite service to the veterans—the State Director requested that a Veterans Employment Representative of the United States Employment Service be assigned for duty in the Veterans Personnel Division of the Chicago office of State Headquarters. Unfortunately, however, this assignment was never accomplished.

## DOWNSTATE PROCEDURE

The principal problem downstate was to find qualified men who would accept appointment as Reemployment Committeemen. When such appointments were completed, the Reemployment Committeemen did an excellent job of handling most of the problems locally. Occasionally, extremely difficult problems were referred to State Headquarters for action which was taken by officers of the Veterans Personnel Division. Problems of this latter type usually involved a difference of opinion between employers and labor unions as to the interpretation of the law on the matter of "seniority." The Veterans Personnel Division maintained the opinion of National Director that veterans—all other factors being equal—had to be given the benefit of any question of seniority. Several large Illinois employers, as well as a few unions, carried their cases into the United States courts, decision being based, of course, upon the specific circumstances in each particular case.

## LOCAL BOARD ASSISTANCE

When a veteran reported to his Local Board after release from the armed forces, his rights under Section 8 of the Selective Service law were thoroughly



STATE VETERANS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The chairman and members of the State Veterans Service Committee—Chas. Casey, State Director, War Manpower Commission, Chairman; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Selective Service Director, Member; C. Gordon Beck, Regional Director, Veterans Administration, Member—gathered at a veterans reemployment regional meeting in Elgin, Illinois, on October 13, 1944. Shown, left to right, are: Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Chief of Veterans Personnel Division, State Headquarters; Colonel Armstrong; Lt. Comdr. Walter G. Eden, Navy Liaison Officer, State Headquarters; Mr. Casey and Mr. Beck.

explained to him. If, after making proper application to his employer (within the prescribed period of time) for restoration of his old job, the veteran encountered any difficulty, he reported such difficulty to the Local Board, and was referred to the Reemployment Committeeman. In such cases, the Committeeman usually talked with the employer and, with the exception of comparatively few instances, was able to settle the matter locally.

Local Board Members and clerks did not confine their help to veterans simply to matters of reemployment. Where a veteran needed a new job, the Board personnel generally went out of their way to obtain a position for the veteran. Likewise, assistance was cheerfully rendered to the veterans on many other matters.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYMENT PLANS

To broaden the scope of service to veterans, the President of the United States, by Executive Order issued on February 24, 1944, created the Reemployment and Retraining Administration which required, through a State Veterans Service Committee, the establishment of Veterans Information Centers in each community throughout the State to act as information and referral centers for veterans.

A State Veterans' Service Committee for Illinois was established, consisting of Mr. Charles P. Casey, Illinois Director of the United States Employment Service, Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois Director of Selective Service and Mr. Charles Gordon Beck, then Illinois Director and later Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration. The Committee sent a directive to all branch offices of the cooperating agencies in Illinois, and in September and October of 1944, a series of area meetings was held with Local Board Members and Clerks, Reemployment Committeemen, Veterans Employment Representatives of the United States Employment Service and representatives of the Veterans Administration in each area covered. At these meetings, the method of organizing, the responsibilities, services and procedures of the new Veterans Information Centers were described in detail. As a result, a Veterans Information center under the direct sponsorship of the State and County Veterans Service Committee was established in every county in Illinois.

In such towns as Elgin, Rockford, Aurora, Moline, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, and East St. Louis, each community itself had organized a Community Information Center. The County Veterans Service Committees in these communities lent their full cooperation to these community centers, thus avoiding possible confliction and duplication of effort. State Headquarters worked closely with the community centers, furnishing them with the official reemployment service handbook and assisting in any other way possible.

## STATE COOPERATION

The Hon. Dwight H. Green, a veteran of World War I himself, feeling a heavy responsibility as the chief executive of the State, established the Illinois Veterans Commission through the cooperation of the Illinois State Legislature. The purpose of the Commission was to render every possible assistance to Illinois veterans of all wars.

The Commission established offices in every county in the State and appointed qualified veterans as County Service Officers. In order that the establishment of these veterans assistance offices could be expedited, State Director Armstrong permitted them to be set up temporarily in Local Board offices throughout the State. In addition, members of the System in Illinois assisted in all other ways possible, so that veterans could have the benefits of the State's assistance plan without undue delay.

The Illinois Veterans Commission has continued to maintain its county service officers in all counties, and these men have given valuable service locally to the men and women who served in the armed forces of their country.

## THE PUBLIC RELATIONS VIEWPOINT

That the reemployment provision of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was a sound provision was reflected by the approval and confidence of the veterans and the general public and the whole-hearted cooperation of employers in general. The assurance of a return to the old position after military service had been completed lightened the worries of many a man and woman entering the armed forces. The reemployment provision helped considerably to promote the general public's confidence in the whole law. The splendid and patriotic cooperation of Illinois employers as a class was reflected in the fact that, in the cases of approximately 900,000 veterans returning to Illinois, State Headquarters processed only 137 cases for Federal court action—out of a possible 260 reported to the Headquarters.

Illinois Selective Service constantly engaged in a campaign to educate both employers and veterans in the provisions of the reemployment section of the Selective Service law. The State Director contacted the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and many other industrial groups and, in addition to addressing their meetings, prevailed upon them to publish complete articles on reemployment rights in their publications. Special meetings of Chambers of Commerce, local chapters of Lions, Kiwanis and other groups, as well as meeting of the administrative staffs of individual manufacturers, were attended and addressed by officers on the State Director's staff.

Releases were issued regularly to the press and radio so that veterans and their families might become fully acquainted with the benefits accorded

by the Selective Service law. Detailed information was supplied to newspaper columnists and radio commentators for transmission to readers and listeners.

By virtue of the attention which Illinois Selective Service gave to educating both employers and veterans as to veterans' rights, reemployment problems in this State were reduced to a minimum. The cases requiring Selective Service assistance were usually borderline or where either the employer or the veteran was obstinate and unreasonable in his stand. As a rule, only about one case in a hundred was deemed serious enough to refer to State Headquarters for special action.

In Cook County, the cases were handled by telephone conversation or by personal appearance at the Veterans Personnel Division in the Chicago office of State Headquarters. Downstate, depending on the nature of the case, each case was handled by mail or by personal visit of the local Reemployment Committeemen (in a few cases, an officer from State Headquarters) with the employer concerned.

Following is a brief report of the numbers of reemployment cases handled by the three United States District Attorneys in Illinois—for the period of September, 1940 to January, 1947, inclusive:

| | Northern District | Eastern District | Southern District |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of veterans receiving reemployment assistance from U. S. District Attorney..... | 59 | 90 | 27 |
| Number of cases settled by conciliation or court action..... | 59 | 71 | 18 |
| Number of cases still pending as of January 31, 1947..... | .. | 19 | 9 |

## HANDLING OF SEPARATION NOTICES

The Veterans Personnel Division had the responsibility for distributing the separation notices of veterans discharged from the armed forces. This function was carried on routinely by the Division, each separation notice being mailed to the Local Board of jurisdiction so that the Board might know of the discharge of its registrant and be prepared to render any needed and possible assistance to the veteran. Beginning with October, 1944, when general demobilization began, the Veterans Personnel Division was required to add ten clerks to its staff and, during several months of that period processed over 100,000 separation notices a month.

## DISCHARGE REQUESTS

On January 10, 1942, the National Director issued special instructions on the subject of assistance to be rendered in cases of registrants inducted

through Selective Service process applying for discharge from the Army. Applications for discharge arose chiefly from the following types:

1. The registrant who was not deferred because his wife worked and aided in the support of the family unit. Frequently, following induction of such a registrant, the wife found herself unable to carry on because of illness, loss of job, pregnancy, or other substantial reason.
2. The newly-married registrant whose claim for deferment had not been recognized because of the recent date of his marriage.
3. The registrant whose home dependency status changed by reason of death, illness or other disability of a parent or other individual rendering family support—subsequent to the registrant's induction.
4. The registrant whose employer's production suffered because of inability to find a satisfactory replacement for the registrant in the latter's occupation prior to his induction.

For several years, the Army followed the policy of forwarding every such discharge request to the State Director for consultation with the Local Board concerned and approval or disapproval. Under this system, the State Director forwarded the discharge request to the registrant's Local Board asking that the Board investigate the dependency or employment claims set forth in the discharge application and render its opinion as to the worthiness of the request. The State Director, on his own consideration, made his recommendation either for discharge or retention in service and forwarded the discharge file to the Army, which exercised final decision in the matter.

In a number of cases where the application for discharge was denied, commanding officers would improperly notify the soldier requesting the discharge that the latter's Local Board had recommended retention in the service (a statement which may have been either true or false), with the result that the soldier and his dependents made vigorous complaint against the Local Board. In many of such cases, the Local Board or the State Director had actually recommended discharge, but the Army, being the final authority, had determined to retain the applicant in service.

In the last years of the Selective Service program, the Army did not call upon State Directors for assistance on discharge applications, but handled the subject within the Army, occasionally calling upon the American Red Cross for investigation of dependency claims. This latter procedure, while the Red Cross was given no blame whatever, rightfully irritated Local Boards who felt that, because the law had given them the responsibility of determining whether or not a registrant's dependency status entitled him to deferment from military service, the Board should also make the decision as to whether or not the soldier's dependency status at home warranted his release from service.

During the period of January 10, 1942 to January 4, 1946 a total of 13,608 individual applications for discharge were processed through the Veterans Personnel Division of State Headquarters as indicated below:

| DEPENDENCY | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Director recommended disapproval | 6,758 | |
| State Director recommended approval | 495 | |
| State Director took no action | 848 | |
| | | 8,101 |
| **CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT** | | |
| State Director recommended disapproval | 3,872 | |
| State Director recommended approval | 493 | |
| State Director took no action | 888 | |
| Erroneous Induction | 26 | |
| Added applications from same individual | 282 | |
| | | 5,507 |
| | | 13,608 |



### *A Tale of Dan Cupid*

Romance, too, flourished within the Selective Service System in Illinois. While no statistics of marriages due to Selective Service contacts were kept, one instance is worth special mention.

Emmet Felker, a veteran of World War I and a confirmed bachelor, was the Clerk of Chicago Board 50. In the territory next to his own Board, Mrs. Mildred Pfister, a widow, was the clerical chief of Chicago Board 56. The interchange, by telephone, of inquiries pertaining to registration cards in their respective areas was the first introduction of the two clerks.

Four months after Felker and Mrs. Pfister started talking to each other on the telephone, they met personally. It was really a case of love at first sight—aided, perhaps, by mutual friendliness and helpfulness over the phone.

At any rate, they were married on December 13, 1941, and Mrs. Felker told us that she, for one, fully understood the reasons why her husband had to work late so many nights.

# Certificate of Distinguished Service

State of Illinois

In accordance with House Joint Resolution No. 40 adopted by the 64th General Assembly of the State of Illinois on May 16, A.D. 1945, this Certificate of Distinguished Service is awarded to:

**Paul Willard**
**Schuyler County Local Board 1**
**Selective Service System**

for his patriotic continuation of voluntary service so necessary to the successful and complete prosecution of our Nation's war effort, his honest, conscientious and efficient performance of official duties, and his fidelity to his oath of office.

Presented for the State of Illinois:

Dwight H. Green
GOVERNOR

ATTESTED Edward J. Barrett
SECRETARY OF STATE

THE STATE'S TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEER WORKERS

Authorized by the Illinois State Legislature, this Certificate was awarded to certain volunteer personnel who continued their service after victory appeared inevitable. Each recipient's name was hand-lettered on the Certificate awarded to him.

CHAPTER XIX

# PUBLIC RELATIONS

Since public opinion is the final court in which the success or failure of any public activity is judged, it was important that the functions, policies and achievements of the Selective Service System constantly be kept before the general public. Complete information on the functions of the System and the obligations of registrants, dependents, employers and others concerned promoted smoother operation and more efficient accomplishment of the objectives of the law. Knowledge of the System's policies promoted understanding, cooperation and appreciation of the many and complex problems involved. Stories of the achievements of the System in its efforts to procure manpower for the armed forces promoted confidence at a time when public faith in the System's democratic process was vital to the success of the war effort. Occasionally, when some unusual circumstance or misunderstanding would arise to create the possibility of dangerous unfavorable opinion toward the System, facts had to be ferreted out and the truth given to the public.

In setting up his public relations policies and procedures, the State Director was fortunate in having two staff officers who had formerly served as newspaper reporters and public relations counsel, and these two men were given, in addition to other duties, the task of keeping the public informed on Selective Service matters.

In order that factual information and policies might be disseminated in an orderly manner, the State Director issued orders that: (1) all publicity releases would be given out only by the two officers assigned to public relations duties; (2) no release would be issued where a matter of policy or other importance was involved without the State Director's personal approval; (3) that all publications and public information media were to receive equal consideration and that no exclusive release would be issued unless to a publication which, of itself, had originated the query on the matter to be issued; (4) that publicity releases would be issued from time to time only as definite needs indicated. The press and radio were made fully acquainted with, and gave hearty approval to, the public relations policies of the System in Illinois.

## NEWSPAPERS

As relations with the newspapers of Illinois are viewed in retrospect, it can honestly be said that the cooperation which they gave to the Selective Service System was virtually perfect. Every release issued by the System was given full consideration. Whenever a situation arose which, on first impression, indicated unfairness to a registrant, dependent or employer, the newspaper concerned invariably checked the story with the State Director or the System's public relations officers so that the truth might be published.

In the early phases of Selective Service operation, it would have been impossible for the System to function had it not been for the dissemination of instructions and other vital information through the press. At the period when time was short, the newspapers devoted pages to printing the main features of the Selective Service law, detailed obligations of registrants, dependents and employers. All of the publications devoted considerable space to the lists of registration stations, the areas covered, many of them producing large maps of the Local Board territories. (One large map of Chicago Local Board areas was produced by The Chicago Tribune and, through the courtesy of that newspaper, was reproduced and distributed as an official map to all the Local Boards in Illinois, as well as to hundreds of employers.)

A number of newspapers conducted regular columns ("Soldier's Friend" in The Chicago Herald-American, "Friend of the Yank" in the Chicago Tribune, and others) for the benefit of readers desiring information on current Selective Service regulations and policies. The conductors of these columns were in constant touch with the public relations officers of the System in order to print substantial and correct information.

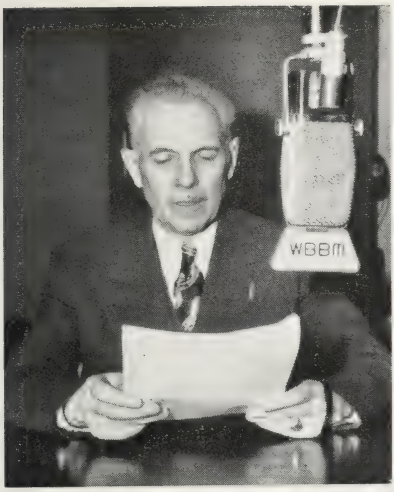
During the first year and a half of the Selective Service operation—at a time when most needed instruction on the various functions of the System and the obligations of registrants, dependents and employers—a weekly "news-bulletin" was sent to all daily and weekly newspapers in Illinois, as well as to trade publications, Chamber of Commerce publications and industrial house organs. The brief and factual information contained in this "news-bulletin" was universally used by the Illinois press.

## RADIO

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the broadcasting time given free to the Selective Service System by the radio industry in Illinois. Unfortunately, a detailed record of all such time was not kept by the System, but it is safe to say that every radio station in the State contributed generously toward keeping the public informed as to the requirements and achievements of Selective Service.

Countless spot announcements were issued to and made by the radio. Time after time, stations gave the System periods varying from five to fourteen minutes for talks by the State Director or members of his staff.

Perhaps the most extensively planned and produced radio program on behalf of Selective Service was the "Draft Quiz," a program produced through the cooperation of The Chicago Herald-American and Radio Station W J J D of Chicago. The program, which was inaugurated on May 5, 1941 and continued until August 20, 1942, took place once a week at a regularly scheduled broadcast hour. It was conducted by the "Soldier's Friend" Editor (first by William S. Bishop, who subsequently was commissioned in the United States Navy on July 24, 1942 and assigned to the Illinois Selective Service System.




THE PUBLIC WAS INFORMED

So that the general public might be kept constantly informed of the requirements of the Selective Service law, as well as changes in the regulations, the State Director and his staff were steady users of the radio and press to present important messages to the public. At left, Colonel Armstrong is shown broadcasting helpful information regarding "Jobs for G.I. Joe" over Radio Station WBBM on January 14, 1945.

and later by Jack Little) of The Chicago Herald-American. With the "Soldier's Friend," appeared State Director Armstrong (every fifth or sixth program) or one of the members of his staff. Popular questions submitted to the "Soldier's Friend" were asked on the air by Mr. Bishop (and, commencing July 30, 1942, by Mr. Little) and answered by the Selective Service representative appearing on each program.

Every "Draft Quiz" program was recorded, the transcriptions then being shipped to fifteen other radio stations in Illinois for broadcasting locally. Thus, the entire State was well covered by these instructional broadcasts.

Following is a chronological list of the "Draft Quiz" programs broadcast over Station WJJD in Chicago and fifteen other Illinois stations. The interviewer on all programs was Mr. William S. Bishop up until July 30, 1942, at which time the program was taken over by Mr. Jack Little, Mr. Bishop's successor of the Herald-American's service column, "Soldier's Friend." Guests of the "Soldier's Friend" were:

May 5, 1941.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director

May 12, 1941.....Col. Louis A. Boening, Assistant State Director, and Mr. William H. King, Jr., Administrator of the Cook County Boards of Appeal

May 19, 1941.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong and Mr. Stephen E. Hurley, Coordinator of Advisory Boards for Registrants of Cook County

May 26, 1941.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett, State Medical Officer, and Mr. John Rigney, pitcher for the Chicago White Sox

June 2, 1941.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong and Maj. Stanley R. McNeil, Executive Officer at the Chicago office of State Headquarters
June 9, 1941.....Lt. Col. Leigh N. Bittinger, Deputy State Director, and Maj. Howard G. Wade, Occupational Advisor
June 16, 1941.....Gov. Dwight H. Green and Col. Paul G. Armstrong
October 9, 1941.....Maj. Stanley R. McNeil
October 16, 1941.....Col. Harris P. Ralston, State Advisor on Occupational Deferments
October 24, 1941.....Maj. Marshall G. Buck, Chief of Field Division
November 3, 1941.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
November 10, 1941.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong
November 17, 1941.....Coy. Louis A. Boening
November 24, 1941.....Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel, Occupational Advisor
December 8, 1941.....Capt. Baird V. Helfrich, State Legal Advisor
December 14, 1941.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong
December 22, 1941.....Col. Clay M. Donner, Executive Officer, State Headquarters
January 5, 1942.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
January 12, 1942.....Mr. William H. King, Jr.
January 19, 1942.....Maj. Stanley R. McNeil
January 26, 1942.....Maj. Marshall G. Buck
February 9, 1942.....Lt. Charles J. Magnesen, Administrative Assistant
February 23, 1942.....Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel
March 9, 1942.....Col. Clay M. Donner
March 16, 1942.....Lt. Col. Victor A. Kleber, Administrative Assistant, Chicago Office
March 26, 1942.....Col. Harris P. Ralston
April 2, 1942.....Mr. Tappan Gregory, Coordinator of Government Appeal Agents in Cook County
April 9, 1942.....Mr. Edwin H. Felt, Administrative Assistant, Chicago Office
April 16, 1942.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
May 7, 1942.....Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel
June 4, 1942.....Anniversary Program (half hour)—Col. Paul G. Armstrong and Eight Members of State Headquarters Staff
June 11, 1942.....Lt. Com. Walter J. Eden, Navy Liaison Officer
June 18, 1942.....Lt. Norman W. Smith, Assistant Public Relations Officer, Chicago Office
June 29, 1942.....Mr. Edwin H. Felt
July 3, 1942.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett

July 9, 1942.....Col. Louis A. Boening
July 16, 1942.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong
July 23, 1942.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
July 30, 1942.....Col. Harris P. Ralston
August 6, 1942.....Maj. Baird V. Helfrich
August 13, 1942.....Capt. Roy W. Bartlett of Finance Department, Sixth Service Command, and Lt. William S. Bishop, Assistant Navy Liaison Officer
August 20, 1942.....Col. Louis A. Boening

## ILLINOIS RADIO STATIONS WHICH USED TRANSCRIPTIONS OF "DRAFT QUIZ"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Radio Station WSOY, Decatur, Illinois | Radio Station WCBS, Springfield, Illinois | Radio Station WEBQ, Harrisburg, Illinois |
| Radio Station WGIL, Galesburg, Illinois | Radio Station WHBF, Rock Island, Illinois | Radio Station WTMV, East St. Louis, Illinois |
| Radio Station WDAM, Danville, Illinois | Radio Station WROK, Rockford, Illinois | Radio Station WDWS, Champaign, Illinois |
| Radio Station WDZ, Tuscola, Illinois | Radio Station WMBD, Peoria, Illinois | Radio Station WJBC, Bloomington, Illinois |
| Radio Station WTAX, Springfield, Illinois | Radio Station WTAD, Quincy, Illinois | Radio Station WCAZ, Carthage, Illinois |

Gov. Dwight H. Green and State Director Armstrong appeared on several radio programs over Station WGN for the discussion of Selective Service matters. Colonel Armstrong also made three appearances on the Northwestern University "Reviewing Stand" broadcast over the same station. WGN also carried four special talks by Colonel Armstrong, as well as innumerable spot announcements on Selective Service information.

For over a year, Radio Station WBBM carried the program, "This War and You," in which representatives of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Selective Service System and the War Manpower Commission, gave advice to registrants pertaining to their status and possibilities in the various branches represented. A staff officer from State Headquarters represented the System at each broadcast. WBBM also carried talks by the State Director and members of his staff in addition to a flood of spot announcements.

Stations WMAQ, WENR, WIBO, WCFL and WIND also generously allotted periods of five to fourteen minutes for Selective Service talks by Colonel Armstrong and members of his staff, also making numerous spot announcements. Special announcements were made by Stations WAAF, WMBI, WEDC, WGES and WSBC.

Downstate radio stations cooperated likewise and gave their time freely for talks by Colonel Armstrong and his staff members and for spot announcements—in addition to the "Draft Quiz" re-broadcasts mentioned above.

## STATE HEADQUARTERS HOUSE ORGAN—"CHATS"

From the beginning, it was believed that a State Headquarters "house organ" would be advisable. Therefore, after an opinion survey among local board members and clerks, State Headquarters launched the publication, "Selective Service News." The name of the publication was later shortened to "CHATS." This publication presented (1) an editorial message from the State Director, (2) special news items about local and appeal boards and their personnel, (3) short items regarding the application of regulations and policies and (4) a few items of appropriate poetry and humor. Occasionally, photographs and drawings were used for specific purposes. The publication was produced by multilith process, and was issued approximately every 60 days.

On two occasions, in the publication itself, we invited comments and criticisms about "CHATS." While there were a few caustic criticisms (some of them helpful), the overwhelming comment was in favor of the publication. "CHATS" was, in the later years, sent to officers at National Headquarters and to other State Directors, many of whom were kind enough to send State Director Armstrong favorable comment regarding the publication.

All in all, it was felt that "CHATS" was an indispensable publication. It was not only a handy means of promoting morale; it was a medium in which State Headquarters could clarify doubtful points of regulations or correct some existing evil—in a manner far more human and interesting than could ordinarily be permitted in formal memoranda from State Headquarters.

## PERSONAL APPEARANCES BY STATE DIRECTOR AND STAFF

During the period of almost seven years operation of the Selective Service System, State Director Armstrong made over 700 talks before veterans' organizations, chambers of commerce, trade groups, service clubs, women's clubs, churches and other associations and groups in Illinois—in addition to educational talks to area group meetings of Selective Service personnel. Members of his staff also appeared before such groups to discuss the various phases of Selective Service operation, as well as presenting to many industrial and community groups a specific explanation of rights of returning servicemen under the Selective Service law and the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Colonel Armstrong, Colonel Ralston and several other members of the staff appeared before the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association and other industrial groups for the purpose of explaining specific requirements and policies in the matters of occupational deferment and reemployment. The Chicago Association of Commerce conducted Selective Service

"schools" and panel discussions at regular intervals in order that their members might not only become fully acquainted with the Selective Service regulations and policies but also might lend their fullest cooperation in the interest of the war effort. The dates, speakers and subjects of these educational meetings were:

| Date of Meeting | Speaker | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 5, 1941 | State Director Armstrong | "Reemployment Program of Selective Service" |
| Jan. 21, 1942 | Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel | "Occupational Deferment in Selective Service" |
| May 20, 1942 | Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel | "Occupational Deferment in Selective Service" |
| Sept. 22, 1942 | Maj. Harry W. Taylor | "The Occupational Status of Your Married Personnel Subject to Draft" |
| Dec. 17, 1942 | Lt. Col. George A. Irvin of National Headquarters | "Manning Tables and Replacement Schedules" |
| Feb. 24, 1943 | Lt. Col. George A. Irvin | "Occupational Deferment for Essential Workers" |
| Apr. 23, 1943 | Capt. John B. Morgan | "How the New Selective Service Regulations Will Affect Your Employees" |
| May 7, 1943 | Col. Ralston | "The Policy of the Illinois State Director of Selective Service on the Submission of Revised Replacement Schedules" |
| July 15, 1943 | Col. Ralston | "Recent Changes in the Preparation of the Replacement Schedule and the Renewed Schedule" |
| Dec. 3, 1943 | State Director Armstrong | "Current Developments in Selective Service Policy" |
| May 1, 1944 | Col. Ralston | "Current Illinois Selective Service Policy on Replacement Schedules and Occupational Deferments" |
| June 8, 1944 | Col. Ralston | "Revised Replacement Schedule Plan and Other Deferment Procedures" |
| Dec. 20, 1944 | State Director Armstrong and Col. Ralston | "Providing Labor for Essential War Production in Chicago" |
| Mar. 5, 1945 | Col. Ralston | "Revised Procedure for Requesting Occupational Deferments for Employees: Ages 18 through 29 and Ages 30 through 37" |

## GENERAL

Typical of the special problems which arose and which required careful public relations procedure in handling was the case of the missing registration cards at Cook County Local Board No. 1 at Arlington Heights, which took in all the far northwest territory of the county.

As stated previously, the first registration was conducted by the election machinery. Through some inadvertence, 211 registration cards from the town of Palatine became lost between the registration station at Palatine and the County Clerk's office. After a careful search failed to disclose the missing cards, State Director Armstrong determined that new registrations would be taken of the 211 registrants concerned.

Immediately, State Headquarters began to get reports that the people of Palatine and the surrounding territory suspected some collusion or conspiracy to show favoritism to certain of the registrants whose cards were missing. It was vital that public confidence in the Selective Service System be maintained, and Colonel Armstrong decided that the serial numbering of the cards of the men re-registered at Palatine should be dramatized in order to focus public attention upon the fairness of the Selective Service method of determining the order in which men would be called into service.

Accordingly, after the entire 211 men had been re-registered, Colonel Armstrong, Assistant State Director Boening and several staff members went to Palatine and, before an assemblage of approximately a thousand citizens of the community, held a drawing of the serial numbers involved in the re-registration. A glass bowl was set up—after the fashion of the National Lottery in Washington—and, after Colonel Armstrong picked out the first serial number, each registrant concerned was permitted to select his own serial number which, according to the National Lottery Master List, would determine the order in which he would be called for service.

Because the dramatization of the selection of serial numbers at Palatine was given widespread publicity, not only were the citizens of the community of Palatine convinced that the registrants concerned were receiving a fair deal, but a good share of the rest of the country saw how the Selective Service System insured equality in selection in the case of loss of original registration cards.

Another phase of public relations was in the handling of confidential information by the Local Boards. Selective Service regulations provided that certain information in a registrant's file be kept strictly confidential. In addition, since the information contained in a registrant's file had been compiled solely for use of the Selective Service System, rigid policies were established to prevent such information from being used for private purposes.

Among the "private purposes," was the widespread idea that Selective Service files could be used as a "missing persons bureau." Deserted wives sought the latest addresses of their errant husbands; collection attorneys and

credit firms tried to locate delinquent debtors; insurance companies sought special information regarding the physical condition of registrants—and so on.

Illinois Selective Service, however, held strictly to the regulations and policies and refused to permit any confidential information to be revealed except, as provided by the regulations, when the registrant concerned signed a written consent for the revelation of the confidential information desired. In most cases, it was the job of the public relations officer to explain the legal inability to comply with requests for confidential information unless consent was obtained from the registrant in question.

Occasionally, the handling of some case would cause public resentment in a community. When word of such feeling reached State Headquarters, the facts in the particular case were obtained and, where violation of confidence was not involved, publicized in the community involved in order that the public confidence in the operation of the System be maintained without break. While it was logical that all persons concerned could not be satisfied, State Headquarters usually managed to clear up misunderstandings and show the factual reasons for a Local Board taking a particular action.

State Director Armstrong several times issued publicity releases on the matter of rejected registrants who were being unfairly subjected to local criticism. A registrant might appear to the general public to be in good condition; yet his careful physical examination revealed a bad heart, a serious rupture, or some other defect which, while not apparent to the general public, was a specific cause for rejection for military service. Colonel Armstrong pleaded with the public for fair consideration of these cases and asked that Class IV-F men not be judged by their physical appearance and apparent good health, but rather by the judgment of the Local Board concerned. Of course, in any case where evidence uncovered either an intentional or premeditated fraud, proper action was taken to correct the situation promptly.

## REACTIONS AND ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC, PRESS, AND OF SELECTEES TOWARD SELECTIVE SERVICE OPERATIONS

The attitude of the public in general was excellent, the best proof being the many flag presentations made to Local Boards and the many testimonial dinners and meetings in honor of Local Boards given by The American Legion and other civic organizations throughout the State.

The attitude of the press was exceptionally fine. State Headquarters endeavored to work closely with the press and maintain the policy of treating every publication with the same consideration. In several instances, where hostility appeared to be starting in some particular newspaper, we met the threat by contacting the publisher, making any necessary investigation and clearing up what inevitably proved to be a misunderstanding or an unwilling-

ness to investigate before publication. Too much credit cannot be given the press of Illinois for their great contribution to the Selective Service effort.

Selectees generally accepted their lot without complaint. Obviously, there were many cases in which the selectees—because of an unwillingness to accept their just share of the Nation's defense burden—felt that they were mistreated. Some of these men changed their minds. The closed minds of others could not be opened by any means. The fact that many Local Board Members have been warmly greeted by their veterans of World War II is evidence that the selectees' attitude toward Selective Service was friendly.

It is felt that the Selective Service process, as operated prior to and during World War II, has been "fair and just." The complete absence of mass reaction in any community in Illinois is evidence of public satisfaction. No Selective Service law could possibly be written to satisfy everyone—or even to insure that no person somewhere along the line would be subject to injustice. So long as the human element is involved in any operation, such operation must develop errors from time to time. However, in view of the tremendous size of the operation the many factors involved and various other considerations, it is felt that Selective Service was operated in a most effective and satisfactory manner. It is also felt that policies and regulations in effect at the termination of Selective Service may, with some slight variations, be considered the logical basis for future Selective Service operation.

## APPRAISAL OF VALUE OF GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS

The success of the war effort depended mainly upon the maintenance of good will, confidence and national enthusiasm of the general public. The breaking down of confidence in a local spot would spread, like an infection, to wider areas. Hence, no incident was too small to be investigated and have proper measures taken to correct a misunderstanding or misconception of the functions or operation of the Selective Service System.

It is believed that the contacts made through personal appearances, the press, the radio and correspondence were a definite factor toward building and retaining good will for the System and to eliminate fears and misconceptions about the application of the regulations. While the Selective Service law, itself, was prima facie evidence of the provisions and requirements of the Act, there was nevertheless a great and continuing need for keeping the public fully informed as to the requirements of the law and changes in the regulations, as well as the reasons for certain actions.

The Illinois Selective Service System recognized its responsibilities on the matter of public relations—not only with the general public, but also with its own personnel—and took almost every possible step toward disseminating necessary information to the public and building and retaining good will for the System. Good public relations procedure unquestionably helped this State achieve its unusual record in Selective Service accomplishments.

CHAPTER XX

# ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

The Selective Service Regulations, which had the full effect of the law itself, provided that any registrant who failed to register, failed to notify his Local Board of a change of address or other important status, failed to report for physical examination or induction, or failed to perform any other duty required of him under the Act, was to be declared a "delinquent" and, unless the delinquency were cleared up, was to be prosecuted for such delinquency in accordance with the law and regulations.

The Selective Service law also imposed certain duties upon dependents, employers and others and provided that failure to comply with such duties, or the commission of any act which hindered or interfered with the administration of the law, made such persons liable to federal prosecution.

The penalties for conviction of violation of the Selective Service law were: up to five years confinement in a federal penitentiary, or up to $10,000 fine, or both confinement and fine.

In general, the citizens of Illinois gave excellent cooperation toward full compliance with the law and regulations. Cases of deliberate violations were rare, and these were dealt with promptly and strenuously. It was natural, of course, that many persons would go afoul of the specific provisions of the law or regulations unintentionally. Illinois Local Boards, the State Director and his legal staff recognized the practical side of human weakness and always gave every delinquent full opportunity to correct his delinquency, hesitating to take stringent action unless it appeared that a violation was deliberate.

That the problem of delinquency was a minor one in Illinois is best reflected by the fact that only .007% of the total registration (excluding the Fourth Registration—men 45 to 64 years, inclusive) was reported delinquent, and at the termination of Selective Service, only .003% was still delinquent.

## PROCEDURE IN HANDLING DELINQUENTS

In the early part of the Selective Service program, many Local Boards found it necessary to declare a number of registrants delinquent because of failure to report changes of address. Only a few of these cases were formally reported to the United States District Attorney, and then only when a Board had some evidence or reasonable grounds for suspecting that the registrant was attempting to evade service.

Most of the delinquencies of the above type were found in Board areas where the standards of literacy and intelligence were lowest. Men in the so-called lower strata were inclined to change residence frequently, and it was almost impossible to keep up with them. Generally speaking, there was

no deliberate attempt on their part to evade any of their responsibilities under the law or regulations. However, the careless attitude usually found in illiterate persons and those of low intelligence was such as to cause them to overlook the importance of notifying their Local Boards of changes of address. Too, these particular men, because of their general inability to understand, often failed to realize that they had certain Selective Service responsibilities to carry out.

The list of minor delinquents was so great in Illinois in January of 1943 that Local Boards were requested to release lists of such delinquents to their local newspapers. This publicity action cleared up the great majority of minor delinquencies and promoted a future caution on the part of registrants to make sure that they notified their respective Local Boards whenever mailing addresses were changed.

In cases where Local Boards learned that persons required to register for Selective Service had not done so and would not so comply with the law, the Boards reported the delinquents to the United States District Attorney, who took prompt action, obtaining a number of convictions in these cases. In the first few months of the program, there was considerable publicity in connection with cases of men who, because of religious convictions or other reasons, refused to register for Selective Service. As convictions increased, other protesters against registration lost their recalcitrance and complied with the law.

A delinquent registrant who failed to report for induction was reported to the United States District Attorney, by the Local Board. The District Attorney immediately notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who would then endeavor to apprehend the delinquent. Based upon its findings, the F.B.I. made its report to the District Attorney who was the sole authority as to prosecution or dismissal of the case.

In February of 1943, the National Director of Selective Service requested that a special and concentrated effort be made to clear up as many delinquency cases as possible. A drive was immediately conducted in Illinois with the result that approximately 45% of the delinquencies were taken off the records. Again in the fall of 1944, a similar drive to reduce delinquencies was undertaken, which resulted in a clearance of 758 cases, or approximately 40%. In both of these drives, Selective Service was given the full cooperation of the press and radio.

## SPECIAL CASES OF ENFORCEMENT

Illinois was exceptionally fortunate in avoiding a volume of prosecutions and convictions for violation of the Selective Service law. As compared to the great number of registrants in this State, the figures quoted below reveal the scarcity of violations—as well as the efficiency of the United States District Attorneys and the Agents of the F. B. I. The great bulk of the cases brought to the attention of the District Attorneys had to be closed without prosecution

for want of specific evidence to warrant conviction. The second largest number of closures of cases was occasioned by delinquent registrants being permitted by the Federal courts to volunteer for induction in lieu of prosecution for delinquency.

As is the case in any large organization, Illinois Selective Service could not hope to escape entirely the tendency of some humans to become weak in their obligations and succumb to temptation of gain. Local Board Members throughout the State were constantly being offered bribes for certain concessions or classifications favorable to registrants, employers or dependents. To the everlasting credit of almost the entire family of Local Board Members, it can be said that they refused to lend an ear to these bribe offers, and preferred to render their decisions in true accordance with their sworn obligation. Yet, unfortunately, three Board Members did weaken in the face of money offers, were convicted and sentenced to Federal prison for their parts in conspiracies to keep certain registrants out of service.

There were very few occasions when violence played a part in the administration of the Selective Service law. The outstanding one in our State occurred in central Illinois where a father and son conspired to keep the son from being inducted. When a clear violation of the law had been established and the sheriff's deputies went to the home to arrest the son, a gun fight ensued with the result that the deputies, in defense of their own lives, had to kill the son and wound the father. One of the deputies was wounded so critically that his life was despaired of for several days.

When the two officers reached the farm house and notified the son that it would be necessary for him to accompany them under arrest, there was apparently no objection. However, the father suddenly lunged at the Deputy Marshal with a large knife and inflicted a gaping wound in the Marshal's neck. The son then attacked the Deputy Sheriff. The officers finally managed to draw their guns from under their overcoats and wounded both the father and the son, the latter more seriously. The officers took the wounded son immediately to the hospital in a nearby city, where an emergency operation was performed, but without avail, for the son died the next morning.

Both the Deputy Marshal and the Deputy Sheriff were seriously wounded, and an emergency operation was performed upon the Deputy Marshal, who remained in a critical condition for several days before being pronounced out of danger.

The father was indicted and convicted in the Circuit Court of his county and sentenced to a term of one to fourteen years in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, a Federal warrant having been filed with the Warden of the Penitentiary as a detainer against the release of the father.

## STATISTICS

The following statistics are based upon reports submitted in February of 1947 by the United States District Attorneys in the Northern, Eastern and Southern Districts of Illinois:

### DELINQUENCY CASES

REPORTS BY THE U. S. ATTORNEYS FOR THE THREE DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS

| | Northern District Oct., 1940 to Dec., 1946 | Southern District Oct., 1940 to Feb., 1947 | Eastern District Oct., 1940 to Jan., 1947 | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases reported to U. S. D. A..... | 14,117 | 1,765 | 1,281 | 17,163 |
| Cases closed without prosecution.. | 8,515 | 391 | 812 | 10,718 |
| Cases closed by conviction..... | 573 | 60 | 220 | 853 |
| Cases dismissed by the U. S. Commissioner..... | 3,334 | .... | 243 | 3,577 |
| Closed by volunteering for induction ..... | .... | 746 | .... | 746 |
| Indictments but registrant fugitive ..... | ....* | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| Indictments dismissed by nolle or dismissal ..... | ....* | 13 | ....* | 13 |
| Cases pending ..... | 678 | .... | 3 | 681 |
| Cases Registered, but no registration card ..... | ....* | 470 | ....* | 470 |
| Cases apprehended and removed to other districts ..... | ....* | 62 | ....* | 62 |
| Cases acquitted after indictment.. | ....* | 5 | ....* | 5 |
| Cases not accounted for..... | 17 | .... | .... | 17 |
| | 14,117 | 1,765 | 1,281 | 17,163 |

Cases were closed without prosecution because of the following general reasons: rectification of delinquency between time of referral to District Attorney and his action, facts indicated no deliberate wilfulness of violation, registrant reinstated by Local Board, mistakes by Local Boards, insufficiency of evidence, registrant confined in penal institution, registrant suffering from fatal illness or having obvious disqualifying defects, voluntary enlistment, etc.

* After receiving these reports State Headquarters again wrote the Northern and Eastern District Attorneys and requested a more complete report similar to that of the Southern District, but were told it was impossible to furnish this, as reports and records had been sent to the Department of Justice and were no longer available.

CHAPTER XXI

# SELECTIVE SERVICE COST IN ILLINOIS

The induction of 629,516 Illinois men into the armed forces through their selection by the Selective Service System was a tremendous undertaking which, quite naturally, cost a considerable amount of money. The amount of money spent for obtaining these men for our fighting forces might, in all propriety, also include the obtaining of perhaps an additional 50,000 men—a part of the group of 280,932 who enlisted or were commissioned in the various branches of service. The inevitability of their being inducted through Selective Service unquestionably played a major part in the decisions of these 50,000 men to enter the armed forces voluntarily.

The processing of 629,516 men for the armed forces involved the employment of hundreds of paid personnel and thousands of persons who served without compensation. It required the rental or procuring of office quarters for State Headquarters, 361 Local Boards and 20 Boards of Appeal, plus a tremendous amount of equipment and supplies. It meant many millions of classification actions and several million trips of registrants to and from the induction stations. In spite of the vast operation, Illinois held its cost down to an almost irreducible minimum.

## OPERATING PERSONNEL

To accomplish a massive manpower procurement objective such as that achieved by Illinois required a large organization. While not all of the persons who served the Illinois Selective Service System (11,000 at the peak of its activities in 1945) were compensated, the System was required to maintain a salaried group of civilian employes—a peak of 1,367 in 1945. (The Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers assigned to the Illinois State Director were paid by their respective branches of service.)

As the operating cost table on an ensuing page will show, the largest single item of cost was that of personnel. Close to 87% of the expenditure for personnel was used for the employment of clerical help for the Local Boards. The State Headquarters personnel expenditure amounted to approximately 12% of the total for the entire personnel of the State.

Originally, each Local Board was limited to one clerk. As the volume of work increased, the State Director was authorized to employ necessary additional clerks.

## TRAVEL OF SELECTEES

Another large item in Selective Service cost was the transportation of selectees to and from the induction stations. Only a slight, fractional part of

the Travel of Selectees cost was incurred by the transportation of registrants to and from Medical Advisory Boards.

In the early days of the program—when selectees were inducted immediately after being found acceptable for military service—Selective Service was required to pay for a one way trip of the selectee to the induction station. Only in case a selected man was rejected for military service was the System required to furnish transportation back to the rejected man's home area. After several methods of physical examination and induction procedure were tried, the final method made it necessary for the System to pay each selectee's transportation to and from the induction station for physical examination, plus another trip when the selectee was returned for actual induction.

In addition to paying the cost for transporting Illinois registrants to the inductions stations, the System in this State was also required to provide the transportation for registrants of other States who were "transferred" for either physical examination or induction. This added, in no small measure, to the overall cost of such travel.

## RENTS AND UTILITIES

Rents and utilities constituted the third largest item of cost. Through the generous cooperation of a number of postmasters, county commissioners or supervisors, and a few city officials, a small number of Local Boards in Illinois were provided with rent-free office space. Most of the Local and Appeal Boards had to operate in commercial space which was leased and paid for by the United States Government.

In many cases, it was necessary to make alterations in order to conform strictly to the office arrangement required by Selective Service. These alterations were paid for by the Selective Service System.

## FINANCE A VITAL FACTOR IN SYSTEM

A glance at the figures shown in the operating cost table presented at the end of this chapter quickly reveals the tremendous importance of efficient operation of all finance, procurement and supply activities. A similar operation in a private commercial enterprise undoubtedly would have required far more personnel than the number so employed at Illinois State Headquarters.

While the State Director, himself, was responsible for the budgeting and expending of all Selective Service funds required for the operation within this State, the detailed procedure was carried on most efficiently by the State Procurement Officer and his staff.

As stated elsewhere in this volume, the First Registration was conducted only thirty days after the passage of the Selective Service law on September 16, 1940. In order to carry out the Presidential order for registration on

October 16, 1940, and because Congress had not appropriated the required funds, an emergency appropriation of $25,000 was allotted to the Illinois State Director from the emergency fund of the President of the United States. This emergency appropriation enabled the State Director to procure the equipment and supplies necessary to commence operation and insure carrying out the First Registration. Regular funds from the System were allotted to Illinois shortly thereafter.

At the outset, there were no data available for use in judging anticipated financial needs on a long term basis. Each State Director was therefore obliged to submit his budget estimate month by month. After November of 1941, all State Directors were required to submit their budget requests on an annual basis.

Audits of the expenditures of the Illinois Selective Service System were made at frequent intervals by auditing officers from National Selective Service Headquarters and members of the staff of the General Accounting Office in Washington. Due to the excellent previous training of the State Procurement Officer and his staff—plus constant watchfulness and efficient financial operation—no major discrepancy ever appeared in the System in Illinois, and any minor discrepancy which showed up only on rare occasion was the result of technical misunderstanding.

The per capita cost of obtaining men for the armed forces varied from time to time according to the volume of men required, the size of the personnel force of the System, and the different methods of induction procedure. The figures in the table shown immediately below were obtained by dividing the total period operating costs of the System in Illinois by the number of selectees (Illinois registrants) actually inducted into the armed forces.

| Period | No. of Men Inducted | Per Capita Cost |
|---|---|---|
| November 11, 1940 to June 30, 1941 | 45,207 | $30.09 |
| July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942 | 91,328 | 22.83 |
| July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943 | 244,954 | 11.87 |
| July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 | 161,949 | 24.10 |
| July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 | 60,595 | 50.93 |
| TOTAL MEN AND AVERAGE COST | 604,033 | $21.09 |

*NOTE: The high cost of $50.93 per capita from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 was occasioned by the Illinois System having been required to forward a large number of its Class II-A, II-B and II-C registrants to the induction station for physical examination. While most of these particular men were never inducted, the cost of forwarding them to the induction station and returning them home had to be added to the regular selectee travel expenditures, thus making the per capita cost for the period concerned higher than the average normal. (The cost figures from July 1, 1945 to the termination of Selective Service were not available.)*

## COST OF OPERATING THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

From 1940 through March 31, 1947

| | State Headquarters | Local Boards | Boards of Appeal | Medical Advisory Program | Veterans Personnel | Medical Survey Program | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Services | $1,343,770.08 | $ 9,712,217.65 | $231,287.50 | $10,960.68 | $21,057.33 | $28,201.84 | $11,347,495.08 |
| Travel of Personnel | 176,644.63 | 124,255.74 | 9,205.16 | 257.86 | 1,510.13 | 508.46 | 312,381.98 |
| Travel of Selectees | — | 2,366,712.22[1] | — | — | — | — | 2,366,712.22 |
| Transportation of Things | 8,196.99 | 10,911.32 | — | — | — | — | 19,108.31 |
| Communication Services | 86,294.11 | 190,129.25 | 3,418.81 | — | — | — | 279,842.17 |
| Printing and Binding | 20,705.30 | — | — | — | — | — | 20,705.30 |
| Rents and Utilities | 102,884.44 | 1,239,586.71 | 43,855.35 | — | — | — | 1,386,326.50 |
| Other Contractual Services | 15,912.00 | 17,878.81 | 761.18 | 50,350.94 | — | — | 84,902.93 |
| Supplies and Materials | 48,341.90 | 59,900.70 | 272.11 | 33.94 | — | — | 108,548.65 |
| Equipment | 33,972.91 | 208,130.57 | 5,198.83 | — | — | — | 247,302.31 |
| Total | $1,836,722.36 | $13,929,722.97 | $293,998.94 | $61,603.42 | $22,567.46 | $28,710.30 | $16,173,325.45 |

[1] Includes $6,016.97 for travel of conscientious objectors to national work camps.

CHAPTER XXII




# APPRECIATION OF SERVICE

When the clouds of war began to gather over this country in 1940 and the 76th Congress passed the Selective Training and Service Act to strengthen the defenses of our Nation, Illinois men and women responded freely to the call for voluntary service to carry out the Act.

Many thousands of teachers, poll workers, veterans and others helped to register more than a million Illinois men on October 16, 1940. Public officials gave the utmost in cooperation. Both the Governor and the State Director of Selective Service publicly expressed their gratitude for this voluntary service in the First Registration.

Several thousand additional Illinois men volunteered their service as Members of Local, Appeal, Medical Advisory and Registrants Advisory Boards, as Government Appeal Agents, as Reemployment Committeemen and as Examining Physicians and Dentists. Later in the program, over seven hundred men and women gave their time as Medical Field Agents to assist in obtaining important social, medical and educational information on registrants. Hundreds of trained social welfare workers made necessary investigations in

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*Medal pictured at top is the Selective Service Medal awarded by Congress to certain uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System.*

cases where dependency deferment claims were doubtful. Many others assisted in specialized fields. None of these patriotic individuals received a cent for his or her personal services.

Many of these volunteer workers toiled countless hours—even on nights, Sundays and holidays—in order to perform their duties properly. Great personal sacrifices were made beyond measure. Ocassionally, unjust criticism was received because of some action taken in accordance with the regulations. It was humanly impossible for Congress to enact a law that would satisfy everybody concerned, and Local Boards were often blamed even though they had tried earnestly to administer the law in fairness to everyone.

Perhaps the greatest compensation which these faithful workers received for their patriotic service was the deep-down satisfaction which came from the knowledge that they had served their Nation in its time of need. Yet, time after time, they were accorded public honors for their magnificent contribution to America's war effort.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPRECIATION

From almost the beginning, the Chief Executive determined that the uncompensated personnel who were regularly performing service for the Selective Service System should be accorded recognition for their patriotic contribution to their Nation. He therefore authorized the distribution of a

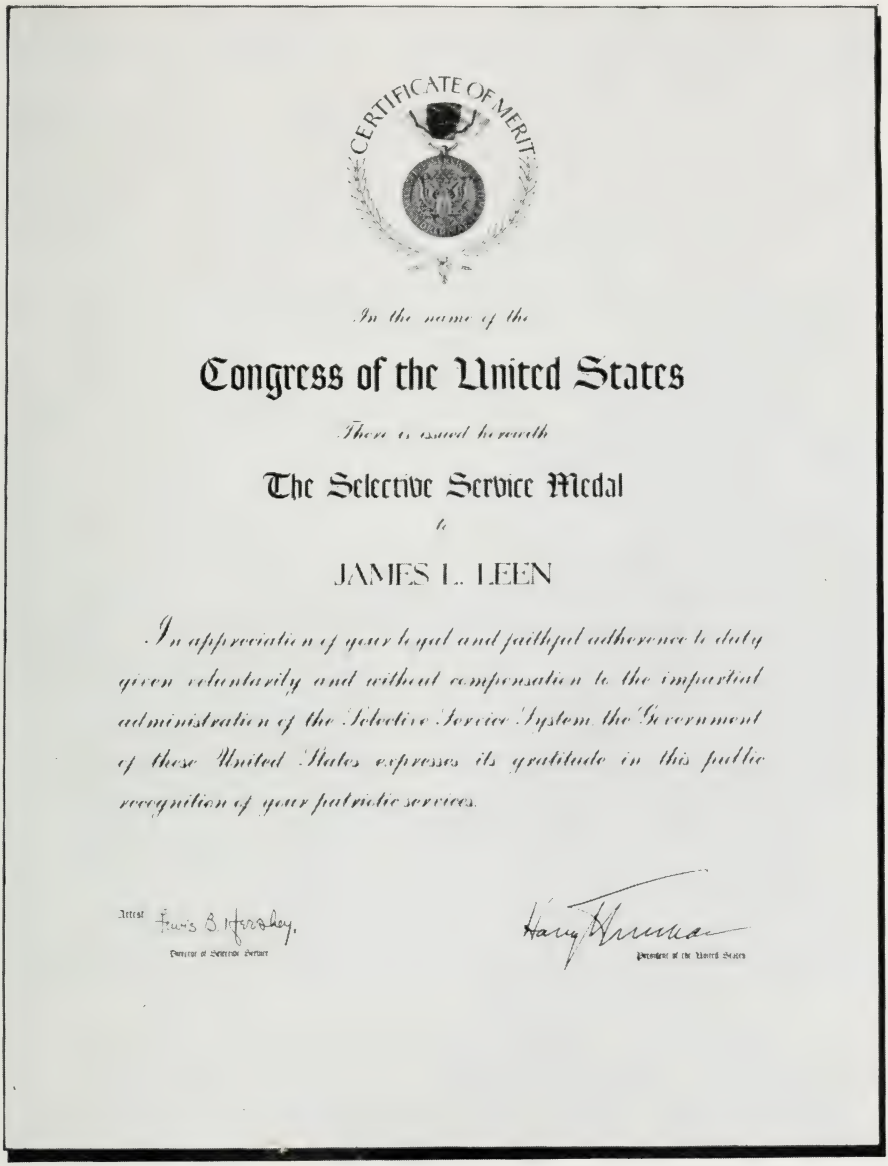
*(Continued on page 274)*



*The President*
of the United States of America
*has awarded this*
*Certificate of Appreciation*
*to*
John C. Kinsman
*in grateful recognition of uncompensated services patriotically rendered his country in the administration of the Selective Service System for the period of four years.*

Dwight D. Eisenhower — Harry S. Truman
Paul H. Armstrong — Lewis B. Hershey

PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION




## CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

**Over 6,700 volunteer workers in the Illinois Selective Service System received the above Certificate in conjunction with the Selective Service Medal authorized by Congress on July 2, 1945.**

*(Continued from page 272)*

Presidential Certificate of Appreciation for each year of continued voluntary service in the System The awarding of this Certificate was discontinued after victory was achieved in 1945.

A sample Presidential Certificate of Appreciation is shown on page 272, the four diagonal bars in the upper left-hand corner representing the Certificate issued for four years of service.

A Certificate of Commendation (page 110) was also issued to certain personnel and others who rendered special temporary service to the System.



ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL PHOTO

**SELECTION OF OFFICIAL ILLINOIS REPRESENTATIVE TO RECEIVE SELECTIVE SERVICE MEDAL FROM PRESIDENT**

**On December 26, 1945, a lottery was conducted at the office of Gov. Dwight H. Green, and the Governor drew a slip to determine the Local Board Member designated to represent the uncompensated personnel of Illinois at the Presidential presentation ceremony at the White House on January 21, 1946. Chairman George Funk of Chicago Board 143 was selected to represent the State. Shown, left to right, are: Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Governor Green, Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, Colonel Armstrong, Maj. James C. Foster, Capt. W. Robert James.**

## CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION

The first expression of Congressional recognition to the efforts of the uncompensated personnel of the System was a Joint Resolution (S.J. Res. 27, 79th Congress) dated February 8, 1945. This resolution lauded the work of these volunteers who assisted so materially in the national war effort.

In further recognition of the services of uncompensated personnel, the 79th Congress (Public Law 112, enacted July 2, 1945) provided that certain uncompensated personnel who had served the System for a period of two or more years be awarded a certificate and a medal to be known as the Selective Service Medal.

In consequence, the National Director of Selective Service had the Certificate and Medal designed, approved and produced, subsequently informing the Various State Directors that the President would, on January 21, 1946, personally make a token award of the Certificate and Medal to fifty-four Local Board Members of the various States and Territories who had been selected, by lottery, to represent the uncompensated personnel concerned in their respective States and Territories.

As the result of the lottery in Illinois—conducted in the office of Gov. Dwight H. Green—Mr. George Funk, Chairman of Chicago Local Board No. 143 was selected as the Illinois representative to receive, on behalf of the uncompensated personnel of this State, the Selective Service Certificate and Medal at Washington on January 21.

Chairman Funk, in company with the fifty-three other selected representatives, went to the White House on January 21, where the President pinned the Selective Service Medal on each delegate's lapel. (One the same occasion, the President decorated National Director Hershey with the Army's Distinguished Service Medal.)

Following this symbolic ceremony at the White House, a series of six meetings was arranged to be held throughout Illinois, at which meetings, Gov. Dwight H. Green presented the Congressional Certificates and Selective Service Medals to the other uncompensated Illinois personnel who were then entitled to the awards. These meetings were held as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Auditorium Theatre, CHICAGO | January 23, 1946 |
| Armory Building, ROCKFORD | January 24, 1946 |
| Farm Bureau Building, GALESBURG | January 28, 1946 |
| Centennial Auditorium, SPRINGFIELD | January 29, 1946 |
| High School Auditorium, CHAMPAIGN | January 30, 1946 |
| High School Auditorium, WEST FRANKFORT | January 31, 1946 |

*NOTE: Several hundred members of the Illinois Selective Service System who, at the time of the presentation meetings, had not yet served the required two years, qualified at later dates and received their Medal and Certificate by mail.*

The following was a typical program of the medal presentation meetings:

Star Spangled Banner.....Musical Organization
Opening Remarks.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director
Reading of President Truman's Speech at Token Presentation of Selective Service Medals, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1946
Introduction of Distinguished Guests
Introduction of Hon. Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois
Governor's Tribute to Selective Service Personnel
Closing Remarks by the State Director
America .....Musical Organization

Before presenting the Certificates and Medals at each meeting, Governor Green paid generous tribute to the uncompensated personnel. The following remarks, extracted in part from one of his speeches at the meetings, exemplifies his own appraisement of the volunteer service rendered:

"No spoken words of appreciation seem adequate to convey the feeling which patriotic Americans have in their hearts for those who shouldered the heaviest tasks of war. No words of thanks are sufficient to compensate those who bore the brunt of the actual fighting and endured the hardships of the battlefields, and certainly neither words nor price can compensate those who paid with their lives, or with broken bodies and broken health, for the preservation of our national freedom. In the same way, those on the home front who contributed so much of their time and energy to such tasks as that which Selective Service had to do can never be adequately repaid in words.

"You took upon yourselves these tasks just as Americans have always responded instinctively to any real and honest demands upon their patriotism. People of all political faiths served as volunteers, without compensation, in the Selective Service System. It could not have been with any thought of personal reward or gain that they were willing to do this work, because in a great majority of cases their service actually entailed personal financial sacrifices.

"You saw that there was a job to be done and you proceeded to do it. It was a bigger job than you had ever faced before, but when you were called upon to serve, it probably never even occurred to you not to respond. And I am sure it was not because the bands were playing and the flags were waving, and not because you visualized that on this night you would be receiving a Medal of Merit from the Congress of the United States.

"You did it because within you was a solid core of patriotism, of civic spiritedness, a deep sense of responsibility that made you respond instinctively to your country's need. The gratitude which our people now feel is of this same innate type and just as universal, I believe, even though at times you probably felt that you were performing a thankless job.

"I feel that each of you will derive lasting satisfaction from the knoweldge that you have made personally a contribution of real importance to the preservation of American ideals of liberty and justice. You have justified the faith of the American people in our form of government, and you have given convincing demonstration of one of the reasons why America is the greatest and strongest nation on earth. Again I say it is with pleasure that I join in this tribute and present to you the individual medals and certificates of merit which are symbols of the gratitude of your government and your fellow citizens."

### SELECTIVE SERVICE MEDAL PRESENTATION

**Among many others who received the Congressional Medal from Governor Green (right front) at the Galesburg area meeting were (left to right) Dr. C. P. O'Neill, Examining Physician, Allen A. Klore, Government Appeal Agent, William H. Layden, Reemployment Committeeman. Dr. O'Neill was with Rock Island City Board 1, and Messrs. Klore and Layden with Rock Island City Board 2.**



No one knew better than State Director Armstrong how well the volunteer personnel of the system merited the Congressional recognition, and he was happy to add his words of praise for the outstanding patriotic service which had been rendered:

"Governor Green, in his presentation of the medals awarded by the Congress of the United States to the uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System who have served loyally and efficiently for two years or more, has extended his own thanks and appreciation, as well as the gratitude of the people of Illinois, for an outstanding job well done.

"The Governor has told you of the tremendous wartime contribution made by Illinois—in agriculture, in industry, and in research in the great laboratories of our universities. He has told you of the mighty army of almost a million men and women who went from the fields and the factories, stores and offices, the schools and colleges of this State, and the great sacrifices that were made by them and their families to bring victory to our beloved country.

"You men—more than any other group in America, excepting the armed forces alone—made victory possible. You provided the manpower for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, giving every consideration fairly, democratically and judiciously, to the dependents and to the agricultural and industrial needs of the Nation. You always remembered that Military Manpower alone could not win the war, but that our forces had to be fed, transported and equipped—or fail. It was through your judgment—with wisdom that might well be ascribed to Solomon himself—you raised a victorious fighting force that brought the final victory without disruption of the production that was so vital to industry and agriculture.

"In carrying out this stupendous task, there was tragedy, drama, pathos and heartbreak. There were, however, compensations resulting from your service. Friendships were made with those whom you had served in a great common cause. You gained a new understanding and tolerance for your fellow men. These and other intangible benefits are among the rewards that will long endure in your memories.

"In your service, you made great sacrifices—in many instances 'above and beyond the call of duty.' You spent endless and painstaking hours, days and nights away from your families. You had to make many heart-rending decisions. You were under pressure at all times from the community, industry and agriculture to withhold inductions as well as being constantly urged by State and National Headquarters to fill your quotas, but we asked you at the same time to save the necessary and essential men for production. Through all these hectic years, you went steadfastly on carrying out your patriotic duties without fear or favor, making an unparalleled record of service to your State and Nation that will always remain a brilliant page in history. The credit for this great accomplishment is yours.

"It has been a great privilege to serve with a group of real Americans in this great work, and I wish to add my own most heartfelt thanks and the thanks of each and every member of my staff on the occasion of this award. The memories of your friendship and support through these difficult and trying years I shall always cherish beyond measure.

"My heartiest congratulations on your receiving a well-merited award."

## STATE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On the State level, Illinois was constantly aware of the importance of the service performed by workers within the Selective Service System. It was natural, of course, that special appreciation be shown to those serving without compensation.

On June 26, 1943, the House of Representatives of the Sixty-Third General Assembly of the State of Illinois adopted a resolution (House Resolution No. 74) commending, on behalf of the people of the State, both the volunteer and compensated personnel of the Selective Service System in Illinois. Copies of this Resolution were printed and forwarded to State Headquarters, all Local Boards and Boards of Appeal in the State.

The House of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly passed a similar resolution (House Resolution No. 21) on January 31, 1945, this Resolution also having been distributed to the various agencies of the System in Illinois.

On May 16, 1945, at the Governor's suggestion, the Senate of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly joined with the House in adopting a resolution (House Joint Resolution No. 40) in which especially generous tribute was paid to the uncompensated personnel who continued their volunteer service to the Selective Service System in spite of the inevitability of approaching complete victory in war. In accordance with the authority granted by the State Legislature, a most attractive Certificate of Distinguished Service was printed; each individual's name was hand-lettered on his Certificate; all Certificates were appropriately framed and mailed to the uncompensated personnel qualifying for the award. (Certificate is shown on page 252.)

At every opportunity, the Governor acknowledged the quality and vital nature of the service rendered by all personnel in the System in this State.

State Director Armstrong repeatedly voiced his profound appreciation to not only the volunteer personnel but the compensated employees as well for their honesty, loyalty and efficiency and carrying out the arduous duties imposed upon them by the requirements of Selective Service procedure.

## COMMUNITY HONORS TO LOCAL BOARDS

Communities were generous in their recognition of the honest, capable and faithful service rendered by Local Boards. In many cases, public meetings or testimonal dinners were held, at which leaders of every phase of each community's life paid unstinted homage to the people who toiled almost ceaselessly in order that needed manpower might flow unabated to the armed forces.

That the general public deeply appreciated the labor of the Local Boards was evidenced clearly by the many voluntary honors paid to these Boards. While we were not able to obtain complete statistics on the various honors bestowed upon Illinois Local Boards, we did learn that:

—198 Local Boards received presentations of the National Colors;

—101 Local Boards were the recipients of Testimonial Dinners;

—76 Local Boards received special local citations, certificates or plaques testifying to public recognition of their work;

—16 Local Boards received miscellaneous other forms of testimonials referring to performance of their Selective Service duties.



### *Two Timers*

Yes, but "two-timers" of a different sort, for Phillip Weinberg and William F. Wendel served in the Selective Service organizations of both World War I and World War II.

Mr. Weinberg, a Chicago businessman, was a civil service employe on the staff of Gen. Enoch Crowder, administrator of the World War I draft, and took part in the original draft lottery held in Washington in July of 1917. Weinberg soon afterward resigned his position to enlist in the Army. During the recent war, he served as a Member of Chicago Local Board 125.

Mr. Wendel, retired businessman in Waukegan, served as Chairman of Lake County Local Board 2 in 1917-18 and again served his country in World War II as Chairman of Waukegan City Local Board 2.

### *The Reason for Patience*

A patriotic restaurant owner in Chicago, in 1942, presented his customers with a unique jingle as an explanation for the curtailed service which existed in his restaurant during wartime:

Remember December the Seventh, Friend?
Well, to even the score, we decided to send
All of the help we could possibly spare
To join in the scrap it's our duty to share.

The girl known as Ethel, who waited on you
Has taken her place in a factory crew.
Frank is a doughboy, and our own little Bob
Walked out long ago and "joined up" as a Gob.

And then there are others, as you well may surmise
By the plaque in our window and what it implies—
Manuel, Robert, Irving and Frank . . . .
They're flying, or marchin', or ridin' a tank.

We know you miss Charlie who worked at the bar,
And say, by the way, if you can't park your car,
We're sure you won't mind when you hear the excuse—
Our garage houses trailers for Government use.

SO, PLEASE HAVE SOME PATIENCE. BE EASY AND FREE,
AND THE DAY THAT IT'S OVER, THE DRINKS ARE ON ME!

—John F. Ricketts,
Member, Chicago Local Board 144

CHAPTER XXIII

# STATE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SELECTIVE SERVICE PLANNING

Several months prior to the official termination of the Selective Service law on March 31, 1947, the National Director of Selective Service requested the Illinois State Director to prepare a report of the accomplishments of the System in Illinois. The National Director also solicited constructive criticisms of the various phases of Selective Service and invited specific recommendations as to procedure in the event of future reactivation of the System.

In response to General Hershey's request and solicitation, Colonel Armstrong prepared and submitted a comprehensive report, including a number of specific recommendations to be considered for future planning. His recommendations, in brief, were:

### *Administration*

1. National Headquarters should be extremely vigilant with reference to making sure that each State prepare a sound and intelligent State Selective Service Plan well in advance of the activation date of any Selective Service operation in the future. This plan should be checked annually with reference to changing conditions, shifts of population, industrial and agricultural changes, etc. Such procedure would insure orderly and efficient operation from the beginning, and would prevent radical changes made necessary by improper planning.
2. Continue advance training of officers qualified to serve on a State Selective Service Staff should be carried on, with regularly scheduled conferences for the purposes of revising plans, developing necessary new procedures, attaining proficiency in specialized functions, etc.
3. Select Local Board Members not only on the basis of their own individual character and ability but also to insure equitable representation on each Board, thus avoiding, to the maximum degree possible, charges of political, religious or racial favoritism.
4. Refrain from selecting, as Selective Service personnel, persons who are prominently engaged in political party activities.
5. With reference to Illinois, it is believed that the fact that the State Director was a civilian instead of a military officer on active duty was not without benefits. Because of the definite tendency of military officers to respect the opinions and desires of officers superior in rank, there were occasions (particularly the contacts with high Army and Navy officers at area headquarters) when the State Director—had he been a military officer—would not have been able to stand his

ground and thus obtain specific advantages and benefits for the Selective Service System as such.

6. The use of military officers on the State Director's Staff is wise procedure. The innate respect for the military uniform tended to accord State Headquarters officers (by Selective Service personnel, employers, registrants, dependents, etc.) better reception and greater cooperation in time of war.
7. Authorize the appointment, for Local Boards predominating in agricultural or industrial registrants, of special advisory members qualified to investigate and report to the Local Board their findings on prevailing conditions within each area or existing circumstances in certain cases. Local Board Members, being required to spend considerable time on class classification duties, have very little time to go out and personally investigate detailed conditions or circumstances.
8. So that Local Boards can judge disputed dependency deferment claims fairly and competently, it is necessary that the Boards be furnished with reports based upon investigations by trained social workers. This procedure in Illinois gave Local Boards, as well as the higher agencies of classification, factual and unbiased information and helped to avoid injustice to registrants, dependents or the government.
9. No regulations which change established procedure should be issued by National Headquarters until after a survey of the opinions and suggestions of the State Director has been made. Each State Director would consult with his field staff and, if necessary, with representative Local Boards before determining whether or not a proposed change in regulations would be practical and, if such change were indicated, what revisions in the proposal would eliminate faults or objections.
10. Regulations should be written so that: (1) they are readily understandable and clear to any person of reasonable intelligence, and (2) they mean one thing specifically and cannot be interpreted either for or against a particular viewpoint. Very few Local Board Members were lawyers. Therefore, legal phraseology should be sacrificed in favor of understandability and clarity.
11. Policies with reference to deferments should, from the very outset, be rigid, clearly defined and stable.
12. Policies of National Headquarters as to the various phases of Selective Service operation should be disseminated to State Headquarters and, through the latter agency, to Local and Appeal Boards. Such policies should not alter or restrict a Board's right of self-determination of classification, but should merely explain National Headquarters' viewpoint or position with reference to any situation or regulation containing potential controversy.

13. Any publicity release from National Headquarters announcing a change in regulation or policy should not be released until all State Directors have been advised of such change. Inevitably, following such a release, newspapers bombard the State Director with requests for information or comment, and an extremely embarrassing situation (to the System as well as the State Director) is created when the State Director is without official knowledge of the matter being publicized.
14. A strict policy of fairness and impartiality in handling the press should be adhered to rigidly. Favoritism of one publication over another should not be tolerated. On the other hand, any publicity information developed solely on the request of one specific publication should be restricted exclusively to that one publication.
15. Specific information with reference to the various phases of Selective Service should be disseminated regularly through the press, radio, industrial associations and other media of publicity. The importance of keeping the public informed cannot be minimized.
16. Regular visits to Local Boards by traveling auditors are almost an indispensable need. Frequent checking is virtually the only method of (1) detecting and correcting improper Board or clerical procedures and (2) getting the Local Boards to keep up-to-date on their work. Traveling auditors should, if at all possible, be chosen from the ranks of Local Board clerks—even if it means the postponement (for several months) of establishment of the auditing staff, so that the abilities of the various clerks may be observed.
17. Each county (excepting Cook County) having two or more Local Boards should have all of its Local Boards grouped in one office, one chief clerk to be in charge of all clerks, assistant clerks being assigned for work on all Boards. The chief clerk's salary, based upon the number of Local Boards he must supervise, should be commensurate with his work and responsibility.

    In Cook County, twenty or more areas should be established, each area to contain from five to seven Local Boards, administered as suggested above.

    Under this plan, probably up to one hundred less Local Boards would be required than were needed in the 1940-1947 program of Selective Service. Also, the operation of a number of Local Boards in the same office and under the same clerical administration would make for greater uniformity in size (number of registrants) in Boards and eliminate comparisons, complaints and jealousy among Boards. In addition, administration from State Headquarters would be simpler and much more expeditious. Finally, the grouping of Local Boards would effect a tremendous savings in the System's operating costs.

***Personnel***

1. The selection of compensated personnel in Local Board offices should not be left to the Members of the Local Board. Instead, such selection should be made through the U. S. Civil Service Commission and the State Director. Local Boards should, of course, be given the privilege of recommending certain persons for any vacancies, but the actual selection and appointment should be kept out of a Board's hands. This procedure would eliminate favoritism charges and produce higher clerical efficiency.

***Classification—General***

1. The Illinois Policy of requiring the initials of Local Board Members to be placed after each classification—that is, the initials of the Members voting *for* the classification given—proved to be a good policy. It eliminated the possibility of illegal classification by one Member or by a clerk; it prevented "one man rule" of a Board; it tended to prevent change of opinion without new evidence to warrant change of classification; it helped State Headquarters in solving troublesome cases.
2. Establish "Class I-S" in which Local Boards may place high school and college students who, while otherwise available for military service, have their inductions temporarily deferred for the purpose of allowing them to continue their studies for a limited period of time.

***Classification—Agricultural***

1. Agricultural registrants and their employers should be required to fill out and submit a special agricultural questionnaire which sets forth the area farmed, the production, the labor force and other pertinent facts about each farm on which a military-age registrant is employed. This type of questionnaire was employed in Illinois with great success and, in our opinion, was indispensable to Local Boards and higher classifying agencies. In addition, the agricultural questionnaire provided data which could be used by the State Headquarters auditors to determine whether or not certain Local Boards were being unusually strict or unusually liberal in their determinations of agricultural classifications.
2. The use of the "agricultural conversion unit" as a factor in determining values in agricultural production should be restored. The "unit" system provided an almost perfect formula for determining whether or not an agricultural registrant could be spared from the farm on which he was employed. In some cases, it may be necessary to give special consideration to the type of soil on the farm, types of farm equipment available, and other unusual factors which make it inadvisable to rely solely upon the "unit" system.

3. Any future Selective Service law should be devoid of any provision that gives or implies exemption to agricultural registrants. The "Tydings Amendment" not only created a false impression as to deferment of farm workers, but it caused unnecessary difficulties to and unfair criticism against Local Boards.
4. Many Illinois Local Board Members have suggested that, in any future Selective Service effort, agricultural employers should be forced to comply with the same information standards as were required of industrial employers. This could best be done by nation-wide adoption of a questionnaire similar to the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire (Illinois Form AQ), plus the use of the "agricultural conversion unit" as suggested in Item 2 above.
5. Experienced agricultural workers above the age of 25 years should be "frozen" in their jobs early in any future Selective Service program, the younger and less experienced workers to be made available to the armed forces first.
6. A regulation should be established prohibiting any experienced farm worker from leaving the farm on which he is employed to (1) enter war industry, except temporarily in slack farm season, or (2) purchase or rent a farm of his own, thus attempting to set up his own basis for deferment.

***Classification—Industrial***

1. Experienced industrial workers over the age of 25 years in essential activities should be "frozen" to their jobs early in any future Selective Service program. During World War II, much important war production was lost by reason of highly skilled artisans and mechanics having been drafted before properly trained replacements were available—even under an accelerated training program.
2. Adopt, at the very beginning, a Replacement Schedule program for essential activities in order that withdrawal of military-age manpower from industrial plants may be accomplished in an orderly fashion and without serious interference with necessary war production.
3. Establish early a Procurement and Assignment Service plan for physicians, dentists, veterinarians and osteopaths, using a special occupational questionnaire applicable to men in these professions.
4. Adopt early a special certification plan for engineers, technicians, teachers, scientific students and, if applicable, men in the Merchant Marine.
5. Develop a more inclusive List of Essential Activities and List of Critical Occupations.
6. Conduct special and specific advance training for officers expected to serve as Occupational Advisors within the Selective Service System.

7. Tighten the regulatitons with reference to "come lately" men in industry (and agriculture) to the end that such men be denied the opportunity to set up their own basis for occupational deferment. Men of this type were the source of considerable trouble to and complaints by Local Board Members in World War II.

***Classification—Dependency***

1. Adopt positive definitions and policies in regard to dependency and "extreme hardship" at the very beginning of any future Selective Service program.
2. Adopt a specific definition of "father" at the outset, and have regulations provide that "fathers" shall not be inducted until all available "non-fathers" have been taken into military service.
3. In all cases of disputed dependency claims, make available the services of a social service agency for unbiased investigation and report to each Local Board concerned.

***Classification—Conscientious Objectors***

1. Deny "conscientious objector" classification to any registrant claiming conscientious objection who is directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacture of any instrument of war.

***Induction***

1. Continue the induction policy in force at the termination of World War II Selective Service program—that of giving a registrant a preinduction physical examination at the induction station and, if he is found acceptable for military service, allow him a period of 21 days in which to make all necessary personal and employment arrangements and adjustments.
3. Induction calls should be based upon the number of Class I-A and I-A-O men each Local Board has available for military service, with credits given for enlistments, commissions and discharges. This procedure will eliminate undue pressure upon Local Boards, as well as tend to prevent complaints and jealousies among Local Boards.
4. Illinois, during the 1940-1947 Selective Service program, inducted 629,516 men, most of whom entered service through the induction station at Chicago. It is believed advisable to set up two induction stations for Illinois selectees—one at Chicago and the other at St. Louis, Missouri, the latter for selectees from the southern half of the State. This procedure will (1) effect economies in the cost of selectee travel, (2) expedite inductions, and (3) enable selectees to reach the induction station in better physical and mental condition, with a resulting decrease in rejections for military service.

### *Physical and Mental Examinations*

1. Continue the procedure of having complete physical examinations done at the induction station, the services of the Local Board Examining Physician to be used only in cases where the existence of an "obvious physical defect" is doubtful. If necessary, any such doubtful case may be referred to a Medical Advisory Board prior to being submitted to the induction station.
2. Establish, at the very outset, specific minimum physical standards required for military service. This will (1) eliminate confusion, (2) save Local Boards considerable unnecessary work, and (3) permit registrants and employers to make long range plans in which the registrants' liability or non-liability for military service call is a factor.
3. All registrants in the vulnerable age groups should be examined at the induction station prior to their being given Selective Service classification.

### *Medical Survey Program*

1. This Program should be initiated when mobilization is ordered; it was established much too late in World War II.
2. Eliminate, as far as possible, the concealing of medical survey information (gathered by Medical Field Agents) from Local Board Members and clerks. Board personnel were constantly in possession of other confidential information, and they rightfully resented being denied access to the Medical Survey information on their registrants. This resentment caused many Boards to give less than proper attention to the Medical Survey Program. In many cases, had the Local Board known that a registrant had a rejectible defect (information developed by the Medical Field Agent), great savings in selectee transportation might have been effected by utilizing such information in rejecting such registrant at the Local Board level.
3. Devise a suitable form which can readily be sent to various social and health agencies, hospitals, physicians, etc., as a "letter of inquiry" pertaining to a particular registrant. Such a form would eliminate laborious letter writing by the busy Medical Field Agents.
4. Eliminate State Headquarters' routing of Cooperating School Reports from secondary schools. The Medical Survey Program operates more successfully and expeditiously when Local Boards obtain school information direct from the schools.
5. Require medical examiners at the induction stations to make full use of the Medical Survey information from the very beginning. For a number of months during the activation of the Medical Survey Program in World War II, the material laboriously gathered by the

Medical Field Agents was neither fully understood nor utilized by the induction station examiners. It was only after the State Director explained to the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command that Medical Field Agents were threatening to resign unless their material was used that proper action was obtained at the induction station.

***Enforcement of Selective Service Law***

1. The punitive provisions of the Selective Service law should be made more drastic and specific. By this suggestion, it is not meant that the amount of fine or the term of penal confinement should be increased, but rather that possible offenses against the Act should be defined in the most specific terms possible instead of broad generalities. There should particularly be more specific terminology with reference to (1) conspiracy to violate the Act, (2) employers making false statements regarding the "essentiality" of employes who are Selective Service registrants, and (3) the use of violence against Selective Service personnel.

***Governor's Rehabilitation Program***

1. The Federal government should join with each State in the establishment of a special program wherein a registrant with a correctible defect could, by volunteering for induction, have such defect corrected at public expense and thus be made available for service in the armed forces. The Governor's Rehabilitation Program in Illinois warranted the effort put forth and recovered for the armed forces several thousand men who otherwise might have been denied the opportunity to serve their country in uniform.

***Educational Rehabilitation Program***

1. The Federal government should join with the public educational agencies of each State, county and city in a program to afford illiterate registrants to obtain sufficient education to warrant their being accepted for military service. Such a program should apply particularly to those registrants whose literacy is only slightly below the standards required for acceptance by the armed forces. As demonstrated by the Educational Rehabilitation Program in Cook County, such a program would not only make more men available for the armed forces, but would also help to build more substantial citizens and thus increase the assets of the Nation, State and community.

## *L'ENVOI*

*As this volume goes to press, a new Selective Service Act is in operation. Many of the "old faithful" members of the Boards of World War II are back at work with us — giving their voluntary and unselfish service once again so that America can be strong and thus have the greatest assurance of continued peace.*

*God grant that history does not repeat itself by making this peacetime Selective Service a forerunner to another war that can bring only terror, destruction and useless sacrifice to the peoples of the world.*



*State Director of Selective Service*

**Chicago, February 10, 1949**



ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL PHOTO

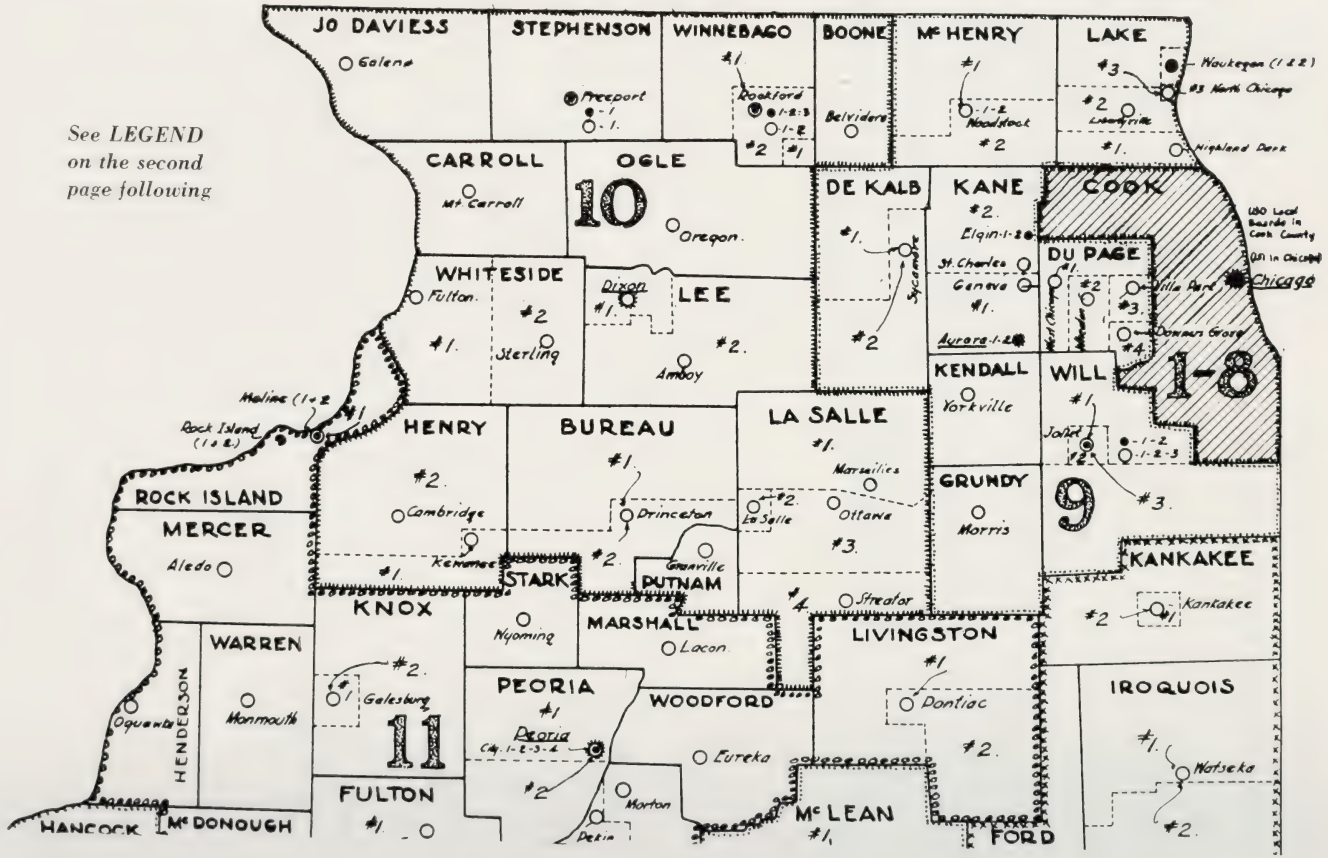
## STAFF OFFICERS COMMENDED

Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service, on May 4, 1946, presented Army Commendation certificates and ribbons to staff members in recognition of meritorious performance of duty with the Selective Service System. Pictured above, left to right, are: Lt. Col. M. G. Buck, Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, Col. Victor A. Kleber, Colonel Armstrong, Capt. Harry W. Melcher, Lt. Col. E. P. Coady, Lt. Col. E. I. Edwards and Maj. Charles J. Magnesen. Other staff officers similarly commended but not present for the picture were: Col. Stanley R. McNeil, Maj. Joseph U. Dugan, Lt. Col. Baird V. Helfrich, Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor, Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, Lt. Comdr. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR, Maj. Peter N. Martin, Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Maj. John B. Morgan, Maj. Wilbur A. Thomas, Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR, Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, Maj. William C. Talsey, Maj. George W. Biggerstaff, Capt. John E. Egdorf, Capt. Francis W. Lorman, Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, Capt. Earl R. Stege, Capt. Earl H. Blair, Capt. Benj. R. Wetenhall, Maj. Homer R. Lewis, Capt. W. Robert James. Most of those officers not present had already been released from service.

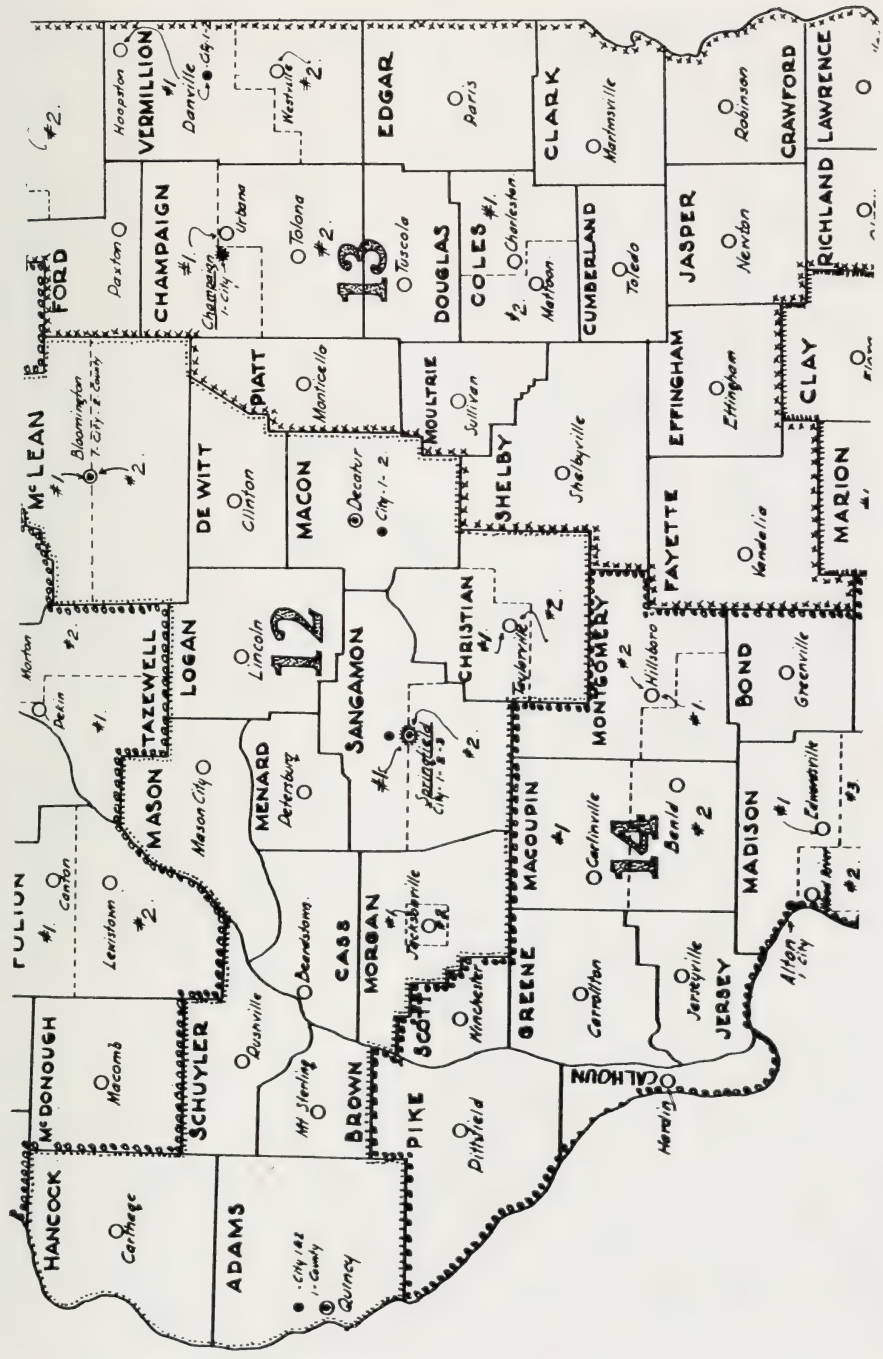
# APPENDIX

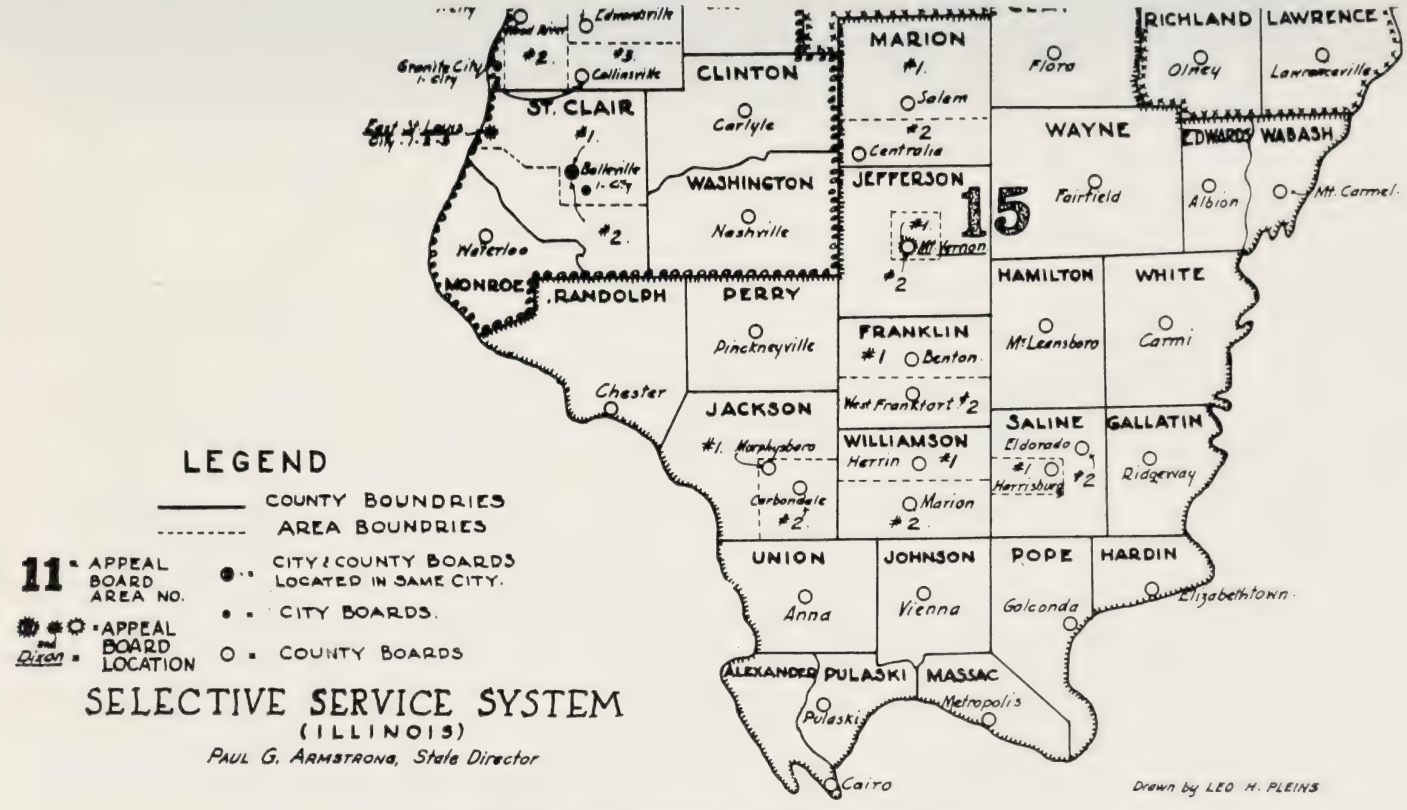
SECTIONAL MAP OF AREAS OF ILLINOIS SELECTIVE SERVICE LOCAL AND APPEAL BOARDS

*See LEGEND on the second page following*

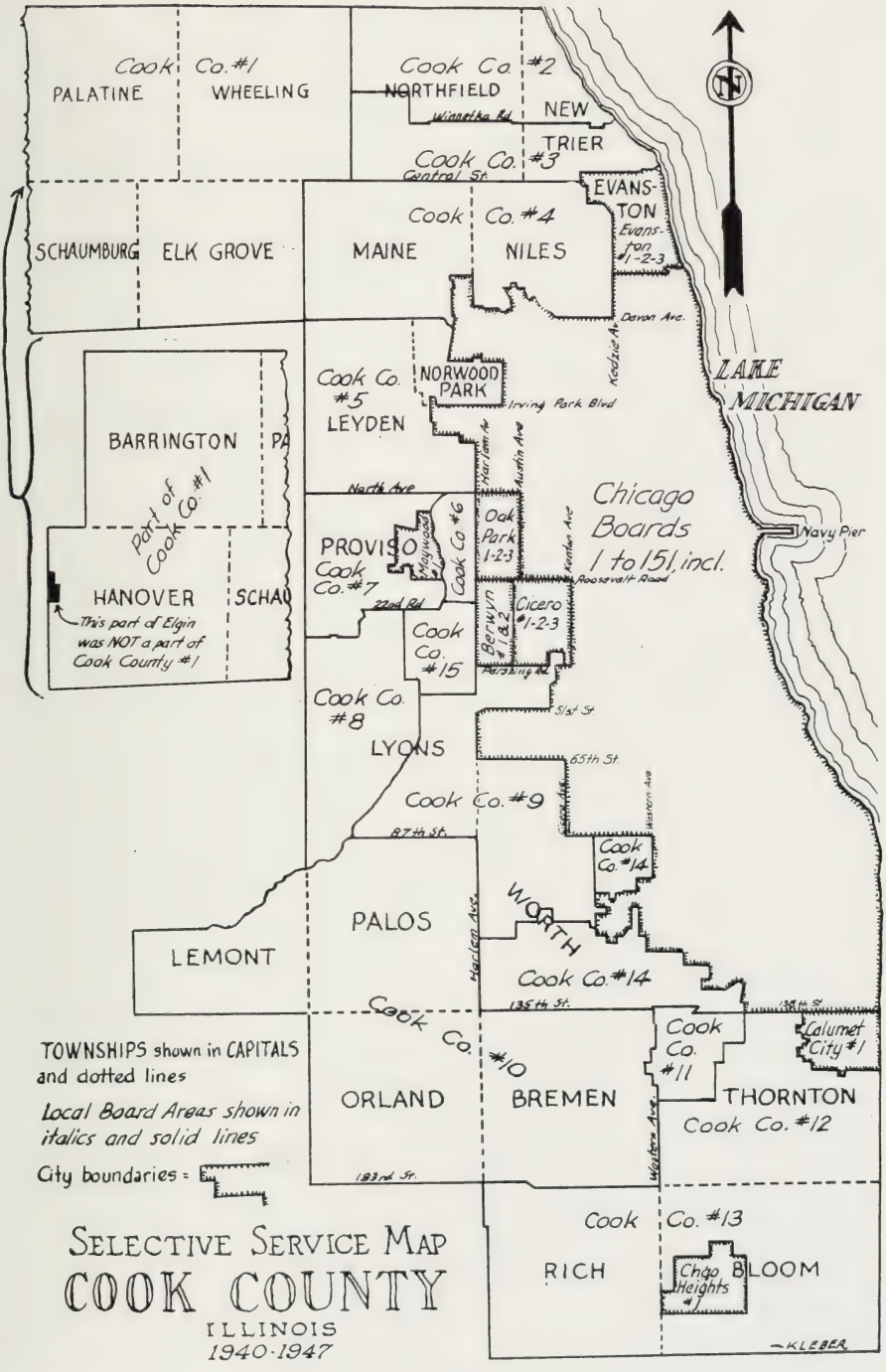


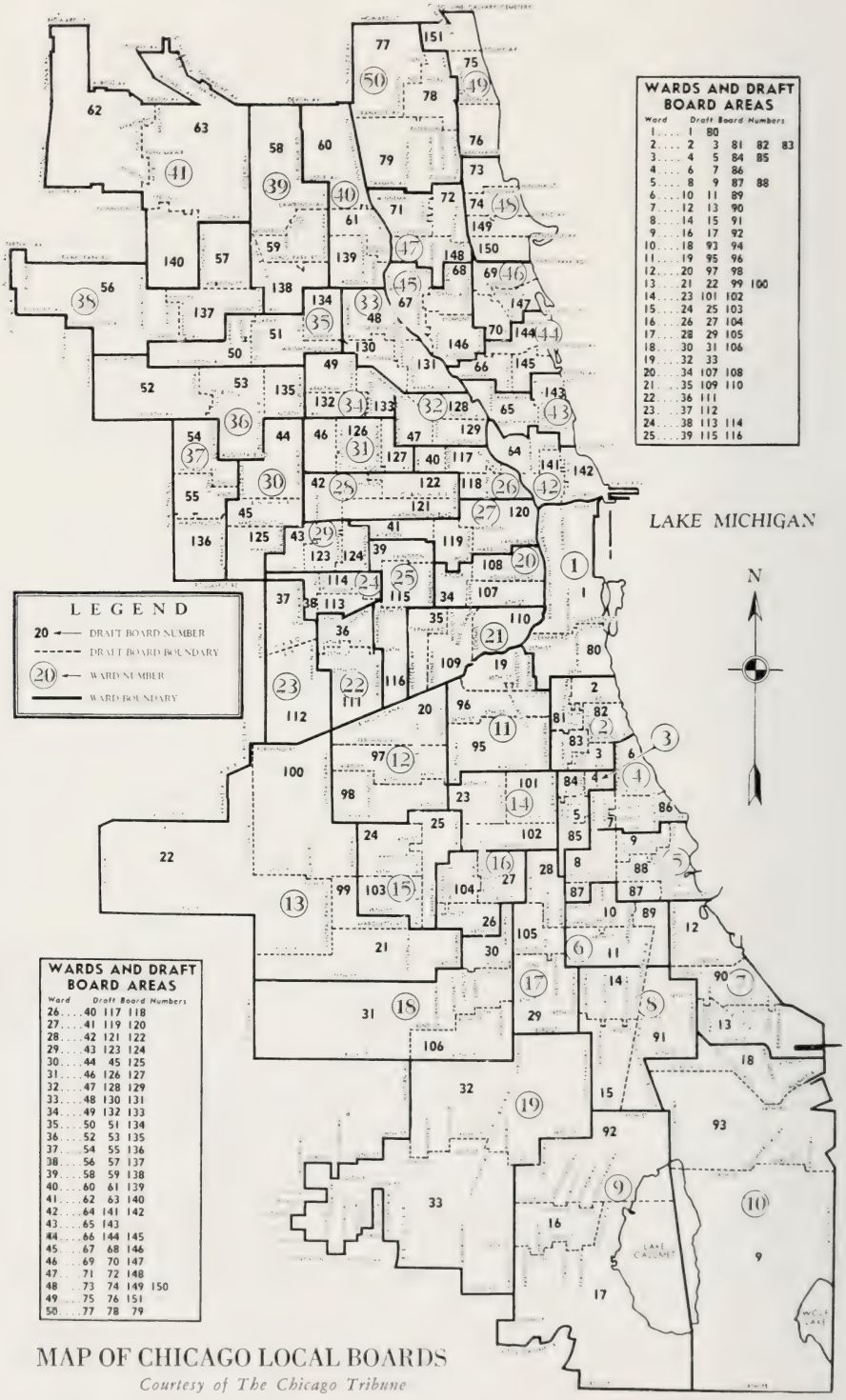
CONTINUATION 1 OF SECTIONAL AREA MAP






CONTINUATION 2 OF SECTIONAL AREA MAP


Cook Co. #1
PALATINE
WHEELING
Cook Co. #2
NORTHFIELD
NEW TRIER
Cook Co. #3
Central St.
EVANSTON
Evanston #1-2-3
SCHAUMBURG
ELK GROVE
Cook Co. #4
MAINE
NILES
Devon Ave.
Kedzie Ave.
LAKE MICHIGAN
Cook Co. #5
LEYDEN
NORWOOD PARK
Irving Park Blvd
BARRINGTON
Part of Cook Co. #1
North Ave
Harlem Ave
Austin Ave
Chicago Boards 1 to 151 incl.
Navy Pier
PROVISO
Cook Co. #7
Oak Park 1-2-3
Cook Co #6
Kenton Ave
Roosevelt Road
HANOVER
This part of Elgin was NOT a part of Cook County #1
22nd Rd
Cicero #1-2-3
Berwyn #1 & 2
Cook Co. #15
Cook Co. #8
LYONS
51st St.
65th St.
Cook Co. #9
87th St.
Western Ave
Cook Co. #14
PALOS
WORTH
LEMONT
Harlem Ave.
Cook Co. #14
135th St.
Cook Co. #10
Cook Co. #11
Calumet City #1
ORLAND
BREMEN
THORNTON
Cook Co. #12
Western Ave.
193rd St.
Cook Co. #13
RICH
Chgo Heights #1
BLOOM
TOWNSHIPS shown in CAPITALS and dotted lines
Local Board Areas shown in italics and solid lines
City boundaries =
SELECTIVE SERVICE MAP
COOK COUNTY
ILLINOIS
1940-1947
KLEBER




MAP OF CHICAGO LOCAL BOARDS

*Courtesy of The Chicago Tribune*

# THE SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

*(As enacted on September 16, 1940)*

**Public, No. 783, 76th Congress; Chapter 720, 3d Session; S. 4164**

**AN ACT To provide for the common defense by increasing the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and providing for Its training.**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) the Congress hereby declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States.

(b) The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.

(c) The Congress further declares in accordance with our traditional military policy as expressed in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, that it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, as an integral part of the first-line defense of this Nation, be at all times maintained and assured. To this end, it is the intent of the Congress that whenever the Congress shall determine that troops are needed for the national security in excess of those of the Regular Army and those in active training and service under section 3 (b), the National Guard of the United States, or such part thereof as may be necessary, shall be ordered to active Federal service and continued therein so long as such necessity exists.

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male alien residing in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every male alien residing in the United States who has declared his intention to become such a citizen, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States. The President is authorized from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to select and induct into the land and naval forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this act, such number of men as in his judgment is required for such forces in the national interest: *Provided,* That within the limits of the quota determined under section 4 (b) for the subdivision in which he resides, any person, regardless of race or color, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six, shall be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the land or naval forces of the United States for the training and service prescribed in subsection (b), but no person who so volunteers shall be inducted for such training and service so long as he is deferred after classification: *Provided further,* That no man shall be inducted for training and service under this act unless and until he is acceptable to the land and naval forces for such training and service and his physical and mental fitness for such training and service has been satisfactorily determined: *Provided further,* That no men shall be inducted for such training and service until adequate provision shall have been made for such shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting

arrangements, medical care, and hospital accommodations, for such men, as may be determined by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, to be essential to public and personal health: *Provided further,* That except in time of war there shall not be in active training or service in the land forces of the United States at any one time under subsection (b) more than nine hundred thousand men inducted under the provisions of this act. The men inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall be assigned to camps or units of such forces.

(b) Each man inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner discharged, except that whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled, such twelve-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense.

(c) Each such man, after the completion of his period of training and service under subsection (b), shall be transferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States; and until he attains the age of forty-five, or until the expiration of a period of ten years after such transfer, or until he is discharged from such reserve component, whichever occurs first, he shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component and shall be subject to such additional training and service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law: *Provided,* That any man who completes at least twelve months' training and service in the land forces under subsection (b), and who thereafter serves satisfactorily in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard for a period of at least two years, shall, in time of peace, be relieved from any liability to serve in any reserve component of the land or Naval forces of the United States and from further liability for the training and service under subsection (b), but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any such man, while in a reserve component of such forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such forces.

(d) With respect to the men inducted for training and service under this act there shall be paid, allowed, and extended the same pay, allowances, pensions, disability and death compensation, and other benefits as are provided by law in the case of other enlisted men of like grades and length of service of that component of the land or naval forces to which they are assigned, and after transfer to a reserve component of the land or naval forces as provided in subsection (c) there shall be paid, allowed, and extended with respect to them the same benefits as are provided by law in like cases with respect to other members of such reserve component. Men in such training and service and men who have been so transferred to reserve components shall have an opportunity to qualify for promotion.

(e) Persons inducted into the land forces of the United States under this act shall not be employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in the Territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

(f) Nothing contained in this or any other act shall be construed as forbidding the payment of compensation by any person, firm, or corporation to persons inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States for training and service under this act, or to members of the reserve components of such forces now or hereafter on any type of active duty, who, prior to their induction or commencement of active duty, were receiving compensation from such person, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 4. (a) The selection of men for training and service under section 3 (other than those who are voluntarily inducted pursuant to this act) shall be made in an impartial manner, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, from the men who are liable for such training and service and who at the time of selection are registered and classified but not deferred or exempted: *Provided,* That in the selection and training of men under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act, there shall be no discrimination against

any person on account of race or color.

(b) Quotas of men to be inducted for training and service under this act shall be determined for each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and for subdivisions thereof, on the basis of the actual number of men in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the subdivisions thereof, who are liable for such training and service but who are not deferred after classification, except that credits shall be given in fixing such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who are in the land and naval forces of the United States on the date fixed for determining such quotas. After such quotas are fixed, credits shall be given in filling such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who subsequently become members of such forces. Until the actual numbers necessary for determining the quotas are known, the quotas may be based on estimates, and subsequent adjustments therein shall be made when such actual numbers are known. All computations under this subsection shall be made in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 5 (a) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; men who have been accepted for admittance (commencing with the academic year next succeeding such acceptance) to the United States Military Academy as cadets, to the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen, or to the United States Coast Guard Academy as cadets, but only during the continuance of such acceptance; cadets of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, and who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 2 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 3 (b).

(b) In time of peace, the following persons shall be relieved from liability to serve in any reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States and from liability for training and service under section 3 (b)—

(1) Any man who shall have satisfactorily served for at least three consecutive years in the Regular Army before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for registration under section 2.

(2) Any man who as a member of the active National Guard shall have satisfactorily served far at least one year in active Federal service in the Army of the United States, and subsequent thereto for at least two consecutive years in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard, before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for registration under section 2.

(3) Any man who is in the active National Guard at the time fixed for registration under section 2, and who shall have satisfactorily served therein for at least six consecutive years, before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for such registration.

(4) Any man who is in the Officers' Reserve Corps on the eligible list at the time fixed for registration under section 2, and who shall have satisfactorily served therein on the eligible list for at least six consecutive years, before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for such registration: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the persons enumerated in this subsection, while in reserve components of the land or naval forces of the United States, from being ordered or called to active duty in such forces.

(c) (1) The Vice President of the United States, the Governors of the several States and Territories, members of the legislative bodies of the United States and of the several States and Territories, judges of the courts of record of the United States and of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, shall, while holding such offices, be deferred from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States.

(2) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States, of any person holding an office (other than an office described in paragraph (1) of this subsection) under the United States or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, whose continued service in such office is found in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) to be necessary to the maintenance of the public health, safety, or interest.

(d) Regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, and students who are preparing for the ministry in theological or divinity schools recognized as such for more than one year prior to the date of enactment of this act, shall be exempt from training and service (but not from registration) under this act.

(e) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States of those men whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations, or employment, or whose activity in other endeavors, is found in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States (1) of those men in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of those men found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. No deferment from such training and service shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual, and no such deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups or of groups of individuals in any plant or institution.

(f) Any person who, during the year 1940, entered upon attendance for the academic year 1940-1941—

(1) at any college or university which grants a degree in arts or science, to pursue a course of instruction satisfactory completion of which is prescribed by such college or university as a prerequisite to either of such degrees; or

(2) at any university described in paragraph (1), to pursue a course of instruction to the pursuit of which a degree in arts or science is prescribed by such university as a prerequisite;

and who, while pursuing such course of instruction at such college or university, is selected for training and service under this act prior to the end of such academic year, or prior to July 1, 1941, whichever occurs first, shall, upon his request, be deferred from induction into the land or naval forces for such training and service until the end of such academic year, but in no event later than July 1, 1941.

(g) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combatant training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form. Any such person claiming such exemption from combatant training and service because of such conscientious objections whose claim is sustained by the local board shall, if he is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act, be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or shall, if he is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, in lieu of such induction, be assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction. Any such person claiming such exemption from combatant training and service because of

such conscientious objections shall, if such claim is not sustained by the local board, be entitled to an appeal to the appropriate appeal board provided for in section 10 (a) (2). Upon the filing of such appeal with the appeal board, the appeal board shall forthwith refer the matter to the Department of Justice for inquiry and hearing by the Department or the proper agency thereof. After appropriate inquiry by such agency, a hearing shall be held by the Department of Justice with respect to the character and good faith of the objections of the person concerned, and such person shall be notified of the time and place of such hearing. The Department shall, after such hearing, if the objections are found to be sustained, recommend to the appeal board (1) that if the objector is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act, he shall be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or (2) that if the objector is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, he shall in lieu of such induction be assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction. If after such hearing the Department finds that his objections are not sustained, it shall recommend to the appeal board that such objections be not sustained. The appeal board shall give consideration to but shall not be bound to follow the recommendation of the Department of Justice together with the record on appeal from the local board in making its decision. Each person whose claim for exemption from combatant training and service because of conscientious objections is sustained shall be listed by the local board on a register of conscientious objectors.

(h) No exception from registration, or exemption or deferment from training and service, under this act, shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist.

SEC. 6. The President shall have authority to induct into the land and naval forces of the United States under this act no greater number of men than the Congress shall hereafter make specific appropriation for from time to time.

SEC. 7. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in or be inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States: *Provided*, That the clothing or enlistment allowances authorized by law shall not be regarded as bounties within the meaning of this section. No person liable for service in such forces shall be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; no substitute as such shall be received, enlisted, enrolled, or inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States; and no person liable for training and service in such forces under section 3 shall be permitted to escape such training and service or be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his period of such training and service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from such training and service liability or thereof.

SEC. 8. (a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service, who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of training and service under section 3 (b) shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such period of training and service, which shall include a record of any special proficiency or merit attained. In addition, each such person who is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service shall be given a physical examination at the beginning of such training and service and a medical statement showing any physical defects noted upon such examination; and upon the completion of his period of training and service under section 3 (b), each such person shall be given another physical examination and shall be given a medical statement showing any injuries, illnesses or disabilities suffered by him during such period of training and service.

(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for reemployment within forty days after he is relieved from such training and service—

(A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay;

(B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;

(C) if such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of training and service in the land or naval forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration.

(d) Section 3 (c) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service," approved August 27, 1940, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of active military service, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was ordered into such service, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration."

(e) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b) or subsection (c), the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions, and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action. The court shall order a speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States district attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States district attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing of any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions: *Provided,* That no fees or court costs shall be taxed against the person so applying for such benefits.

(f) Section 3 (d) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service," approved August 27, 1940, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: ", and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or

benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action."

(g) The Director of Selective Service herein provided for shall establish a Personnel Division with adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of, or in securing positions for, members of the reserve components of the land and naval forces of the United States who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty, and persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of their training and service under this act.

(h) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall, during the period of such training and service, be permitted to vote in person or by absentee ballot in any general, special, or primary election occurring in the State of which he is a resident, whether he is within or outside of such State at the time of such election, if under the laws of such State he is entitled so to vote in such election; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require granting to any such person a leave of absence for longer than one day in order to permit him to vote in person in any such election.

(i) It is the expressed policy of the Congress that whenever a vacancy is caused in the employment rolls of any business or industry by reason of induction into the service of the United States of an employee pursuant to the provisions of this act such vacancy shall not be filled by any person who is a member of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund.

SEC. 9. The President is empowered, through the head of the War Department or the Navy Department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry.

Compliance with all such orders for products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any plant equipped for the manufacture of arms or ammunition or parts of ammunition, or any necessary supplies or equipment for the Army or Navy, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any manufacturing plant, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall be capable of being readily transformed into a plant for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts thereof, or other necessary supplies or equipment, who shall refuse to give to the United States such preference in the matter of the execution of orders, or who shall refuse to manufacture the kind, quantity, or quality of arms or ammunition, or the parts thereof, or any necessary supplies or equipment, as ordered by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, or who shall refuse to furnish such arms, ammunition, or parts of ammunition, or other supplies or equipment, at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, then, and in either such case, the President, through the head of the War or Navy Departments of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, is hereby authorized to take immediate possession of any such plant or plants, and through the appropriate branch, bureau, or department of the Army or Navy to manufacture therein such product or material as may be required, and any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, or the responsible head or heads thereof, failing to comply with the provi-

sions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine not exceeding $50,000.

The compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for its products or material, or as rental for use of any manufacturing plant while used by the United States, shall be fair and just: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be deemed to render inapplicable existing State or Federal laws concerning the health, safety, security, and employment standards of the employees in such plant.

The first and second provisos in section 8 (b) of the act entitled "An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 671, Seventy-sixth Congress), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. (a) The President is authorized—

(1) to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act;

(2) to create and establish a Selective Service System, and shall provide for the classification of registrants and of persons who volunteer for induction under this act on the basis of availability for training and service, and shall establish within the Selective Service System civilian local boards and such other civilian agencies, including appeal boards and agencies of appeal, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. There shall be created one or more local boards in each county or political subdivision corresponding thereto of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. Each local board shall consist of three or more members to be appointed by the President, from recommendations made by the respective Governors or comparable executive officials. No member of any such local board shall be a member of the land or naval forces of the United States, but each member of any such local board shall be a civilian who is a citizen of the United States residing in the county or political subdivision corresponding thereto in which such local board has jurisdiction under rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such local boards, under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to the right of appeal to the appeal boards herein authorized, all questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service under this act of all individuals within the jurisdiction of such local boards. The decisions of such local boards shall be final except where an appeal is authorized in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. Appeal boards and agencies of appeal within the Selective Service System shall be composed of civilians who are citizens of the United States. No person who is an officer, member, agent, or employee of the Selective Service System, or of any such local or appeal board or other egency, shall be excepted from registration, or deferred from training and service, as provided for in this act, by reason of his status as such officer, member, agent, or employee;

(3) to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and fix the compensation at a rate not in excess of $10,000 per annum, of a Director of Selective Service who shall be directly responsible to him and to appoint and fix the compensation of such other officers, agents, and employees as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That any officer on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or of any reserve component thereof or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provisions of this act (except to offices or positions on local boards, appeal boards, or agencies of appeal established or created pursuant to section 10 (a) (2)) may serve in and perform the functions of such office or position without loss

of or prejudice to his status as such officer in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard or reserve component thereof, or as such officer or employee in any department or agency of the United States: *Provided further,* That any person so appointed, assigned or detailed to a position the compensation in respect of which is at a rate in excess of $5,000 per annum shall be appointed, assigned or detailed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further,* That the President may appoint necessary clerical and stenographic employees for local boards and fix their compensation without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without regard to the provisions of civil service laws.

(4) to utilize the services of any or all departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof in the execution of this act; and

(5) to purchase such printing, binding, and blankbook work from public, commercial, or private printing establishments or binderies upon orders placed by the Public Printer or upon waivers issued in accordance with section 12 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, as amended by the Act of July 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 475), and to obtain by purchase, loan, or gift such equipment and supplies for the Selective Service System as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, with or without advertising or formal contract; and

(6) to prescribe eligibility, rules, and regulations governing the parole for service in the land or naval forces, or for any other special service established pursuant to this act, of any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act.

(b) The President is further authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to delegate and provide for the delegation of any authority vested in him under this act to such officers, agents, or persons as he may designate or appoint for such purpose or as may be designated or appointed for such purpose pursuant to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

(c) In the administration of this act voluntary services may be accepted. Correspondence necessary in the execution of this act may be carried in official penalty envelopes.

(d) The Chief of Finance, United States Army, is hereby designated, empowered, and directed to act as the fiscal, disbursing, and accounting agent of the Director of Selective Service in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this act, or the rules or regulations made or directions given thereunder, who shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty, or having and exercising any authority under said act, rules, regulations, or directions who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making, of any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment, induction, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making of, any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or unfitness or liability or nonliability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant thereto, or who otherwise evades registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to evade registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or of said rules, regulations, or directions, or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this act, or rules or regulations made pursuant to this act, or any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of this act or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or conspire to do so, shall, upon conviction in the district

court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law may be tried by court martial, and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct. No person shall be tried by any military or naval court martial in any case arising under this act unless such person has been actually inducted for the training and service prescribed under this act or unless he is subject to trial by court martial under laws in force prior to the enactment of this act. Precedence shall be given by courts to the trial of cases arising under this act.

SEC. 12. (a) The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army and the Marine Corps shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, $126; enlisted men of the second grade, $84; enlisted men of the third grade, $72; enlisted men of the fourth grade, $60; enlisted men of the fifth grade, $54; enlisted men of the sixth grade, $36; enlisted men of the seventh grade, $30; except that the monthly base pay of enlisted men with less than four months' service during their first enlistment period and of the enlisted men of the seventh grade whose inefficiency or other unfitness has been determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, shall be $21. The pay for specialists' ratings, which shall be in addition to monthly base pay shall be as follows: First class, $30; second class, $25; third class, $20; fourth class, $15; fifth class, $6; sixth class, $3. Enlisted men of the Army and the Marine Corps shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 10 per centum of their base pay and pay for specialists' ratings upon completion of the first four years of service, and an additional increase of 5 per centum of such base pay and pay for specialists' ratings for each four years of service thereafter, but the total of such increases shall not exceed 25 per centum. Enlisted men of the Navy shall be entitled to receive at least the same pay and allowances as are provided for enlisted men in similar grades in the Army and Marine Corps.

(b) The pay for specialists' ratings received by an enlisted man of the Army or Marine Corps at the time of his retirement shall be included in the computation of his retired pay.

(c) The pay of enlisted men of the sixth grade of the National Guard for each armory drill period, and for each day of participation in exercises under sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense act, shall be $1.20.

(d) No back pay or allowances shall accrue by reason of this act for any period prior to October 1, 1940.

(e) Nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay now being received by any retired enlisted man.

(f) The provisions of this section shall be effective on and after October 1, 1940. Thereafter all laws and parts of laws insofar as the same are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. (a) The benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, approved March 8, 1918, are hereby extended to all persons inducted into the land or naval forces under this act, and to all members of any reserve component of such forces now or hereafter on active duty for a period of more than one month; and, except as hereinafter provided, the provisions of such act of March 8, 1918, shall be effective for such purposes.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

(1) the following provisions of such act of March 8, 1918, shall be inoperative: Section 100; paragraphs (1), (2), and (5) of section 101; article 4; article 5; paragraph (2) of section 601; and section 603;

(2) the term "persons in military service," when used in such act of March 8, 1918, shall be deemed to mean persons inducted into the land or naval forces under this act and all members of any reserve component of such forces now or hereafter on active duty for a period of more than one month;

(3) the term "period of military service," when used in such act of March 8, 1918, when applicable with respect to

any such person, shall be deemed to mean the period beginning with the date of enactment of this act, or the date on which such person is inducted into such forces under this act for any period of training and service or is ordered to such active duty, whichever is the later, and ending sixty days after the date on which such period of training and service or active duty terminates;

(4) the term "date of approval of this act", when used in such act of March 8, 1918, shall be deemed to mean the date of enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

(c) Article III of such act of March 8, 1918, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 303. Nothing contained in section 301 shall prevent the termination or cancellation of a contract referred to in such section, nor the repossession or retention of property purchased or received under such contract, pursuant to a mutual agreement of the parties thereto, or their assignees, if such agreement is executed in writing subsequent to the making of such contract and during the period of military service of the person concerned."

SEC. 14. (a) Every person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice fixing a time for any registration under section 2.

(b) If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

(c) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal, amend, or suspend the laws now in force authorizing voluntary enlistment or reenlistment in the land and naval forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof.

SEC. 15. When used in this act—

(a) The term "between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six" shall refer to men who have attained the twenty-first anniversary of the day of their birth and who have not attained the thirty-sixth anniversary of the day of their birth; and other terms designating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner.

(b) The term "United States", when used in a geographical sense, shall be deemed to mean the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "dependent" when used with respect to a person registered under the provisions of this act includes only an individual (1) who is dependent in fact on such person for support in a reasonable manner and (2) whose support in such a manner depends on income earned by such person in a business, occupation, or employment.

(d) The terms "land or naval forces" and "land and naval forces" shall be deemed to include aviation units of such forces.

(e) The term "district court of the United States" shall be deemed to include the courts of the United States for the Territories and the possessions of the United States.

SEC. 16. (a) Except as provided in this act, all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended to the extent of such conflict for the period in which this act shall be in force.

(b) All the provisions of this act, except the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), 8 (g), and 12, shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after May 15, 1945, except as to offenses committed prior to such date, unless this act is continued in effect by the Congress.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 18. This act may be cited as the "Selective Training and Service Act of 1940."

Approved, September 16, 1940, 3:08 p. m., E. S. T.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Order No. .....  Date of mailing .....

(Stamp of Local Board)

Name:

..... (First) (Middle) (Last)

Address ..... (Number and street or R. F. D. route)

..... (City or town) (County) (State)

## NOTICE TO REGISTRANT

You are required by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to fill out this Questionnaire truthfully and to return it to this Local Board on or before the date shown below. Willful failure to do so is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This Questionnaire must be returned on or before .....

.....
*Member of Local Board.*

(The above items are to be filled in by the Local Board before the Questionnaire is mailed to the registrant.)

## INSTRUCTIONS

**This Questionnaire is intended to furnish the Local Board with information to enable it to classify you in one of the following Selective Service classes:**

Class I includes men who are available for induction into the armed forces of the United States.

Class II includes those whose induction is deferred because of the importance to the Nation of the service they are rendering in their civilian activities.

Class III includes those whose induction is deferred because they have persons dependent upon them for support.

Class IV includes those whose induction is deferred by law and those unfit for military service.

You will receive notice from your Local Board of your classification.

Oaths required in the Questionnaire may be administered by (1) a member or chief clerk of a Local Board or Board of Appeal member or associate member of an Advisory Board for Registrants or a Government Appeal Agent, (2) any Postmaster, Notary Public, or any Federal, State, county, or municipal officer authorized by law to administer oaths generally or for military purposes. No fee should be charged for this service.

Advisory Boards for Registrants are organized to assist registrants in completing their Questionnaires. No charge will be made for this service. If there is no Advisory Board available, you must nevertheless complete your Questionnaire.

If the registrant is an inmate of an institution and is unable to complete the Questionnaire, the executive head of the institution shall communicate these facts immediately to the Local Board.

1. Make no alterations in the printed matter in this Questionnaire.

2. Write the applicable words in the spaces provided in the Questionnaire.

3. If you furnish additional information or affidavits with your Questionnaire, attach the same securely to it.

4. If you are already in the active military or naval service, obtain a certificate to that effect from your commanding officer and attach same to your Questionnaire.

5. After this Questionnaire has been returned, report to your Local Board at once any change of address or any new fact which may affect your classification.

WHEN A NOTICE AFFECTING YOU IS POSTED AT THE OFFICE OF YOUR LOCAL BOARD, YOU ARE BOUND TO PERFORM THE DUTY REQUIRED EVEN IF NO NOTICE REACHES YOU BY MAIL.

**Any statements in this Questionnaire marked (Confidential) are for information only of the officials duly authorized under the regulations to examine them.**

D. S. S. Form 40

(1)

***On this and the seven following pages is shown the Selective Service Questionnaire which registrants were required to fill out and submit prior to classification.***

# STATEMENTS OF THE REGISTRANT

## Series I.—IDENTIFICATION

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in all statements in this series.**

1. My name is (print) _____ (First name) _____ (Middle name) _____ (Last name)
2. In addition to the name given above, I have also been known by the name or names of _____
3. My residence is _____ (Number and street or R. F. D. route)
   _____ (Town—(City, town, or village)) _____ (County) _____ (State)
4. My telephone number is _____ (Town) _____ (Exchange) _____ (Number) (If you have no phone, write "None.")
5. My Social Security number is _____ (If none, write "None.")

## Series II.—PHYSICAL CONDITION (Confidential)

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in all statements in this series.**

1. To the best of my knowledge, I _____ (Have, have no) physical or mental defects or diseases. If so, they are _____
   _____ (List defects or diseases here)
2. I _____ (Am, am not) an inmate of an institution. If so, its name is _____ (Name of hospital, prison, or other institution)
   and it is located at _____ (Give address)

## Series III.—EDUCATION

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in all statements in this series.**

1. I have completed _____ (Number) years of elementary school and _____ (Number) years of high school.
2. I have had the following schooling other than elementary and high school (if none, write "None"):

| Name of Vocational School, College, or University | Course of Study | Length of Time Attended |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

## Series IV.—OCCUPATION OR ACTIVITY

**INSTRUCTIONS.—All registrants shall fill in statement No. 1 in this series. Every registrant who is now working shall fill in all statements in this series except No. 9. Every registrant who is now prevented from working merely because of some seasonal or temporary interruption shall fill in all statements except statements numbered 2 through 8 in this series.**

**As used in this series, words such as occupation, work, and job apply to services rendered in any endeavor and to training or preparation for any endeavor.**

1. I _____ (Am, am not) working at present.
2. The job I am working at now is (give full title, for example: Construction draftsman, turret-lathe operator, stationary engineer, farm laborer, prosecuting attorney, physics teacher, medical student, policeman, marriage license clerk, etc.):
   _____
3. I do the following work in my present job (be specific—give a brief statement of your duties): _____
   _____
4. I have done this kind of work for _____ (Length of time)
5. My average weekly earnings in this job are $_____ **(Confidential.)**
6. In this job I am (Put an X in one box)
   - ☐ an employee, working for salary, wages, commission, or other compensation.
   - ☐ an independent worker, working on my own account, not hired by anyone, and not hiring any help.
   - ☐ working for my father or for the head of my family, but receiving no pay.
   - ☐ an employer or proprietor hiring _____ (Number) paid workers.
   - ☐ a student preparing for _____
7. My employer is: _____ (Name of organization or proprietor, not foreman or supervisor)
   _____ (Address of place of employment—street or R. F. D. route, city, and State)
   whose business is _____ (For example: Farm, airplane engine factory, retail food store, W. P. A.)
8. Other business or work in which I am now engaged is _____ (If none, write "none")
   _____

**Series IV.—OCCUPATION OR ACTIVITY.—Continued**

9. If you are not now working because of some seasonal or temporary interruption, attach to this page a statement (*a*) explaining what the interruption is, when it began, and when you expect to be able to resume your work, and (*b*) supplying substantially the same information regarding your last job as is required in the above items in this series.

10. I ..... licensed in a trade or profession; if so, I am licensed as .....
(Am, am not) (For example: Marine pilot, physician, surgeon, stationary engineer)

11. I ..... at present an apprentice under a written or oral agreement with my employer.
(Am, am not)

12. Other facts which I consider necessary to present fairly the occupation which I have described, or my connection with it, as a ground for classification are (if none, write "None"): .....

.....

INSTRUCTIONS.—You may attach to this page any statement from your employer which you think the Local Board should consider in determining your classification. Such statement will then become a part of this Questionnaire.

## Series V.—OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPERIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in this statement. Include any formal apprenticeship served.

1. I have also worked at the following occupations other than my present job, during the last 5 years: (If none, write "None")

| Occupation (Give full title; for example, turret-lathe operator, farmer, etc.) | Kind of Work Done (Be specific—give a brief statement of your duties) | Years Worked | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | From— | To— |
| | | 19.... | 19.... |
| | | 19.... | 19.... |

## Series VI.—AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who works on a farm shall fill in this series, in addition to filling out Series IV and V above.

1. I work on or operate a farm as—

(Put an "X" in the correct box.)

- ☐ sole owner of the farm.
- ☐ joint owner with ..... (Name) (Address)
- ☐ hired manager.....
- ☐ cash tenant or renter....
- ☐ standing share tenant...
- ☐ share cropper.....
- ☐ share tenant .....

My agreement (if any) expires ..... (Month) (Day) (Year)

- ☐ wage hand (hired man).
- ☐ unpaid family worker.

2. I have farmed for ..... years. 3. I ..... live on the farm with which I am connected.
(Do, do not)

4. I ..... actually and personally responsible for the operation of the farm on which I work.
(Am, am not)

5. The principal crops and livestock of the farm I operate or work on are:

| Names of Crops | Acres Devoted to Each | Kinds of Livestock | Number of Each Now on Farm |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

6. The number of hands employed on this farm is .....
(Number)

7. Other facts which I consider necessary to present fairly the agricultural enterprise I have described and my connection with it as a ground for classification are: (If none, write "None.").....

.....

## Series VII.—DEPENDENCY (Confidential except as to names and addresses of claimed dependents.)

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in the statements numbered 1, 2, and 3 in this series.

1. (*a*) I am ☐ single. (*b*) If married, I married my present wife at .....
(Put an "X" in one box) ☐ married. (City and State)
☐ a widower.
☐ divorced. on .....
(Month, day, year)

(*c*) I ..... live with her. If not, her address is .....
(Do, do not)

.....

(8)

**Series VII.—DEPENDENCY (Confidential except as to names and addresses of claimed dependents.)—Continued**

2. I have ..... (Number of children; if none, write "No") children who are under 18 years of age or are physically or mentally handicapped, and who live with me.

"DEPENDENT," AS USED IN THIS SERIES DEFINED

The word "dependent," as used in this series, means any person to whose support the registrant contributes more than merely a small part of such person's support (or to whose support the registrant would contribute were he not temporarily prevented from so doing by the registrant's physical or economic situation) who is either (*a*) the registrant's wife, divorced wife, parent, foster parent, or grandparent, or (*b*) the registrant's child, unborn child, brother, half-brother, sister, or half-sister, who is under 18 years of age or is physically or mentally handicapped, or (*c*) a person whose support the registrant has assumed in good faith, who is either under 18 years of age or is physically or mentally handicapped.

Only a person who is a United States citizen or who lives in the United States or its Territories or possessions may be regarded as a dependent.

Based on the information contained in this Questionnaire and on other information which the Local Board may receive, the Local Board will determine whether the "dependent" is an individual who is dependent in fact for support in a reasonable manner in view of such individual's circumstances on income earned by the registrant by his work in a business, occupation, or employment.

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Only those registrants who believe that one or more persons are dependent for support on the registrant's earnings from his work are required to fill in the statements numbered 3 through 12 in this series.**

3. The following persons live with me in a home maintained by me and are entirely or partly dependent on my earnings from my work in my business, occupation, or employment, and have no other sources of income except as stated below:

| Name | Sex | Age at last birthday | Relationship to registrant | Date when support began | Dependent's income, last 12 months other than board and lodging provided by the registrant in his home. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Contributed by the registrant | Earned by the dependent | Received from other sources |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |

The net cost to me of maintaining my home during the last 12 months, after deducting $..... contributed by others than myself for the support of such dependents was $.....

4. The following persons do not live with me in a home maintained by me, but are entirely or partly dependent on my earnings from my work in my business, occupation, or employment, and have no other sources of income except as stated below:

| Name and address | Sex | Age at last birthday | Relationship to registrant | Date when support began | Dependent's income, last 12 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Contributed by the registrant | Earned by the dependent | Received from other sources |
| .....<br>Address..... | | | | | | | |
| .....<br>Address..... | | | | | | | |
| .....<br>Address..... | | | | | | | |

5. The cause of the dependency of any persons over 18 years of age (excluding my wife) listed above is as follows: (Give the name and a full statement of cause for dependency in each case.) .....

.....

.....

6 Of my dependents, only the following are receiving a part of their support from persons other than myself. (Give name of dependent, name and address of other person or agency contributing to his support, and amount so contributed in cash or other things of value by such other person or agency during the last 12 months.) .....

.....

.....

(4)

**Series VII —DEPENDENCY (Confidential except as to names and addresses of claimed dependents.)—Continued**

7. Of the amounts contributed by me to dependents listed above only $..... (If none, write none), contributed to ..... (Name of dependent), was in payment for my own board and/or lodging.

8. The income I earned from my work in my business, occupation, or employment during the past 12 months was $.....

9. My income from all other sources during the past 12 months was $.....

10. The following is a list of all property owned by (or held in trust for) either me or my dependents, the value of such property, and the net income received by either me or my dependents from such property during the past 12 months: (List this information separately as to the registrant and each dependent. Do not include clothing, personal effects, or household furnishings; or cash less than $500. Indicate which of such property is your home.)

| Name of person | Type of property | Value after deducting encumbrances | Net income from such property |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
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| | | | |

11. I ..... (Do, do not) rent the house in which I live. If so, the monthly rent is $....., and the name and address of my landlord is .....

12. Other facts which I consider necessary to present fairly my own status and that of my dependents as a basis for my proper classification are: (If none, write "None.") .....

**INSTRUCTIONS.**—With respect to any dependent (other than the registrant's own wife, child, parent, or grandparent) whose support the registrant has assumed, attach to this page a statement explaining why and under what circumstances the registrant assumed such person's support. Such statement will then become a part of this Questionnaire.

**SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT OF DEPENDENTS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE**

**INSTRUCTIONS.**—If convenient, each dependent over 18 years of age except the registrant's wife shall swear to (or affirm) the following affidavit. The registrant shall furnish the Local Board a separate affidavit from each such dependent who does not sign the affidavit below. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied by the Local Board on request.

STATE OF ....., COUNTY OF ....., ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) each for himself and herself individually, that we have read or had read to us the foregoing statements under the heading "DEPENDENCY", that we understand the same that we are named as dependents, that the statements contained therein as to the name, age, residence, relationship, and dependency of each of us toward said registrant, and the statements of his contributions and the contributions by other persons to the support of each of us and the statements of the financial and material condition of each of us, and of the income of each of us from all sources, are true.

..... (Signature of dependent) ..... (Signature of dependent)

..... (Signature of dependent) ..... (Signature of dependent)

..... (Signature of dependent) ..... (Signature of dependent)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 19.....

..... (Signature of officer) ..... (Designation of officer)

**Series VIII.—MINISTER, OR STUDENT PREPARING FOR THE MINISTRY**

**INSTRUCTIONS.**—Every registrant who is a minister or a student preparing for the ministry shall fill in the statements in this series that apply to him.

1. (*a*) I ..... (Am, am not) a minister of religion. (*b*) I ..... (Do, do not) customarily serve as a minister.

(*c*) I have been a minister of the ..... (Name of sect or denomination) since ..... (Month, day, year)

(*d*) I ..... (Have, have not) been formally ordained. If so, my ordination was performed on ..... (Month, day, year)

by ..... (Ecclesiastical official performing the ordination) at ..... (City and State)

(5)

**Series VIII.—MINISTER, OR STUDENT PREPARING FOR THE MINISTRY.—Continued**

3. I _____ (Am, am not) a student preparing for the ministry in a theological or divinity school.

4. I am attending the _____ (Name of theological or divinity school), which was established _____ (Before, after) September 16, 1939, and is located at _____ (Place)

## Series IX.—CITIZENSHIP

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in the statements numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 in this series.**

1. I was born at _____ (Town) _____ (State) _____ (Country)

2. I was born on _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year)

3. My race is: ☐ White; ☐ Negro; ☐ Oriental; ☐ Indian; ☐ Filipino; Other (specify) _____

4. I _____ (Am, am not) a citizen of the United States.

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who is not a citizen of the United States shall fill in the statements numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.**

5. I _____ (Am, was last) a citizen or subject of _____ (Name of country)

6. My permanent residence has been in the United States since _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year)

7. I _____ (Have, have not) filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States (first papers). Declaration filed at _____ (Place) on _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year) under No. _____

8. I _____ (Have, have not) filed a petition for naturalization (second papers). Petition filed at _____ (Place) on _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year)

9. I _____ (Have, have not) registered with the Alien Registration Division, United States Department of Justice, under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. Registration receipt card number, if received _____

## Series X.—CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO WAR

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Only registrants who are conscientiously opposed to combatant or noncombatant military service by reason of their religious training and belief shall fill in this series, and shall obtain from the Local Board a special form on which to give substantiating evidence of conscientious objection. The Local Board will determine whether the registrant shall be classed as a conscientious objector on the basis of the claim made and the information contained in the special form.**

I claim the exemption provided by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 for conscientious objectors because I am conscientiously opposed, by reason of my religious training and belief, to the type or types of service checked below:

(Put an "X" in the correct box or boxes.)

☐ Combatant military service
☐ Noncombatant military service

## Series XI.—COURT RECORD (Confidential)

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in statement Number 1.**

1. I _____ (Have, have not) been convicted of treason or a felony.

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who has ever been convicted of such an offense shall fill in the statements numbered 2, 3, and 4.**

2. The offense was _____

3. The approximate date of conviction was _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year)

4. The name and location of the court was _____ (Name)

_____ (Address)

## Series XII.—MILITARY SERVICE (Confidential)

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who now is or has been a member of the armed forces of the United States shall fill in the statements in this series. (Use a separate line for each term of service.)**

My military service has been as follows:

| Arm of Service (Army, Navy, National Guard, etc.) | Date of Entry into Service (Month, Day, Year) | Still in Service (Yes, No) | Date of Discharge (Month, Day, Year) | Type of Discharge (Honorable, Dishonorable, Bad conduct, Not honorable, Undesirable, or Other—Specify) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

(6)

**Series XIII.—STUDENTS, PRESENT MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES, CERTAIN OFFICIALS, ETC.**

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who is a member of one or more of the groups named in this series shall check the appropriate item or items, and shall supply any further information called for under the item or items checked.**

I am at present:

☐ A college or university student, having entered upon attendance for the academic year 1940–1941 at ..... (Name of college or university) on ..... (Month) (Day), 1940. This college or university is located at ..... (Place) I am pursuing a course of study involving ..... (Number) hours attendance per week leading to the ..... (Name of degree or certificate) I ..... (Do, do not) request that if I am selected for training and service, my induction be postponed until the end of the present academic year, which ends on ..... (Month) ..... (Day), 1941.

☐ A commissioned officer, warrant officer, pay clerk, or enlisted man of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, or the Marine Corps Reserve; my rank or commission is ..... in the ..... (Name of service)

☐ A cadet, United States Military Academy; midshipman, United States Naval Academy; cadet, United States Coast Guard Academy; man who has been accepted for admittance (commencing with the academic year next succeeding such acceptance) to the United States Military Academy as cadet, to the United States Naval Academy as midshipman, or to the United States Coast Guard Academy as cadet, and whose acceptance is still in effect; cadet of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; I am ..... (A cadet, midshipman, or accepted for admittance) in ..... (Name of corps, academy, etc.)

☐ The Governor of a State or Territory, a member of a legislative body of the United States or of a State or Territory, a judge of a court of record of the United States or of a State or Territory or the District of Columbia; my office is .....

**REGISTRANT'S STATEMENT REGARDING CLASSIFICATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS.—It is optional with registrant whether or not he fills in this statement, and failure to answer shall not constitute a waiver of claim to deferred or other status. The local board is charged by law to determine the classification of the registrant on the basis of the facts before it, which should be taken fully into consideration regardless of whether or not this statement is filled in.**

***In view of the facts set forth in this Questionnaire it is my opinion that my classification should be Class*** ..... (See Instructions, page 1)

The registrant may write in the space below or attach to this page any statement which he believes should be brought to the attention of the Local Board in determining his classification.

.....

.....

.....

**REGISTRANT'S AFFIDAVIT**

**INSTRUCTIONS.—1. Every registrant shall make the registrant's affidavit. 2. If the registrant cannot read, the questions and his answers thereto shall be read to him by the officer who administers the oath.**

STATE OF ....., COUNTY OF ....., ss:

I, ....., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the registrant named and described in the foregoing statments in this Questionnaire, that I have read (or have had read to me) the statements made by and about me, and that each and every such statement is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

**Registrant sign here ☞** ..... (Signature or mark of registrant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 19.....

..... (Signature of officer)

..... (Designation of officer)

If the registrant has received assistance from an advisor, the latter will sign the following statement:

I have assisted the registrant herein named in the preparation of this Questionnaire.

..... *Advisor.*

(7)

# SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

**INSTRUCTIONS.—Registrant shall write nothing below this line when filling out the Questionnaire.**

**MINUTE OF ACTION ON REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING CLAIM OR PROOF**

The application of ..... to have time for filing claim or proof extended to ....., 19..... is {granted / refused} for the reason that .....

.....

.....
(Date) *Member.*

**MINUTE OF ACTION BY LOCAL BOARD**

The Local Board classifies the registrant in Class ....., Subdivision ....., by the following vote: Ayes ....., Noes .....

.....
(Date) *Member.*

**APPEAL TO BOARD OF APPEAL**

I hereby appeal from the classification by the Local Board in Class ....., Subdivision .....

.....
(Date)

.....
(Signature of person appealing)

**INSTRUCTIONS.—You must also attach here a written statement specifying the class or classes in which you think you should be placed. If you wish the appeal board to review a determination regarding your physical or mental fitness, you must fill out and sign the form for appeal on the Report of Physical Examination (Form 200) and you must attach to that form a statement specifying the class or classes in which you think you should be placed.**

**MINUTE OF ACTION BY BOARD OF APPEAL**

The Board of Appeal classifies the registrant in Class ....., Subdivision ....., by the following vote: Ayes ..... Noes .....

.....
(Date) *Member.*

I hereby appeal to the President from classification by the Board of Appeal in Class ....., Subdivision ..... Certificates and recommendations required by section 379, S. S. R., are attached.

.....
(Date)

.....
(Signature of person appealing)

| Dates | MINUTES OF OTHER ACTIONS |
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16—17926

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Bureau Budget No. 33–R058.3.
Approval expires Oct. 31, 1945.

# AFFIDAVIT—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (Special—Revised)

(Submit in triplicate, plus any additional copies specified by certifying agency)

Name of company _____
(Corporation, partnership, individual—if self-employed, so state)

Address at which registrant is employed _____
(Location of plant, office, or division where registrant works)

_____
(City) (State)

Description of the activities of this establishment _____

Social Security Industrial Code _____
(If not known, call local U. S. E. S. office)

Name of registrant _____

Selective Service Order No. _____ Date of birth _____

Local Board _____
(Number) (County) (City) (State)

Title of present job _____

(State whether journeyman, apprentice, helper, certificated, licensed, professional engineer, etc.)

Describe duties actually performed _____

(Be specific—include name of machine or machine tool, process, materials, etc.)

Date employed _____ Date entered present job _____

Average weekly rate of pay _____ Average hours worked per week _____

Prior work experience _____

Educational background _____

(Fill out if necessary to establish employee's qualifications for a particular job)

S. S. Form 42A (Special—Revised)
(Revised 2-19-45)

DUPLICATE

[OVER]
o6 16—23029-1

*On this and the next page is shown a reproduction of the affidavit submitted by a company claiming industrial deferment for one of its employes liable for military service—Form 42A (Special—Revised)*

(Name)

(Date) (Official position)

*Employer:* Leave this section blank. *Certifying Agency:* Complete this section only if request is certified.

## CERTIFYING AGENCY

(Name of agency authorized to certify) (Agency code No.)

certified on (Date) for a period of (Not to exceed 6 months)

Authorized Government Request Stamp must be entered here for Federal Government Employees only

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

## LOCAL BOARD REPORT TO STATE DIRECTOR

This registrant has been classified in

Class _____ until _____

(Member or clerk of local board)

TRIPLICATE

o9 16—38026-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

## ILLINOIS MONTHLY CALLS AND INDUCTIONS

***November, 1940, through December, 1945, inclusive***

| YEAR AND MONTH | CALL | INDUCTIONS |
|---|---|---|
| 1940 | | |
| November and December | 828 | (See below for total inductions Nov. 1940 through June, 1941) |
| 1941 | | |
| January | 3,038 | |
| February | 5,213 | |
| March | 10,039 | |
| April | 10,490 | |
| May | 4,021 | |
| June | 11,219 | 45,207 |
| July | 4,347 | 4,553 |
| August | 2,778 | 3,399 |
| September | 2,786 | 2,543 |
| October | 6,129 | 5,620 |
| November | 2,694 | 4,246 |
| December | 1,837 | 2,441 |
| 1942 | | |
| January | 6,119 | 3,748 |
| February | 13,623 | 13,173 |
| March | 11,280 | 11,170 |
| April | 11,694 | 10,430 |
| May | 11,901 | 12,363 |
| June | 13,695 | 17,642 |
| July | 22,436 | 12,197 |
| August | 23,283 | 14,618 |
| September | 21,786 | 20,826 |
| October | 27,490 | 27,107 |
| November | 29,115 | 19,369 |
| December | 32,570 | 16,509 |
| 1943 | | |
| January | 24,429 | 22,555 |
| February | 31,199 | 27,774 |
| March | 30,750 | 25,244 |
| April | 28,902 | 19,192 |
| May | 23,978 | 18,297 |
| June | 23,420 | 22,214 |
| July | 28,949 | 25,967 |
| August | 24,424 | 16,427 |
| September | 20,914 | 13,855 |
| October | 17,335 | 11,107 |
| November | 21,161 | 16,889 |
| December | 20,210 | 13,576 |
| 1944 | | |
| January | 15,335 | 14,844 |
| February | 16,952 | 3,365 |
| March | 19,277 | 13,771 |
| April | 15,260 | 11,115 |
| May | 9,552 | 9,529 |
| June | 7,863 | 7,461 |
| July | 6,533 | 7,093 |
| August | 5,592 | 5,407 |
| September | 3,845 | 3,962 |
| October | 4,266 | 4,218 |
| November | 4,438 | 3,450 |
| December | 4,283 | 3,322 |
| 1945 | | |
| January | 5,013 | 4,507 |
| February | 8,284 | 4,523 |
| March | 8,408 | 5,732 |
| April | 8,440 | 5,141 |
| May | 8,187 | 4,863 |
| June | 8,215 | 5,277 |
| July | 6,574 | 5,798 |
| August | 6,410 | 4,276 |
| September | 2,814 | 2,736 |
| October | 2,770 | 2,039 |
| November | 2,693 | 1,957 |
| December | 2,751 | 1,329 |

***(Inductions continued to September of 1946, but the figures on calls for 1946 were not available to the author up to publication time.)***

# LOCAL BOARDS IN ILLINOIS

## Their Locations, Registrations, Numbers of Men Inducted and Personnel (Including Examining Physicians and Dentists on General Assignment)

Local Boards are listed on the following pages under their respective counties, alphabetical order being maintained for the counties and for the cities within the counties. Designations for the personnel of each Local Board are as follows:

M: Local Board Member

GA: Government Appeal Agent or Associate Government Appeal Agent

XP: Examining Physician

XD: Examining Dentist

RC: Reemployment Committeeman

C: Clerk or Assistant Clerk

Names are listed alphabetically within their own designated categories. To avoid duplication of names of persons who served in several capacities on one Board, or who served with more than one Board, each person is listed in his or her last assignment.

In counties which had two or more Local Boards and where Examining Physicians (XP), Examining Dentists (XD) and members of Advisory Boards for Registrants (AB) served all the Boards in one county, these personnel are listed in separate groups following the final Local Board in each such county.

The figure following "Men furnished to the armed forces" represents only the number of men each Local Board furnished to the armed forces by *induction.* Because of the unavailability of complete and correct figures, plus other considerations, it was determined not to include so-called "credits" to each Local Board for men and women who enlisted or were commissioned in the various branches of the armed forces.

A number of Local Boards changed their locations during the period of Selective Service operation, and each location shown represents the one which was occupied for the longest period of time by the Board concerned.

## ADAMS COUNTY

### ADAMS COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Post Office Building, Quincy***
***Registration: 5164***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1073***
***Personnel:***

Roy J. Holford M
T. E. Jefferson M
Merle S. Koch M
Wilbur Pearce M
John Speckhardt M
John T. Reardon GA
Lawrence Emmons, Jr. GA
Dr. C. E. Ericson XP
Dr. James F. Merritt XP
Dr. J. F. Ross XP
Dr. Harry R. Farwell XD
Dr. H. M. Tarpley XD
Roy L. Sharrow RC
George B. Whitman RC
Aylette H. Buckner C
Leona M. Hull C
Anna M. Jeffrey C

### QUINCY CITY No. 1

***Location: W.C.U. Building, Quincy***
***Registration: 4796***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1418***
***Personnel:***

Joseph B. Engelmeyer M
Robert W. Halbach, Sr. M
Robert Thomas Kinneman M
Nate Mack M
Louis J. Monroe M
Chester A. Morse M
Albert P. Niemeyer M
G. Frederick Pfeiffer M
Carl G. Schmiedeskamp M
Albert J. Stone M
Mark A. Penick GA
Dr. Kent Barber XP
Dr. Donald H. Root XP
Dr. A. H. Sohm XD
Robert H. Malcomson RC
Milton H. Vollmer RC
Joseph H. Ostermiller C
Nadine A. Lusk C
Emma Lou Sterne C

### QUINCY CITY No. 2

***Location: W.C.U. Building, Quincy***
***Registration: 4602***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1156***
***Personnel:***

Fred L. Bailey M
Andrew L. Dickhut M
Oscar F. Eggeson M
Joseph M. Hirschinger M
Hubert P. Klingele M
Everett L. Lawrence M
Adam J. Scholz M
James Nielson GA
Dr. George L. Athey XP
Dr. James L. Rouner XP
Dr. L. H. Wolfe XD
A. L. Martin RC
Alvin W. Michel RC
Charles E. Sparks C
Althea Menke C
Betty E. Smith C

#### Group Examiners for Adams County

Dr. Milton E. Bitter XP
Dr. Paul Brenner XP
Dr. Walter Libmann XP
Dr. Harry O. Ryan XP
Dr. Kenneth W. Ringland XD
Dr. Roy H. Thesen XD

*(Continued)*

**Advisory Board Members for Adams County**

Charles L. Bartlett
Carl B. Berter
Herman H. Brown
M. Finlay Carrott
J. E. Carter
Walter Craig
Joel M. Dickerman
William Dieterich
John F. Garner
Chester A. Groves
John T. Inghram
Jesse Klein
Harold W. Lewis
Delbert Loos
S. E. McAfee
C. C. Mason
Charles G. Nauert
Richard Neu
Paul B. Nichols
Philip Schlagenhauf
Richard Scholz
Aubrey D. Spence
Rolland M. Wagner
C. H. Wood

## ALEXANDER COUNTY

**ALEXANDER COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Halliday Estate Building, Cairo***
***Registration: 6399***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1760***
***Personnel:***

Harry Cade M
W. E. Cummins M
Norman R. Halliday M
Eastin L. Holliday M
Victor H. Honey M
John Thistlewood M
Peyton Berbling GA
D. B. Reid GA
Dr. J. J. Rendleman XP
Dr. J. K. Rosson XP
Dr. H. D. Stuckey XP
Dr. R. M. Young XP
Dr. Van Andrews XD
Dr. Howard Moreland XD
Paul S. Clutts RC
R. A. Gregory RC
Joseph F. McGruder RC
Robert L. Williams RC
Robert L. Lansden AB
Donald A. Miller AB
Walter B. Warder AB
Helen Jo Dorsett C
Mary Flack C
Mary Lottie Rock C
Sarah H. Schmitt C

## BOND COUNTY

**BOND COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: First National Bank Building, Greenville***
***Registration: 3421***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 958***
***Personnel:***

Christian J. Bauer M
William Foran M
Conrad O. Kirstein M
D. E. Sims M
George H. Weber M
Glen B. Wilson GA
Dr. Dewitt T. Brown XP
Dr. H. D. Cartmell XP
Dr. Archibald M. Keith XP
Dr. Richard Maxwell XP
Dr. L. A. Floyd XD
Dr. F. E. Linder XD
Dr. W. A. McCracken XD
Chester O. Bare RC
Fred A. Mier RC
Ray A. Wise RC
Friedolin A. Brandenburger RC
J. H. Allio AB
John D. Biggs AB
L. C. Combe AB
Foss D. Meyer AB
Robert Smith AB
Eileen M. Genre C
Ira King C
Rebekah Ann Smith C

## BOONE COUNTY

**BOONE COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: City Hall, Belvidere***

***Registration: 3822***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1012***

***Personnel:***

Clifford A. Barringer M
Arthur B. Cleaver M
Robert J. Fischer M
Eugene H. Frye M
Wrate H. Hill M
Julian L. Larson M
Ives Law M
Fred A. Marean M
Einer Petersen M
Warren C. Rowan M
Frederick W. Shappert, Jr. M
Robert Emmett Sullivan M
Richard V. Carpenter GA
Owen Johnson GA
Dr. E. S. Davis XP
Dr. Everett Dettmann XP
Dr. Nevin E. Diehl XP
Dr. F. E. Duncan XP
Dr. W. M. Freeman XP
Dr. M. L. Hartman XP
Dr. David E. James XP
Dr. Gordon J. Kaske XP
Dr. Wesley B. Oliver XP
Dr. Adrian Schreiber XP
Dr. Stanley J. Smith XP
Dr. A. W. Swift XP
Dr. John F. West XP
Dr. John E. Bruce XD
Dr. W. D. McMaster XD
Frank W. Braun RC
George R. McConnell RC
Edwin A. Loop AB
Frank A. Oakley AB
Patrick H. O'Donnell AB
Albert S. O'Sullivan AB
Mildred L. Shattuck C
V. Ruth Welcher C

## BROWN COUNTY

**BROWN COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Federal Building, Mt. Sterling***

***Registration: 1708***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 452***

***Personnel:***

James R. Clark M
L. W. Dunlap M
Leonard A. Gross M
George O. McCoy M
George Robinson M
Joseph R. Morton GA
Dr. Ray McGann XP
Dr. E. L. Browning XD
Albert E. Grether RC
Carl M. Husted RC
R. L. Webber RC
Vernon Briggs AB
John Q. Lawless AB
Fred Manny AB
Walter I. Manny AB
Paul Martin AB
Charles E. Turner AB
Eloese S. Hallden C
Harry C. Hutter C

## BUREAU COUNTY

### BUREAU COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Room 202, County Court House, Princeton***

***Registration: 3662***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 939***

***Personnel:***

James H. Faley, Jr. M
William B. Headley M
Carey R. Johnson M
Henry H. Morrasy M
John C. Robb M
William M. Russell M
John S. Skinner M
John F. Sullivan M
Perry D. Trimble GA
G. C. Wilson GA
Dr. Charles C. Barrett XP
Dr. Arthur N. Bolz XP
Dr. A. G. Everhart XP
Dr. O. B. Giltner XP
Dr. Harold Hamnett XP
Dr. J. H. Hopkins XP
Dr. F. E. Inks XP
Dr. J. M. O'Malley XP
Dr. J. W. O'Malley XP
Dr. Peter H. Poppens XP
Dr. E. H. Schnicke XP
Dr. Albert B. Troupa XP
Dr. F. Wright Hedenschoug XD
Dr. John F. Highfield XD
W. Roy Robinson RC
Clifford Thompson RC
Louis A. Zearing RC
Virginia M. Foster C
Margaret Hedlund C
Mrs. Bernice Holloway C
Mrs. Esther Sachs C
Norman H. Weeks C

### BUREAU COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Room B-2, Court House, Princeton***

***Registration: 5050***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1557***

***Personnel:***

Anton B. Ackerson M
Bradford Reed Battey M
Lloyd H. Coddington M
Raymond A. Eiten M
W. L. Jacobsen M
Frank Martinelli M
William Roy Robinson M
Glenn Sitterly M
T. E. Sullivan M
C. N. Hollerich GA
Josef T. Skinner GA
Dr. T. L. Chiasson XP
Dr. L. M. Dunn XP
Dr. R. E. Davies XP
Dr. Phillip V. Hall XP
Dr. George E. Kirby XP
Dr. K. M. Nelson XP
Dr. M. A. Nix XP
Dr. J. J. Nora XP
Dr. Clarence Olson XP
Dr. Louis Slatin XP
Dr. H. D. Steele XP
Dr. Richard E. Lee XD
Guy Kasbeer RC
Peter Ternetti RC
William J. Wimbiscus RC
Helen Ellis C
Barbara C. Lindner C
Helen Swingle C

#### Advisory Board Members for Bureau County

Claude Brown
Horace R. Brown
Merville L. Brown
Arthur H. Ellis
Edward Grampp
Hobart W. Gunning
(Mrs.) Gene Johnson
Leonard A. Johnson
Lillie M. Jones
John W. Naffziger
Robert A. Oakes
Fred G. Russell
R. L. Russell
Ethel M. Sharp
J. L. Spaulding
L. D. Spaulding, Jr.
William W. Wilson
Cairo A. Trimble
G. C. Wilson

## CALHOUN COUNTY

**CALHOUN COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Main Street, Hardin***
***Registration: 2096***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 644***
***Personnel:***

Philip Aderton M
Frank Droege M
Arthur Kemp M
Glenn S. Nevius M
Harold L. Whitworth M
C. C. Worthy GA
Dr. George W. Fritz XP
Dr. Sam L. Miller XP
Dr. J. H. Peisker XP
Dr. W. A. Skeele XP
Dr. C. J. Monroe XD
Dr. R. R. Hardesty XD
Walter B. Holzwarth RC
Elmer L. Sheer RC
Raymond Siemer RC
J. Clark Anderson AB
S. A. Benz AB
Paul R. Durr AB
Charles M. Hagen AB
Edmond J. Hughes AB
Ben Klaas AB
Howard Klemme AB
Frank W. Mossman AB
George Sibley AB
Raphael Snyders AB
William F. Suhling AB
Charles Zigrang AB
Arthur F. Eberlin C
Ione Mielke C

## CARROLL COUNTY

**CARROLL COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Federal Building, Mt. Carroll***
***Registration: 4474***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1111***
***Personnel:***

Robert M. Coleman M
Thomas H. Diffenderfer
Ernest L. Frey M
Arthur C. Reeves M
J. V. Sullivan M
Glendon V. Weir M
Charles E. Stuart GA
Dr. A. A. Calkins XP
Dr. S. P. Colehour XP
Dr. J. C. Garland XP
Dr. L. B. Hussey XP
Dr. William J. Scholes XP
Dr. E. C. Turner XP
Dr. G. W. Cassell XD
Dr. C. F. Isenberger XD
Joseph B. Loeser RC
Roswell W. Packard RC
J. L. Brearton AB
Ralph M. Eaton AB
Orion M. Grove AB
Franklin U. Stransky AB
A. F. Wingert AB
Vernon B. Ackerman C
Dorothea L. Edwards C
Edith J. Smith C

## CASS COUNTY

**CASS COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Schmidt Building, Beardstown***
***Registration: 3840***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1054***
***Personnel:***

George V. Aldridge M
Ralph P. Baxter M
James E. Fox M
John Joseph Jenkins M
Myron L. Kloker M
Harry E. Musch M
Dr. W. D. Pence M
Arthur H. Tuecke M
R. L. Northcutt GA
Dr. Thomas G. Charles XP
Dr. V. M. Corman XP
Dr. B. A. Desulis XP
Dr. R. D. Burley XP
Dr. J. F. Myers XP
Dr. W. E. Shelton XP
Dr. W. S. Taylor XP
Dr. E. W. Thomas XP
Dr. Forest V. Diggs XD
Joseph M. Bergman RC
Arthur H. Miller RC
Cyril Robert Ratcliffe RC
Harold Bishop AB
Mrs. Rena Beard Krusie AB
Lloyd Milton McClure AB
L. M. McClure, Sr. AB
H. L. Milstead AB
George D. Shultz AB
James C. Yancy AB
Mrs. Ida J. Madison C
Virginia Elaine Nagel C
Wilma Thrasher C

## CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

**CHAMPAIGN COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: 110 South Race Street, Urbana***
***Registration: 4569***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1070***
***Personnel:***

Harry E. Defibaugh M
Virgil L. Harvey M
Fred E. Stevens M
Lawrence B. Walton M
Roy A. Wright M
Chester W. Richards GA
Homer Shepherd GA
Dr. C. G. Appelle XP
Dr. E. S. Axtell XP
Dr. C. E. Brown XP
Dr. C. W. Christie XP
Dr. C. D. Gulick XP
Dr. G. Laymon XP
Dr. John O'Connell XP
Dr. M. M. Ricketts XP
Dr. E. J. Rueck XP
Dr. L. O. Sale XP
Dr. R. H. Smith XP
Dr. G. D. Troyer XP
Dr. L. E. Rasmusson XD
Dr. E. C. Thompson XD
Dr. K. M. Waxler XD
Jesse L. Jones RC
Rev. C. G. Hall RC
H. Adair Webb RC
Muriel M. Holmes C
Doris M. Johnson C
Edith Marlowe C
Susie G. Webster C

*(Continued)*

**CHAMPAIGN COUNTY No. 2**
***Location: Bourne Street, Tolono***
***Registration: 2908***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 658***
***Personnel:***

John Gorman M
V. L. Horton M
Howard Kemper M
C. F. Maley M
Edwin W. Smalley M
O. L. Browder GA
Dr. Floyd W. Castator XP
Dr. P. C. Casto XP
Dr. William H. Cooper XP
Dr. Glenn F. Fishel XP
Dr. James S. Mason XP
Dr. Willard L. Veirs XP
Dr. J. W. Walton XP
Dr. W. F. Johnston XD
Dr. F. M. Rose XD
Lewis G. Coonrod, Sr. RC
Frederick D. Lewis RC
J. C. V. Taylor RC
Harriett H. Franks C
Beulah Weasel C

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA CITY No. 1**
***Location: 11½ East University Avenue***
***Registration: 9486***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2504***
***Personnel:***

Donald C. Dodds M
T. J. Harbaugh M
Harry E. Bigler M
Justa M. Lindgren M
William H. Owens M
John B. Prettyman M
Robert W. Webber M
John H. Armstrong GA
Dr. E. C. Albers XP
Dr. V. T. Austin XP
Dr. H. R. Bodine XP
Dr. C. S. Bucher XP
Dr. A. J. Dalton XP
Dr. J. C. Dallenbach XP
Dr. Raymond Evans XP
Dr. S. S. Garrett XP
Dr. L. T. Gregory XP
Dr. Everett E. Hill XP
Dr. M. W. Hedgcock XP
Dr. B. Smith Hopkins, Jr. XP
Dr. G. R. Ingram XP
Dr. C. H. Irvin XP
Dr. Darwin Kirby XP
Dr. W. F. Lamkin XP
Dr. J. D. McKinney XP
Dr. C. T. Moss XP
Dr. Joel A. Peterson XP
Dr. C. F. Newcomb XP
Dr. G. L. Porter XP
Dr. John R. Powell XP
Dr. H. F. Rawlings XP
Dr. W. E. Schowengerdt XP
Dr. J. E. Sexton XP
Dr. C. H. Spears XP
Dr. L. M. T. Stilwell XP
Dr. George F. Way XP
Dr. S. J. Wilson XP
Dr. W. M. Youngerman XP
Dr. C. M. Bechtol XD
Dr. E. G. Stevens XD
Harry E. Daniels RC
Lyle H. Gallivan RC
R. W. Webber RC
Evelyn Downs C
Doris E. Grant C
Emily Morrison C
R. Joan C. Moomau C

**Advisory Board Members for Champaign County**

W. Carl Allen
John A. Appleman
John H. Barth
Oris Barth
H. B. Boyer
John J. Bresee
Louis A. Busch
Robert Busch
A. E. Campbell
James L. Capel

*(Continued)*

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY [Advisory Board]—*Continued*

F. T. Carson
Joseph R. Carson
Thomas Burke Carson
Asa S. Chapman
James F. Clark
Roy R. Cline
Edwin W. Collard
Joseph W. Corazza
R. W. Corman
R. W. Davies
Charles W. Davis
Henry J. Dietz
D. C. Dobbins
Donald V. Dobbins
R. F. Dobbins
W. J. Dolan
Lloyd S. Engert
J. C. Ermentrout
French L. Fraker
John L. Franklin
J. Edwin Filson
Chancy L. Finfrock
Gail R. Fisher
Forrest B. Gore
E. W. Hollaran
Fred B. Hamill
J. L. Hanmore
Earl C. Harrington
Lawrence R. Hatch
Julius J. Hirschfeld
C. E. Iungerich
Chester E. Keller
Harry E. Kerker
Thornton R. Kirk
William H. Lee
Roger F. Little
T. E. Lyons
August C. Meyer
H. M. Miller
John M. Mitchem
A. D. Mulliken
Wallace M. Mulliken
W. A. Nichols
Enos L. Phillips
William G. Palmer
Darius E. Phebus
Alfred H. Reichman
Donald M. Reno
Don D. Richmond
Walter B. Riley
Edwin W. Sale
Peter P. Schaefer
Arthur J. B. Showalter
H. F. Simonson
James A. Solon
Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
C. E. Tate
J. G. Thomas
Albert Tuxhorn
Earl W. Wagner
Charles M. Webber
A. S. Weeks
Gene Weisinger
James H. Wheat
J. C. Williamson
Forney Wingard
R. E. Winkelmann
W. F. Woods, Jr.
W. F. Woods

## CHRISTIAN COUNTY

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: 123½ Main Street, Taylorville***
***Registration: 4988***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1452***
***Personnel:***

Melle Calloway M
Patrick J. Doyle M
Clare E. Flesher M
Rual Forsythe M
Harry Clyde Irwin M
Arthur Yockey GA
Dr. G. L. Armstrong XP
Dr. S. B. Herdman XP
Dr. C. R. McPherson XP
Dr. William H. Mercer XP
Dr. Richard J. Miller XP
Dr. Willis A. Monaghan XP
Dr. F. L. Puckett XP
Dr. W. H. Schott XP
Dr. George A. Tankersley XP
Dr. Albert F. Turner XP
Dr. H. M. Wolfe XP
Dr. J. W. Spresser XD
Dr. B. R. Tedrow XD
Ora E. Daggett RC
Gilbert H. Large RC
Louetta B. Roberts C
Gertrude M. Roe C
R. R. Simpson C

*(Continued)*

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY No. 2**
***Location: County Court House, Taylorville***
***Registration: 3854***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1105***
***Personnel:***

Frank P. Anderson M
Basil C. King M
Norbert Leo LaRochelle M
Charles R. Shake M
Benjamin F. Zobrist M
Edward E. Adams GA
John H. Fornoff GA
Dr. John Alderson XP
Dr. Grover C. Bullington XP
Dr. Walter Burgess XP
Dr. Paul K. Hagen XP
Dr. D. M. Littlejohn XP
Dr. Wilfred S. Miller XP
Dr. M. A. Reichman XP
Dr. R. M. Seaton XP
Dr. F. W. Siegert XP
Dr. R. B. Seigert XP
Dr. F. R. Hamilton XD
Dr. A. E. Helm XD
Dr. H. C. Pence XD
Joe E. Boyd RC
Roger DeHart RC
Louis Marsch RC
Inez M. Porter C
Mrs. Mona K. Yonce C

**Advisory Board Members for Christian County**

Charles E. Bliss
Harold Broverman
H. B. Clotfelter
John W. Coale
Daniel H. Dailey
Logan G. Griffith
Harry B. Grundy
Scott Hoover
David W. Johnston
W. Quinn Jordan
Joe P. Longwell
W. B. McBride
Pearl Montgomery
Amos M. Pinkerton
Guy L. Smith
Thomas Sweeney
Samuel M. Taylor

## CLARK COUNTY

**CLARK COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: City Hall, Martinsville***
***Registration: 4226***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1219***
***Personnel:***

John H. Davison M
Harry L. Downey M
Charles S. Foster M
Robert Prewett M
James W. Starner M
John M. Hollenbeck GA
Dr. R. B. Boyd XP
Dr. Charles O. Highsmith XP
Dr. H. C. Houser XP
Dr. Lester H. Johnson XP
Dr. Earl H. Mitchell XP
Dr. William M. Rogers XP
Dr. John Weir XP
Dr. L. J. Weir XP
Dr. D. L. Wilhoit XP
Dr. Clarence D. Mitchell XD
Frank A. Johnson RC
Basil W. Moore RC
Howard E. Swinford RC
Harry J. Buxbaum AB
Victor C. Miller AB
Stewart McClellan AB
C. A. Williams AB
Norma Huffman C
Evelyn June Kanmacher C
Orion Wiser C

## CLAY COUNTY

**CLAY COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Oil Exchange Building, Flora***
***Registration: 4650***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1390***
***Personnel:***

Willard R. Dewhirst M
Arthur P. Holt M
Robert S. Jones M
Harvey D. McCollum M
Lawrence E. McCommons M
E. E. Rose M
R. V. Stephens M
Emery E. Calhoon GA
Dr. Norton W. Bowman XP
Dr. D. E. Fatheree XP
Dr. Rolla D. Finch XP
Dr. Curtis M. Henderson XP
Dr. L. L. Hutchins XP
Dr. J. P. Shore XP
Dr. A. M. Sparling XP
Dr. M. C. Powell XD
E. D. Given RC
Robert H. Scudamore RC
Ira E. Theobald RC
Ralph G. Meyer AB
Alsie N. Tolliver AB
Sara Mae Allen C
Arthur K. Brentlinger C
Lawrence Kellums C
Lois Grace Tully C

## CLINTON COUNTY

**CLINTON COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: First National Bank Building, Carlyle***
***Registration: 5471***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1631***
***Personnel:***

T. C. Albers M
Sterling Price Bond M
Thomas Bond M
William E. Carson M
Joseph H. Finley M
Charles N. Fisher M
William F. Fix M
Gordon E. Houck M
Arnold J. Marcham M
Frazier B. Newkirk M
Oscar Spaeth M
Fred F. Wollenweber M
William R. Murphy GA
Ernst C. Asbury XP
Dr. M. A. Bateman XP
Dr. W. S. Carter XP
Dr. W. L. DuComb XP
Dr. A. L. Fischer XP
Dr. Edward Hediger XP
Dr. W. R. Ketterer XP
Dr. John Q. Roane XP
Dr. William H. Sauer XP
Dr. C. A. Z. Sharp XP
Dr. R. S. Wallace XP
Dr. C. S. Kurz XD
Dr. H. D. Potts XD
Theodore H. Gross RC
Carl W. Willi RC
Helen Brandt AB
Marie T. Hahn AB
Maurice B. Johnston AB
Catherine Kueper AB
Henrietta Kueper AB
A. B. Lager AB
C. A. McNeill, Jr. AB
Joseph B. Schlarmann AB
Irene A. Donnewald C
Charles P. Flanagan C
Helen Mueller C

## COLES COUNTY

### COLES COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Charleston***
***Registration: 3686***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1243***
***Personnel:***

Samuel C. Ashmore M
Charles H. Coleman M
Delbert E. Hahan M
Lewis S. Linder M
Dr. P. B. Lloyd M
Simeon E. Thomas M
James Y. Kelly GA
Wayne O. Shuey GA
Dr. J. T. Belting XP
Dr. Martin W. Bisson XP
Dr. G. B. Dudley XP
Dr. Charles E. Duncan XP
Dr. S. B. Goff XP
Dr. W. J. Harned XP
Dr. Herbert A. Iknayan XP
Dr. Nicholas C. Iknayan XP
Dr. L. T. Kent XP
Dr. C. D. Swickard XP
Dr. W. M. Swickard XP
Dr. H. A. Shaffer XP
Dr. O. E. Hite XD
Dr. C. J. Montgomery XD
Dr. W. E. Sunderman XD
Dr. Byron C. Trexler XD
Dr. W. B. Tym XD
Fae W. Claar RC
Harold Sensintaffar RC
Viola Marjorie Clark C
Earl J. Hibbs C
Pauline J. Highland C

### COLES COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 1521 Charleston Avenue, Mattoon***
***Registration: 5589***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1624***
***Personnel:***

Emanuel Berkowitz M
William Neil Laughlin M
W. H. Ownby M
Gus Schlicher M
Carl O. Watkins M
Russell B. James GA
Fred H. Kelly GA
Craig Van Meter GA
Dr. J. G. Baker XP
Dr. T. A. Bryan XP
Dr. B. R. Cole XP
Dr. Paul M. Hardinger XP
Dr. F. B. Jones XP
Dr. Edward X. Link XP
Dr. C. E. Morgan XP
Lou Morris C
Dr. H. C. Lumpp XD
Dr. J. F. Nolan XP
Dr. S. B. Nuzie XP
Dr. H. F. Osterhagen XP
Dr. L. C. Small XP
Dr. Albert Summers XP
Dr. D. C. Baughman XD
Dr. H. A. Baughman XD
Dr. R. R. Burke XD
Dr. C. L. Edmiston XD
Dr. R. G. Jones XD
Dr. W. L. Podesta XD
E. Fred Gardner RC
Harry I. Hannah RC
Ferdinand F. Homann RC
William G. Sawin RC
Robert J. Welsh RC
Mrs. Ivah E. Batcheldor C

*(Continued)*

**Advisory Board Members for Coles County**

C. Wade Barrick
Joseph Berkowitz
Rev. William I. Blair
H. Ogden Brainard
W. M. Briggs
Everett W. Brown
F. W. Claar
Frank E. Cox
Elmer F. Elston
Osborn Ferguson
T. R. Figenbaum
Kenneth Green
John H. Hardin
Edgar H. Hayes
Maurice F. Rominger
Jack E. Horsley
J. E. Hougland
Clarence W. Hughes
Carus S. Icenogle
William K. Kidwell
John T. Kincaid
S. Carl Lane
J. B. Lane
Kenneth Edward Moss
Hugh Reat
Christy Russell
Orville F. Schoch
R. Y. Stevenson
Charles Wallace
Robert M. Werden

## COOK COUNTY

**COOK COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: 121 North Douglas Avenue, Arlington Heights***
***Registration: 6047***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1458***
***Personnel:***

Burton A. Brannen M
Paul F. Carroll M
Elmer W. Crane M
James E. Millay M
Delmer R. Rippey M
Robert M. Utpadel M
Alphonse J. Weidner M
Willard C. Walters GA
Dr. B. T. Best XP
Dr. J. A. Cousins XP
Dr. J. Robert Jacobson XP
Dr. Edward L. Larson XP
Dr. Norbart Leckband XP
Dr. Harold O. Meisenheimer XP
Dr. R. J. Novick XP
Dr. Walter A. Schimmel XP
Dr. William V. Sher XD
Dr. E. W. Baumann XD
John J. Lee RC
Peter B. Atwood AB
Carl M. Behrens AB
Paul E. Collins AB
Andrew J. Dallstream AB
Arthur J. Donovan AB
Arthur Fassbender AB
W. Edward Fritz AB
Edward A. Glaeser AB
Paul M. Godehn AB
Frank R. Hartman AB
John A. Senne AB
Hugo J. Thal AB
Loraine M. Kehe C
Helen Ruth Langlois C
Vivian D. Masny C
Esther O. Smith C
Frank O. Smith C
Lorna K. Walsh C

*(Continued)*

**COOK COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: 1137 Central Avenue, Wilmette***

***Registration: 5313***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1168***

***Personnel:***

George B. Bassler M
Lester W. Coons M
Howard F. Dusham M
Roy Kroeschell M
Lea J. Orr M
B. O. Sullivan M
Albert B. Tucker M
James C. Leaton GA
Dr. Daniel R. Cunningham XP
Dr. Donal G. Gladish XP
Dr. M. C. Hecht XP
Dr. Theodore Krumm XP
Dr. Floyd L. McGrath XP
Dr. Lester E. Mee XP
Dr. Paul E. Minter XP
Dr. B. L. Mitchell XP
Dr. Fred D. O'Donnell XP
Dr. Leo Oppenheimer XP
Dr. Martin H. Seifert XP
Dr. H. O. Weishaar XP
Dr. George Ambuehl XD
Dr. Paul B. Bass XD
Dr. Charles B. Blake XD
Dr. Joseph A. Bobrow XD
Dr. Albert J. Bushey XD
Dr. Gordon G. Chinnock XD
Dr. E. F. Christie XD
Dr. S. A. Cowen XD
Dr. George Eisenbrand XD
Dr. A. H. Fuessle XD
Dr. F. J. Genster XD
Dr. Arthur W. Leaf XD
Dr. Walter F. Schur XD
Dr. C. G. Smith XD
Dr. George D. Upson XD
F. Dewey Anderson RC
Alfred W. Jensen RC
Harry B. Johnston RC
Robert J. Lascelles RC
Henry J. Brandt AB
Samuel H. Gilbert AB
Frederick J. Newey AB
L. L. Richmond AB
Manning L. Ware AB
Olga B. Roberts C
Harriett S. Seifert C

**COOK COUNTY No. 3**

***Location: 510 Green Bay Road, Winnetka***

***Registration: 5633***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1240***

***Personnel:***

Joseph P. Colligan M
Kenneth B. Hawkins M
Ralph B. Kraetsch M
Frederic O. Mason M
Austin L. Wyman M
Harold R. Odh M
Ralph M. Snyder GA
Grover C. McLaron GA
Dr. Jay M. Garner XP
Dr. John H. Gormley XP
Dr. H. B. Lustigman XP
Dr. Clarence Minnema XP
Dr. Maurice H. Wald XP
Dr. H. D. Wiley XP
Dr. James Fonda XD
Frank J. Brady RC
Robert F. Doepel RC
Thomas J. Lynch RC
Donald C. Stixrood RC
Clinton F. Costenbader AB
John W. Day AB
Martin S. Gordon AB
Edward R. Lewis AB
Hyman A. Pierce AB
George Ragland, Jr. AB
Merrill A. Russell AB
Beverly B. Vedder AB
Virginia W. Bulingham C
Joseph P. Colligan C
Elizabeth Hamilton C
Barbara B. Lynde C
Rachel L. Merrifield C

*(Continued)*

**COOK COUNTY No. 4**

***Location: 3 South Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge***

***Registration: 9891***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2333***

***Personnel:***

Charles L. Bishop M
Silas Cartland M
Arthur W. Haab M
Erwin Eugene Hirschberg M
John J. Lenhart M
Frank S. Scott M
Raymond Canaday GA
Robert J. Monahan GA
Dr. M. W. Caveney XP
Dr. H. H. Conley XP
Dr. P. J. Fahey XP
Dr. A. A. Fuhlbrigge XP
Dr. Henry F. Heller XP
Dr. Irving J. Pascoe XP
Dr. Benjamin L. Sargent XP
Dr. A. C. Sequin XP
Dr. Rudolph V. Sintzel XP
Dr. Charles A. Cameron XD
Dr. J. F. Heller XD
Dr. E. J. Lommel XD
Dr. Albert Frederick Pagel, Jr. XD
Dr. J. D. Pett XD
Miles T. Babb RC
Harley D. Hohm RC
C. Edgar Johnson RC
L. A. Platts RC
John N. Ralston RC
Harlan Mayne Stanton RC
Vincent T. Connor AB
Luther Binkley AB
John V. Hanney AB
Helmer Hansen AB
J. Theodore Kiggins AB
Joseph D. Lawyer AB
W. Scott McDowell AB
Norman L. Olson AB
Philip A. Paulson AB
Joseph T. Scott AB
Joseph R. Tottenhoff AB
Henry L. Wells AB
Joseph J. Witry AB
Charles C. Wooster AB
LeRoy A. Zaleski AB
Elsie L. Fisher C
Clarence A. Hall C
Elizabeth J. Shea C

**COOK COUNTY No. 5**

***Location: 2400 North Harlem Avenue, Elmwood Park***

***Registration: 8524***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2307***

***Personnel:***

Joseph J. Charleston M
William H. Dahlgren M
Thomas V. Neil M
William J. Norten M
Daniel E. Peterson M
R. H. Ubbelohde M
Harry G. Hershenson GA
Sim Thaxter McCray GA
Joseph L. O'Brien GA
Dr. Jack B. Deutsch XP
Dr. C. E. Frybarger XP
Dr. John A. Guerrieri XP
Dr. James J. Leach XP
Dr. George W. Moxon XP
Dr. James A. Moxon XP
Dr. P. W. Purcell XP
Dr. Mario Simonelli XP
Dr. Kenneth Weiler XP
Dr. R. G. Kindelsperger XD
Michael Korosy RC
Irving R. Berg AB
S. Edward Bloom AB
Theodore C. Klotz AB
Alvin J. Kvistad AB
Albert Lavine AB
Charles Libby AB
Kris J. Myrdal AB
Daniel E. Peterson AB
Chester A. Reardon AB
Donald D. Rogers AB
Walter Fred Sass AB
Adolph J. Doeing C
Lillian Marzullo C
Elaine S. Niekamp C
Eleanor Sorensen C

*(Continued)*

**COOK COUNTY No. 6**

***Location: 7520 Madison Street, Forest Park***

***Registration: 6076***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1619***

***Personnel:***

Morton E. Anderson M
Charles S. Brophy M
W. B. Carroll M
Herbert Allen Edwards M
August A. Frymark M
Henry M. Lebovitz M
Arthur F. Seegers M
Frank D. Sweeney M
David J. A. Hayes GA
Lloyd W. Lehman GA
Dr. George J. Baumgartner XP
Dr. J. Blumenstock XP
Dr. Lucius Cole XP
Dr. William B. Knox XP
Dr. Albert G. McNeil XP
Dr. Thomas I. Motter XP
Dr. R. C. Oldfield XP
Dr. Robert F. Sharer XP
Dr. Joseph C. Sodaro XP
Dr. Stanley A. Danhauer XD
Dr. A. F. Mayer XD
John P. Conmy RC
Emil F. Roehlke RC
Harvey L. Cavender AB
Carl F. Faust AB
Orville W. Lee AB
Lloyd W. Lehman AB
William L. Murray AB
Howard B. Robinson AB
Frank J. Smith AB
Joseph W. Townsend AB
Donald L. Vetter AB
George E. Woods
Nicholas Barron C
Mary C. Hess C
Lucille Lienhardt C
Louise Nelson C
Marie B. Norton C

**COOK COUNTY No. 7**

***Location: 2515 St. Charles Road, Bellwood***

***Registration: 6259***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1862***

***Personnel:***

Mack W. Balzer M
Peter Joseph Burr M
Thomas W. Downey M
LeRoy A. Brown M
Charles E. Dougherty M
William W. Haverly M
Elmer F. Pflug M
Edgar P. Romilly M
Louis Peirce Smith M
Ira E. Garman GA
Mark E. Hattenhauer GA
George Sass GA
Dr. Edmund G. Brust XP
Dr. Martin Wilson Green XP
Dr. Jerry R. Hora XP
Kenneth T. Hubbard XP
Dr. Arthur E. Joslyn, Jr. XP
Dr. A. Everett Joslyn XP
Dr. Harold J. Tosney XP
Dr. H. A. Stasinski XD
Albert J. Bayles RC
Henry Miron RC
Joseph W. Albright AB
John A. Anderson AB
Joseph I. Bulger AB
P. W. Brust AB
Edward G. Dickman AB
Guy E. Guerine AB
Marjorie Guerine AB
R. N. Nelson AB
Wesley Potts AB
Thomas G. Sheahan AB
Robert Wigglesworth AB
Lester D. Wilcox AB
Noel B. Wysong AB
Ruth E. Kehring C
Gladys F. Kupper C
Louis P. Smith C
Alma B. Solberg C
Mary A. Wisner C

*(Continued)*

**COOK COUNTY No. 8**

***Location: Town Hall, LaGrange***

***Registration: 6265***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1451***

***Personnel:***

Frank W. Ault M
Herman H. Drewes M
George F. Hime M
Lyman M. Mather M
George W. Miller M
Sidney G. Salvesen M
John D. Wilson M
Frederick A. Gariepy GA
Dr. E. S. Baxter XP
Dr. Edson W. Carr XP
Dr. J. W. Carr XP
Dr. James C. Clarke XP
Dr. Robert W. Edwards XP
Dr. D. J. Freriks XP
Dr. J. A. Gardiner XP
Dr. Edward L. Gillman XP
Dr. H. T. Haverstock XP
Dr. Charles F. Hubner XP
Dr. Thomas C. McDougal XP
Dr. J. G. Millas XP
Dr. Ralph W. Nauman XP
Dr. H. E. Ackerman XD
Dr. Earl D. Emery XD
Dr. Donald C. Lemon XD
Dr. W. M. Lemon XD
Dr. H. S. MacWithey XD
Dr. Frank B. Olson XD
Dr. J. C. Treat XD
F. D. Cossitt RC
William P. Mitchell RC
Bernard Albert O'Reilly RC
Fred J. Ashley AB
Edward S. Cody AB
Roy H. Ekberg AB
Edward J. Farrell AB
Henry G. Ferncase AB
W. Stancliff Fuller AB
Edward F. O'Toole AB
Raymond S. Schultz AB
Elmer F. Scott AB
Randolph Thornton AB
Robert C. Van Kampen AB
Palmer C. Graves C
Milladene Warnock C

**COOK COUNTY No. 9**

***Location: 5635 South Archer Avenue, Summit***

***Registration: 6430***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2001***

***Personnel:***

Ralph Beebe M
Gordon Burk M
Martin Ferentchak M
George A. Soviesk M
Mathias J. Viebrock M
Frank A. Brodnicki GA
Anthony A. DeGrazia GA
Augustine J. Bowe GA
Dr. R. H. Allison XP
Dr. Thomas J. Benton XP
Dr. Joseph Lieberstein XP
Dr. Sidney L. Mann XP
Dr. Paul W. Rush XP
Dr. S. R. Krupka XD
Dr. B. S. Lyznicki XD
Dr. C. A. Lyznicki XD
Charles J. Bulow RC
R. J. O'Leary RC
Louis R. Gentili AB
Richard P. Lambert, Jr. AB
James J. Mejda AB
Frieda C. Drews C
Lillian C. Durka C
Lillian C. Lyznicki C

*(Continued)*

**COOK COUNTY No. 10**

***Location: Greer Hall, Orland Park***

***Registration: 5769***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1502***

***Personnel:***

Al J. Graf M
Stewart M. Loebe M
Walter R. Schussler, Jr. M
Ralph J. Stellwagen M
Charles H. Wolf M
Alderman Dystrup GA
Dr. Robert H. Carmichael XP
Dr. Earl W. Cauldwell XP
Dr. E. J. Chesrow XP
Dr. Anthony J. Giacobe XP
Dr. H. E. Henke XP
Dr. Samuel Sheldon Leavitt XP
Dr. Paul G. Pomeroy XP
Dr. John P. Poska XP
Dr. J. V. Sanovic XP
Dr. S. A. Lemke XD
Albert E. Clifton RC
Gilbert J. Helbig RC
Francis A. Harper AB
Robert McCloy AB
Judd H. Matthews AB
Paul R. Schreiber AB
Nancy B. Knight C
Pearl A. Otto C
Mildred A. Shroats C
Margaret E. Sullivan C

**COOK COUNTY No. 11**

***Location: Post Office Building, Harvey***

***Registration: 6363***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1761***

***Personnel:***

Walter E. Deichen M
Fred F. Geiss M
Lawrence P. Holm M
Walter Nagell M
Charles J. Wilson M
Fred H. Bartlit GA
Dr. E. A. Harris XP
Dr. M. C. Higgins XP
Dr. L. W. Hughes XD
Frank Cunningham RC
Martin Forry RC
Frank E. Foster RC
Anthony Altier AB
Bernard L. Beck AB
Edwin L. Bennett AB
Herbert C. Berggren AB
William F. Donahue AB
Burton Evans AB
Mitchell Koteff AB
Harry A. Lambert AB
J. Dudley Lockrem AB
Edwin A. McGowan AB
Henry Piel AB
Benjamin J. Sachs AB
Neil E. VanderVeen AB
Wesley D. Wiseman AB
John E. Yates AB
Esther V. Dennis C
Claude W. Gallett C
Rose A. Tocco C

*(Continued)*

**COOK COUNTY No. 12**

***Location: 3439 Ridge Road, Lansing***

***Registration: 5776***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1617***

***Personnel:***

Herman J. Anders M
Edward Madderom M
Ray H. Meeboer M
Arthur Mullins M
Kerwood L. Snyder M
Robert J. Burdett GA
Foster A. Parker GA
Dr. Rudolph D'Elia XP
Dr. Cyril M. Gallati XP
Dr. Anton Stockl XP
Dr. J. L. Van Drunen XP
Dr. M. R. Weidner, Jr., XP
Dr. P. A. Beolens XD
Dr. John Verkaik XD
Arthur V. Goebel RC
Jack E. Walker RC
J. R. Barse AB
Frank P. Cowing AB
Nicholas J. DeYoung AB
Arthur E. Dillner AB
William Jacobs AB
Orman I. Lewis AB
John J. Pacyga AB
Ira J. Thomas C
Katherine Vroom C

**COOK COUNTY No. 13**

***Location: 2610 Flossmoor Road, Flossmoor***

***Registration: 2969***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 736***

***Personnel:***

P. W. Goodson M
H. Roy Gordon M
Percy K. Groves M
Charles J. Huston M
Deatlef W. Jurgensen M
Harry Karstens M
Nobel Stibolt M
Walter E. Wiles GA
Dr. P. R. Blodgett XP
Dr. W. L. Schmeckebier XD
Earl D. Conant RC
H. G. Portz RC
H. L. Beck AB
Wendell Philo Gilbert AB
Leslie E. Salter AB
Louise M. Huth C
Frances M. Raak C

**COOK COUNTY No. 14**

***Location: Post Office, Blue Island***

***Registration: 7084***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2051***

***Personnel:***

Harvey O. Antilla M
Emil J. Blat M
William Schimmel M
Walter H. Seyfarth M
Ralph B. Sullivan M
Edmund D. Adcock GA
William H. Townsend GA
Dr. Charles G. Davies XP
Dr. Frank H. Lally XP
Dr. L. C. Holt XD
Stephen Hoag RC
Robert L. Huffman RC
Earle B. James RC
William Aitchison AB
Walter F. Briody AB
Henry Buhring AB
Robert H. Gilson AB
Paul T. Klenk AB
Roy Massena AB
Frank M. Ozinga AB
Mildred D. A. Flassig C
Walter J. Gaboriault C
Ethel M. Tyler C

*(Continued)*

**COOK COUNTY No. 15**

***Location: 11 Quincy Road, Riverside***

***Registration: 5584***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1420***

***Personnel:***

Anthony J. Hudec M
Joseph A. McLoughlin M
Edward J. Quinn M
Maurice T. Reilly M
Frank P. Schreiber M
Frank J. Wood M
Homer C. Dawson GA
Lawrence C. Mills GA
Michael J. Thuma GA
Dr. G. A. Barnett XP
Dr. Marcellin J. Chiasson XP
Dr. William Davies XP
Dr. J. Merle Denker XP
Dr. Edward F. Dombrowski XP
Dr. John D. McCarthy XP
Dr. Paul G. Peterson XP
Dr. Phillip L. Peterson XP
Dr. B. F. Howery XD
Dr. B. R. Jones XD
Dr. Frank A. Trager XD
Phil C. Huntley RC
Roderick N. Wyckoff RC
Francis J. Benda AB
John M. Beverly AB
Osgood H. Dowell AB
Ross O. Hinkle AB
James J. Kelly AB
Joseph B. Lofton AB
W. H. Shanner AB
Rose L. Bolsness C
Dorothy M. Daily C
Ray L. Gustafson C
Irene A. Soske C
Willie C. Zimmerman C

**BERWYN CITY No. 1**

***Location: 1605 South Oak Park Avenue, Berwyn***

***Registration: 5719***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1761***

***Personnel:***

Edward J. Benes M
Paul I. Coler M
Arthur C. Krase M
Fred Powell Page M
Edward P. Skubic M
William J. Soske M
Wesley W. Howe GA
Albert Peterson GA
Dr. Charles B. Foucek XP
Dr. Caryl C. McIntyre XP
Dr. Bernard Mantell XP
Dr. Matthew Platt XP
Dr. Kamil Schulhof XP
Dr. Benjamin F. Ward XP
Dr. J. J. Hudik XD
Dr. Laddie J. Kulhanek XD
Dr. Robert B. Luehring XD
Dr. Charles D. Ness XD
H. Edward Almberg RC
James R. Sedlacek RC
Paul H. Whittenberg RC
William E. Anderle AB
Stanley S. Day AB
John H. Ehardt AB
Frank C. Jaburek AB
Otto A. Jaburek AB
Joseph J. Jaros AB
Robert Jerrick AB
Harry A. Kerins AB
Edward J. Lesak AB
Frank J. Mancl AB
Laddie T. Pelnar AB
Frank R. Sennot AB
John G. Sevcik AB
Arthur N. Thyfault AB
Loretta E. Doleshek C
Rosalind C. Foley C
Adolph F. Matejek C
Madeline E. Nieman C

*(Continued)*

**BERWYN CITY No. 2**
***Location: 6830 Windsor Avenue, Berwyn***
***Registration: 7340***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1972***
***Personnel:***

Robert J. Bangert M
Paul I. Coler M
Edmund J. Krump M
Joseph Page M
George J. Petru M
Harry A. Richards M
Charles J. Sutka M
John R. Heath GA
William Kriz GA
Frank H. Madden GA
Dr. J. F. Bruianek XP
Dr. J. J. Giardina XP
Dr. Morris J. Hoffman XP
Dr. Joseph F. VanCura XD
Martin G. Glass RC
Frank A. Rozhon RC
Rudolph Basta AB
Lester G. Burkhardt AB
S. Ashley Guthrie AB
James J. Hajek AB
Sidney K. Jackson AB
Raymond Kriz AB
William J. Kris AB
Harry Leviton AB
David R. Mandell AB
Joseph E. Serhant AB
William Buchanan C
Melba L. Jambor C
Irene A. Tabor C
Ellen Woodrich C

**CALUMET CITY No. 1**
***Location: 716 Wentworth Avenue, Calumet City***
***Registration: 4132***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1533***
***Personnel:***

Harry Bloomberg M
Francis O. Case M
William J. Flynn M
John J. Jaranosky M
Aaron A. Leedy M
John J. McKenna M
Frank H. Malak M
John A. Murray M
George S. Rider M
Charles Smith M
Charles J. Vesolowski M
Martin H. Finneran GA
Dr. Marshall Bascomb XP
Dr. J. Diamondstein XP
Dr. Irving Feinsot XP
Dr. Andrew Nady XP
Dr. Samuel Browe XD
Dr. J. C. Mankowski XD
Stanley Edward Bejger RC
Frank C. Keller RC
Oliver J. Chambers AB
Don Finneran AB
James Kelly AB
James H. Leonard AB
John E. Pavlik AB
Roman E. Posanski AB
John J. Wallace AB
Edna S. Barber C
Dona L. Clark C
Hazel C. Davis C
Ethel M. LaVigne C
Adeline W. Marcinski C
Dorothy A. Ziminski C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 1**
***Location: 35 South Dearborn Street***
***Registration: 5912***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1052***
***Personnel:***

Charles A. Bacon M
James C. Boudreau M
Thomas V. Casey M
Jack Hogarty M
Harold T. Huber M
William E. Keith M
Jules J. Lipp M
Gordon Quinn M
William M. Wilson M
Cyril W. Armstrong GA
Daniel J. McMahon Jr. GA
Charles F. Rathbun GA
John J. Rodgers GA
Dr. Fred E. Ball XP
Dr. C. R. Benner XP
Dr. Thomas B. Dondus XP
Dr. Vincent B. Bowler XP
Dr. Charles P. Eck XP
Dr. M. E. Engerman XP
Dr. Charles M. Fox XP
Dr. V. S. Frankenstein XP
Dr. Walter H. Hawkins XP
Dr. Fred M. Miller XP
Dr. C. H. Resnick XP
Dr. Anthony Santoro XP
Dr. Arnold Schimberg XP
Dr. Irving Siegel XP
Dr. J. A. Brodsky XD
Dr. I. S. Cohen XD
Dr. A. E. McKnight XD
Dr. John A. Poronsky XD
Dr. Burton W. Zuley XD
George J. Barry RC
Frank Martin C
Marguerite M. Warringer C
Marguerite Schenden C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 2**
***Location: 3104 South Michigan Avenue***
***Registration: 5924***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1737***
***Personnel:***

James T. Copper M
William H. Haynes M
James Lorick M
Matheus L. Porter M
Robert H. Miller M
Robert L. Stepto M
Obed E. Vanderburg M
Genoa S. Washington M
Albert N. Powell GA
Dr. Thomas C. Browning XP
Dr. Jacob M. Epstein XP
Dr. Lorenz B. Lapsky XP
Dr. George A. Webster XP
Dr. G. E. Behn XD
Dr. R. F. Edwards XD
Dr. Emory S. Gray XD
Dr. Simmons C. Hamilton XD
Dr. James H. Walker XD
Fred D. Slater RC
Louise Hatch C
Ethel Holbert C
Evelyn S. Williams C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 3**
***Location: 3858 South Parkway***
***Registration: 5881***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1899***
***Personnel:***

M. C. Atkins M
Thomas M. Clarke M
Ralph Ferguson M
Claude W. B. Holman M
Edward Irvin M
Clifton E. Jones M
Earl B. Dickerson M
Richard A. Harewood GA
Dr. Benjamin H. Counts XP
Dr. Clifford Doyle XP
Dr. Barney Goldberg XP
Dr. T. C. Raines XP
Dr. G. W. Fields XD
Joseph E. Clayton RC
Ella Jane Dent C
Lurlean Griffin C
Althea Mae Robinson C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 4**
***Location: 4619 South Parkway***
***Registration: 6622***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2225***
***Personnel:***

Leslie D. Abernathy M
Clark Buster M
Hyman B. Mills M
Eleson Murphy M
Hugh L. Schell M
George C. Adams GA
Benjamin H. Crockett GA
Dr. Abel C. Anthony XP
Dr. James Appleman XP
Dr. Paul P. Boswell XP
Dr. Henry N. Cress XP
Dr. Wallace S. Grant XP
Dr. Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck XP
Dr. Laynard L. Holloman XP
Dr. Chauncey L. Morton XP
Dr. Fred G. Trapp XP
Dr. M. R. Hebert XD
Kenneth G. Blewett RC
Wilber A. Clarke RC
Ruth D. Griffin C
Tommie W. Hoggatt C
Ellis E. Reid C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 5**
***Location: 5120 South Parkway***
***Registration: 7095***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2341***
***Personnel:***

William James Davis M
Gregory O. Grady M
Robert E. Harrison M
Cyril M. Rapier M
Milas S. Stephens M
Eugene M. Jones GA
Patrick B. Prescott, Jr. GA
Dr. J. Edmond Bryant XP
Dr. Herman Corren XP
Dr. Thomas S. Green XP
Dr. Nicholas H. Kern XP
Dr. George T. Kersey XP
Dr. Garfield B. Moore XP
Dr. Joseph Moses Moore XP
Dr. I. Rosen XP
Dr. Hyman J. Schorr XP
Dr. Elliott C. Small XD
Horace R. Cayton RC
Deweitt Davenport Hector RC
George McCray RC
Laurence Val Young RC
Carl W. Cotton C
Yvonne M. Galbreth C
Melissa D. Murdock C
Nathal G. Rogers C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 6**
***Location: 1104 East 47th Street***
***Registration: 6507***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1881***
***Personnel:***

Winton I. Brown M
Paul Caspers M
S. Friedman M
Mervin G. Michaelis M
Edwin J. Quinn M
George J. Wabol M
Charles P. Schwartz GA
Dr. Arrie Bamberger XP
Dr. Mandel Cohen XP
Dr. Clarence T. Plaut XP
Dr. W. R. Schick XP
Dr. Leonard H. Becker XD
Dr. William A. Luety XD
Wilfrid F. LaPoint RC
Leo A. Parker RC
John K. Segrave RC
Magdalene Kees C
Lois O. Thompson C
Martha C. Zohn C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 7**
***Location: 417 East 47th Street***
***Registration: 7896***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2577***
***Personnel:***

Sydney P. Brown M
Max Goldberg M
Robert S. Harrison M
Lloyd M. Landeker M
Thomas B. Mayo M
Allen D. Holloway GA
Royal W. Irwin GA
Dr. Norman G. Adamson XP
Dr. James M. Allison XP
Dr. J. Henry Fitzbutler XP
Dr. William M. Jones XP
Dr. Joseph R. Mitchell XP
Dr. L. B. Morrison XP
Dr. George W. Prince XP
Dr. W. J. Walker XD
Louis Etshokin RC
Samuel J. Evans RC
Edwin Goldsmith RC
Harry I. Hoffman RC
James W. Washington RC
Claude Jack C
Beatrice Smith C
Helen E. Watkins C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 8**
***Location: 5603 South State Street***
***Registration: 8243***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2619***
***Personnel:***

Douglas D. Clark M
Rubynn M. English M
Dr. A. L. Lucas M
George H. McCree M
Curtis Stillwell M
T. L. Welch M
John A. Yeatman, Sr. M
William K. Hooks GA
Carroll N. Langston GA
Dr. Arthur C. Albright XP
Dr. Ed. W. Beasley XP
Dr. H. F. Bouyer XP
Dr. W. D. Cook XP
Dr. A. L. Lucas XP
Dr. T. M. Smith XP
Dr. Harold W. Thatcher XP
Dr. James J. Yarber XD
Elma H. Davis C
Cathalyn J. Hatch C
Lillian F. Hunt C
Avis R. Payne C
Gertrude Thompson C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 9**
***Location: 1233 East 55th Street***
***Registration: 6711***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2023***
***Personnel:***

Charles Abrams M
Richard I. Cole M
Dr. J. W. Eichelberger M
Daniel Jerome Fisher M
Dr. Hal E. Howland M
John A. Leith M
Carl E. Lindstrom M
Sherman M. Strong M
Nathan S. Blumberg GA
George W. Swain GA
Dr. E. Lawrence Adams XP
Dr. Zachary A. Blier XP
Dr. Robert H. Lawrence XP
Dr. M. L. Mendel XP
Dr. Emanuel Newman XP
Dr. H. E. Randell XP
Dr. Milton L. Braun XD
Dr. Mortimer W. Neimark XD
Fay-Coper Cole RC
Charles Himmel RC
Redondo E. Newhall RC
Rose Mary Gonzales C
Frances M. Maloney C
Marcia B. Perquette C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 10**

***Location: 6236 South Cottage Grove Avenue***

***Registration: 7724***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2528***

***Personnel:***

Ray A. Ferguson M
Charles W. Hyber M
Cornelius J. Kelleher M
Roy H. Liddicott M
Enoch V. Linden M
Walter A. Praxl M
H. J. Blake GA
Arthur W. Pettit GA
Dr. H. Hugh Bequesse XP
Dr. Clarence E. Jamison XP
Dr. D. E. Ricardo XP
Dr. Murray W. Sims XP
Dr. Harry Aaron Tyllas XP
Dr. Wilbur Spencer XD
John E. Devereux RC
Helen L. Enochs C
Harry W. Kohlmann C
Doris M. Wilhelm C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 11**

***Location: 6850 South Stony Island Avenue***

***Registration: 6712***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1543***

***Personnel:***

Thomas E. Corcoran M
Edward Kemp M
Harry B. Melvoin M
Frank W. Moran M
John F. O'Brien M
Thomas J. Cavanagh GA
J. Warren McCaffrey GA
Dr. Benjamin R. Bluitt XP
Dr. Lewis A. Hare XP
Dr. F. H. Renberg XP
Dr. Selig A. Shevin XP
Dr. Samuel Stein XP
Dr. Matthew Taubenhaus XP
Dr. Norman Zolla XP
Dr. Sol Findel XD
Dr. William Gilruth XD
Homer L. Davenport RC
Arthur N. Glatt RC
Conception Alvarez C
Irene T. Hurley C
John L. Stone C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 12**

***Location: 1809 East 71st Street***

***Registration: 6823***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1605***

***Personnel:***

W. Ray Cosbey M
C. Eugene Dillon M
Harry Ford M
Joseph G. Gorman M
Murray B. Karman M
Herbert Kettler M
Roy N. Lesch M
Edward C. Craig GA
William E. Corrigan GA
William J. O'Brien, Jr. GA
Dr. Bernard L. Cohen XP
Dr. Arthur H. Rosenblum XP
Dr. F. B. Schutzbank XP
Dr. C. J. Scofield XP
Dr. Eugene A. Solow XP
Dr. S. J. Sullivan XP
Dr. L. M. Wallheiser XP
Dr. Rudolph P. Zaletel XP
Dr. Chester Blakely CD
Dr. C. Duane Cory XD
Dr. Bernard D. Glaser XD
Herbert Barnhard RC
David A. Brown RC
Glenn G. Balcom C
Rose Holzman C
Alva Hubacheck C
Ruth N. Juster C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 13**
***Location: 7917 South Exchange Avenue***
***Registration: 7975***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2695***
***Personnel:***

Lewis C. Coyner M
Raymond L. Keegan M
George J. Morgan M
Laurence A. Petit M
Anthony L. Rich M
George A. Rooney M
Frank Rydzewski M
Harry Lawrence GA
Dr. Harry Crystal XP
Dr. M. E. Finsky XP
Dr. William K. Herman XP
Dr. Ernest O. Larson XP
Dr. Joseph E. Lepke XP
Dr. Paul J. Patchen XP
Dr. Louis H. Turek XP
Dr. Harry L. Aronson XD
Dr. Joseph S. Clark XD
Dr. A. J. Raffle XD
Dr. William Stasiewicz XD
Claude V. Holmes RC
John B. Sweeney RC
Peter M. Bridges RC
Violet C. Murray C
Benjamin S. Watts C
Hattye Withall C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 14**
***Location: 231 East 79th Street***
***Registration: 7460***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2100***
***Personnel:***

Edward F. Barnicle M
Earl Cates M
Leland C. Cates M
Thomas J. Conway M
James M. Cull M
Sidney H. Geist M
Edward J. King M
Bert W. Watton M
Adolph E. Wellman M
George J. Miller GA
Thomas F. Reilly GA
Dr. Edmund F. Bennett XP
Dr. Clarence S. Duner XP
Dr. Herbert B. Erikson XP
Dr. Arthur H. Fisher XP
Dr. C. H. Johnson XP
Dr. T. F. Maher XP
Dr. C. M. Mann XP
Dr. H. E. Mehmert XP
Dr. Shayle Miller XP
Dr. Anthony E. Polito XP
Dr. Albert O. Stephenson XP
Dr. A. V. Sherman XD
Louis M. Hecker RC
Robert S. Welch RC
Eleanor J. Casey C
Minnie R. Considine C
Roseleen M. Dwan C
Elaine June Wicklund C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 15**
***Location: 738 East 83rd Street***
***Registration: 6231***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1558***
***Personnel:***

Joseph P. Brodie M
Orville Cost M
Frank H. Cull M
Abel A. DeHaan M
Edward Schneider M
Henry C. Thiel M
Joseph C. Tufo M
Abel J. DeHaan GA
George W. Sullivan GA
Dr. Thomas F. Doyle XP
Dr. Hugh Fox XP
Dr. William Murray XP
Dr. H. Marchmont Robinson XP
Dr. Fred Lauter XD
Dr. R. G. Pinkerton XD
Frank A. Reker RC
Harry J. Smith RC
Francis Emmons C
Virginia Griffith C
Ruth N. West C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 16**
***Location: 11145 Michigan Avenue***
***Registration: 6322***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1773***
***Personnel:***

Roy L. Anderson M
Carl E. Carlson M
James W. Crane M
John R. Davis M
Frank C. Heitman M
Harry L. Hull M
John A. Kahoun M
Leslie E. Roberts M
Alfred J. Teninga M
George R. Hillstrom GA
Dr. Vaughn A. Avakian XP
Dr. Louis H. Bos XP
Dr. A. L. Karabin XP
Dr. Alfred E. Lukasik XP
Dr. Stewart J. McCormick XP
Dr. J. M. Pape XP
Dr. John Soukup XP
Dr. Edward F. Studer XP
Dr. Louis H. Sasso XD
Dr. Will Stone XD
Victor A. Beckman RC
Charles P. Gallagher RC
John A. Strom RC
Minnie Considine C
Frank Weber C
Ruth M. West C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 17**
***Location: 7 East 119th Street***
***Registration: 6929***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2193***
***Personnel:***

Henry A. Blouin M
Ralph DeCook M
Elmer E. Helstrom M
Charles A. Humphreys M
J. Louis Roberts M
Howard O. Shedd M
Arthur D. Townsend M
Robert F. Bradburn GA
Frank C. Leviton GA
Dr. Harry H. Beil XP
Dr. J.A. Kollar XP
Dr. Robert Reich XP
Dr. E. L. Winiecke XD
Michael A. Dolinyak RC
Bert A. Hoogland RC
James J. Salchert C
Catherine E. Sampson C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 18**
***Location: 3026 East 92nd Street***
***Registration: 7834***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2797***
***Personnel:***

Max Buzik M
Ben H. Hazlett M
George R. Hedges M
Joseph Higgins M
Frank Edward Ross, Sr. M
Hal Wagner M
Rudolph L. Johnson GA
Dr. Anthony G. Cesare XP
Dr. F. D. Garcia XP
Dr. James Graybeal XP
Dr. S. V. Haraburda XP
Dr. Jacques I. Hootnick XP
Dr. Stanley J. Mintek XP
Dr. Bernard L. Pachynski XP
Dr. H. E. L. Timm XP
Dr. H. J. Urbanowicz XD
Vincent L. Knaus RC
Dorothy D. Brown C
Helene S. Mathew C
Bernice M. W. Urbaniak C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 19**
***Location: 2911 South Archer Avenue***
***Registration: 5977***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2363***
***Personnel:***

Stephen M. Bailey M
Stanley J. Evans M
J. Courtney Fitzpatrick M
Francis L. Kennedy M
Ray J. Wolff M
Thomas J. Sheehan GA
Dr. O. W. Rest XP
Dr. William S. Sadler XP
Dr. Joseph J. Valko XP
Dr. Chester J. Radloff XD
Patrick J. McCarthy RC
William A. Benedix C
Rita C. Farrell C
Rosemary McNichols C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 20**
***Location: 3556 Archer Avenue***
***Registration: 6886***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2876***
***Personnel:***

James J. Appelt M
Leo J. Dapser M
Charles Fasan M
Florian Pirofalo M
Edward G. Scheidt M
Thomas A. Shanahan M
Earl G. Bingham GA
Harry O. Rosenberg GA
Dr. Edmond T. Bartkowiak XP
Dr. David V. Effron XP
Dr. L. J. Isaacs XP
Dr. Edward A. Bartkowiak XD
William J. Raymond RC
Irwin R. Stuchel RC
Ethel M. Akerman C
Gertrude M. Ott C
Patricia D. Reynolds C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 21**
***Location: 2517 West 69th Street***
***Registration: 5882***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2054***
***Personnel:***

Melville Cowan M
Robert A. Dalzell M
Virgil Danielson M
Walter L. Nye M
Peter W. Yasus M
Crescent P. O'Connor GA
Dr. Herman Mackoff XP
Dr. R. J. Thoma XP
Dr. Emil Joseph Coglianese XD
Dr. Joseph Kella XD
Herman Bollinger RC
John J. Sheehan RC
Verna G. Carey C
Nellie Smale C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 22**
***Location: 5649 West 63rd Street***
***Registration: 6384***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2123***
***Personnel:***

Claude E. Beckley M
John J. Duginski M
Herman Gustav Haaker M
Joseph McPhee M
John VanderWagen, Sr. M
William A. Canavan GA
Dr. Paul K. Anthony XP
Dr. Samuel J. Bolonik XP
Dr. Fausto Ciulini XP
Dr. W. M. Eisin XP
Dr. Harry Grant XP
Dr. S. C. Kehl XP
Dr. William J. Reilly XP
Dr. Walter J. Balbat XD
Dr. George Casserly XD
Dr. H. Katz XD
Dr. W. V. Raczynski XD
Alfred D. Seltin RC
Titus E. Quist RC
Charles J. Smith RC
James M. Burke C
F. Carlson C
Alice E. Kalenda C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 23**
***Location: 1301 West 51st Street***
***Registration: 4923***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2201***
***Personnel:***

John W. Comise M
Ernfrid R. Jacobson M
Joseph Kaminski M
Raymond R. Notter M
Frank J. Peterson M
Robert G. Youngren M
Elmer N. Holmgren GA
Dr. Maurice Kahn XP
Dr. Moreno Y. Levy XP
Dr. Edwin J. Lukaszewski XP
Dr. T. S. Pierzynski XP
Dr. M. M. Forb XD
Dr. Walter B. Szok XD
Richard R. Kowaleski RC
John Harry Patka RC
Mary E. Deegan C
Mary C. Lamb C
Thomas J. Murphy C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 24**
***Location: 2512 West 51st Street***
***Registration: 5431***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1798***
***Personnel:***

Ben F. Bohac M
Joseph Hemzacek M
Frank J. Kosan M
Dr. William G. Lexa M
Dr. Anton J. Pok M
Joseph J. Teclaw M
Karl K. Wilcox M
Mitchell S. Kilanowski GA
Dr. Morris P. Orloff XP
Dr. Joseph M. Ruda XP
Dr. Frank C. Sternes XP
Dr. John A. Sukey XP
Dr. William J. Vopata XP
Dr. Peter Werner XP
Paul P. Dolenak RC
Frank G. Matavosky RC
Anna Borovicka C
Charles J. Engemann C
Helen M. Kenney C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 25**
***Location: 1607 West 51st Street***
***Registration: 5432***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2230***
***Personnel:***

Joseph C. Biederman M
Joseph L. Dluski M
Theodore B. Jansey M
Charles F. Kozlowski M
Otto J. Raz M
John Schwaba M
Mitchell Bernick GA
Dr. S. H. Ash XP
Dr. R. C. Dalka XP
Dr. Otto Kasik XP
Dr. R. C. Leyers XP
Dr. Vernon V. Schick XP
Dr. Arthur Stenn XP
Dr. Eli Stenn XP
Dr. Fred Stenn XP
Dr. Mathias Hoffman XD
Dr. S. A. Rozanski XD
Dr. E. Szczepanski XD
James L. Cihak RC
Mary C. Collins C
Helen Jaronski C
Harry W. Kohlmann C
Joseph C. Salak C
Madelaine R. Williams C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 26**
***Location: 6344 South Racine Avenue***
***Registration: 6031***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2042***
***Personnel:***

Donald L. Evans M
John J. Flynn M
Robert Oehmig M
Lawrence F. Quirk M
William C. Uhlhorn M
Harry L. Viezens M
John E. Devereux GA
Raymond H. Murnane GA
Dr. Julius Adler XP
Dr. F. A. Berry XP
Dr. Morris Greenberg XP
Dr. Irving M. Harter XP
Dr. Joseph A. Harter XP
Dr. Milan M. Wasick XP
Dr. Joseph T. McCarthy XD
Carl A. Almer RC
Amos Ray Barnes RC
William H. Freier RC
Catherine M. Barry C
Charlotte M. Hickey C
Mary A. Morgan C
Edward J. Tynan C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 27**
***Location: 6243 South Ashland Avenue***
***Registration: 6809***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2270***
***Personnel:***

W. Ray Adams M
Frank W. Bigeck M
Edgar F. Bradford M
Oren Oliver Campbell M
Wendell K. Holmes M
Robert R. Houghton M
Frank H. Ketcham M
Ralph O. Winkenwerder GA
Dr. Ary J. Arlon XP
Dr. Eugene Field Carey XP
Dr. Henry Christiansen XP
Dr. Frank G. Douglass XP
Dr. William L. Gregg XP
Dr. Myrven A. Lane XP
Dr. John K. McQuarrie XP
Dr. Frank J. Norton XP
Dr. Charles S. Salmon XP
Dr. Fred M. Sheehan XP
Dr. R. L. VanDellen XP
Dr. James VanEpps XP
Dr. J. W. Seaborg XD
Eugene X. Humphrey RC
John J. Joyce RC
R. G. Follick C
Betty M. Grieshaber C
Lauretta E. Krugmann C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 28**

***Location: 221 West 63rd Street***

***Registration: 6886***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2260***

***Personnel:***

Edwin J. Campbell M
Alex R. Eunson M
Loren B. Fry M
Allen C. Johnson M
Harold D. Osier M
James Peacock M
Charles J. Quinlan M
Edward F. Slattery M
Peter Zabello M
H. Clay Calhoun, Jr. GA
Charles B. Elder GA
Milford H. Olds GA
Dr. Nathaniel I. Baskind XP
Dr. Ian H. Bond XP
Dr. C. M. Hausman XP
Dr. C. A. Hospers XP
Dr. Thomas G. Jones XP
Dr. Joseph J. Kagann XP
Dr. A. C. King XP
Dr. Jean Henry Motier XP
Dr. Carleton S. Myers XP
Dr. Eugene O'Neill XP
Dr. J. A. Patka XP
Dr. C. H. Piper XP
Dr. Maurice Reilly XP
Dr. Richard B. Stoop XP
Dr. Frank A. Farrell XD
Dr. Kenneth Sharpe XD
Dr. E. C. Warfield XD
Dr. Otto Windheim XD
Henry C. Calhoun RC
Russel R. Davies RC
Joseph V. Crandall C
Anna Marie DeVaney C
Teresa Moroney C
Mary Ellyn Sheehan C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 29**

***Location: 235 West 75th Street***

***Registration: 7020***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2124***

***Personnel:***

Theodore M. Becker M
John DeNormandie M
Oscar Henry Knoebel M
Arthur F. Long M
George F. Mundt M
Dr. Wallace H. Rozell M
Joseph E. Wolf M
George W. Hansen GA
M. K. Hobbs GA
Dr. Charles K. Barnes XP
Dr. H. A. Fitzmaurice XP
Dr. John L. Meyer XP
Dr. Joseph T. Meyer XP
Dr. W. G. Rahn XP
Dr. Charles I. Sack XP
Dr. Albert G. Weiss XP
Dr. James C. Black XD
Victor C. Burton RC
William J. Main RC
George F. Mundt RC
Lester R. Schroeder RC
Marie A. Houle C
Joseph McGovern C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 30**
***Location: 1538 West 69th Street***
***Registration: 6415***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2140***
***Personnel:***

Robert Esplin M
William M. George M
Charles T. Keating M
Roy O. Kester M
Frank Kristufek M
William A. Lauer M
Frank C. Lemke M
James A. McMahon M
James E. McNamara M
Henry L. Zaft M
William Nealon GA
James Thorpe GA

Dr. E. H. Blair XP
Dr. Benjamin J. Gregory M
Dr. Frank C. Lawlor M
Dr. Herbert Schmidt M
Dr. James M. Wall XP
Dr. Donald S. McVicar XD
Harold Fax RC
Earl B. Fox RC
John J. Hartmann RC
Genevieve M. Dunleavy C
R. E. Gilmartin C
Evelyn M. Maddox C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 31**
***Location: 7924 South Ashland Avenue***
***Registration: 6559***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1983***
***Personnel:***

Albert C. Boehm M
Arthur E. Canty M
David A. Ford M
Daniel Joseph Hayes M
Michael J. Healy M
Paul Hobscheid M
Walter J. Hunter M
Raymond Milord M
John F. Murphy M
Joseph A. Riley M
John A. Scott M
Sam Smith M
Peter J. Hower GA
Albert J. Jennings GA
Dr. Glenn A. Burckart XP

Dr. Rocco J. Fazio XP
Dr. S. L. Governale XP
Dr. Edward Louis Jansen XP
Dr. John H. Keehan XP
Dr. James Donald Madden XP
Dr. Edward M. Murphy XP
Dr. Henry H. Newman XP
Dr. John J. LaDuca XD
Dr. A. A. Schubert XD
Noland Howell RC
Ralph C. Kresge RC
Thomas E. McLaughlin RC
Edward T. Gillard C
Hugh T. McGrath C
Elsie C. Miller C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 32**
***Location: 9003½ South Ashland Avenue***
***Registration: 8719***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2193***
***Personnel:***

Paul E. Anderson M
Fred Busbey M
Paul G. Carlson M
Frank H. Cenfield M
Thomas C. Donovan M
Henry A. Gano M
Ralph W. Gruenwald M
John B. McDonald M
Daniel J. Lamont GA
John A. O'Neil GA
Dr. Edgar O. Breakstone XP
Dr. Eugene F. Lutterbeck XP
Dr. I. E. Makar XP
Dr. Silas S. Snider XP
Dr. Leonard G. Vatter XP
Dr. James W. McGough XD
Frank T. Farwell RC
Edward M. McClelland RC
Roger Tuttle RC
Mary C. Collins C
Jean A. Devereaux C
Dorothy M. R. Marks C
Vilma B. Shaffer C
John C. Wyatt C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 33**
***Location: 1443 West 103rd Street***
***Registration: 8927***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2622***
***Personnel:***

Raymond Dundon M
Reuben A. Borsch M
Gary Gale Grant M
J. Meyer Holland M
Oke L. Pearson M
Joseph A. Ricker M
Herb St. Germain M
Charles J. Schipplock M
James E. Shirey M
Fred J. McManus GA
Herman L. Taylor GA
Dr. James E. O'Malley XP
Dr. P. B. Christensen XD
Dr. Richard H. Valentine XD
John C. Hennessy RC
Frank C. VanEtten RC
Majorie Christiansen C
John L. Devitt C
Elsie A. Douglass C
Myrtle E. Gruenwald C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 34**
***Location: 914 South Loomis Street***
***Registration: 6044***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2400***
***Personnel:***

Daniel G. Avallone M
George Carbough M
Domenick Cece M
Domenick DeBartola M
Paul DeLeonardis M
Ralph J. Salerno M
Thomas A. Hamilton GA
James J. Yacullo GA
Dr. Hallard Beard XP
Dr. Myron C. Benford XP
Dr. Seymour Brown XP
Dr. George Byfield XP
Dr. Roland R. Cross, Jr. XP
Dr. Fernando deLeon XP
Dr. Frank DiCosola XP
Dr. Carl Ireneus, Jr. XP
Dr. Joseph H. Kiefer XP
Dr. William P. Kleitsch XP
Dr. Vito R. Lucatorto XP
Dr. Max Montgomery XP
Dr. Eugene A. Riccio XP
Dr. Harry A. Salzman XP
Dr. James V. Tito XP
Dr. Harold V. Wadsworth XP
Dr. William H. Wright XP
Dr. William Yacullo XP
Dr. Joseph N. Albino XD
Dr. William J. Serritella XD
Frank A. Mentone RC
Rosario D. Salerno RC
Donna Marie Bagnole C
Lucille P. Certa C
Katherine M. Cesare C
Susan Massey C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 35**
***Location: 1801 South Ashland Avenue***
***Registration: 5177***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1966***
***Personnel:***

Frank A. Cada M
Walter Gulczynski M
Robert Heyduk M
Leo Niedzwiecki M
John A. Stanek M
James L. Kostka GA
Dr. Charles A. Albrecht XP
Dr. Charles C. O'Bryne XP
Dr. Leonard H. Weisskopf XP
Dr. Stephen Gorny XD
Dr. Albert D. Persons XD
Nathaniel A. Lubejko RC
John J. Yarus RC
Alyce Blundell C
Marie M. Jawor C
Mary Minkus C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 36**
***Location: 2306 South Kedzie Avenue***
***Registration: 6524***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2279***
***Personnel:***

Sidney J. Keclik M
Edward Kohout M
Rudolph G. Kriz M
Carl M. Melberg M
Robert S. Melichar M
George A. Bosomburg GA
Walter Truc GA
Dr. John B. Allen XP
Dr. W. F. Briney XP
Dr. Ferdinand E. Dostal XP
Dr. Emanuel R. Dvorak XP
Dr. Edward C. Jana XP
Dr. Joseph H. Just XP
Dr. John H. Luczak XP
Dr. Frank Maurer XP
Dr. Israel Walzer XP
Dr. Benjamin A. Weinberg XP
Dr. Fred N. Bazola XD
George H. Martinec RC
Joseph F. Polak RC
Bernard Bohn C
Irene Monaco C
Elsie E. Ramsay C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 37**
***Location: 3959 West Ogden Avenue***
***Registration: 6886***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2101***
***Personnel:***

John A. Cervenka, Jr. M
Joseph J. Ferber M
Henry A. Herhold M
Jacob I. Jeffe M
C. F. Lewerenz M
James S. Vales M
Thomas Vopatek M
Joseph Z. Uhlir GA
Dr. B. H. Lerner XP
Dr. Melvin Newman XP
Dr. J. Jaffe XP
Dr. Andrew J. Toman XP
Dr. F. C. Winskunas XP
Dr. Frank A. Machek XD
Dr. John L. Mashek XD
Edward Goldberg RC
Lillian Duda C
Julie Feldman C
Josephine Kostal C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 38**
***Location: 3159 West Roosevelt Road***
***Registration: 4886***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1703***
***Personnel:***

Sam N. Berman M
George J. Goodman M
William J. Klibanow M
Charles E. Nelson M
Joseph Redman M
Eugene Bernstein GA
Dr. H. X. Rubin XP
Dr. Arthur Samuels XP
Dr. William Schecter XP
Dr. Max J. Lieberman XD
Dr. Harry Rubens XD
Maurice Cohn RC
Nicholas L. Gallo RC
Arthur K. Oldin RC
Julius Cohn C
Norma M. Plotnick C
Esther R. Schultz C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 39**
***Location: 2124 West Van Buren Street***
***Registration: 5189***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2012***
***Personnel:***

Thaddeus V. Adesko M
Gilbert J. Brett M
George A. Dustin M
George H. Fisher M
Joseph H. Kruger M
Leo Landsman M
Charles H. Weicensang M
Charles Clinton Wilson M
Frank Arlt GA
Dr. Blaine L. Ramsay XP
Dr. H. R. Schwartz XP
Hortensia I. Chorvat C
Eleanor F. Getrambone C
Lillian Kaminsky C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 40**
***Location: 1122 Milwaukee Avenue***
***Registration: 4851***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1958***
***Personnel:***

John J. Hodor M
Frank J. Mytnik M
Edward C. Schott M
Joseph M. Skokna M
George E. Weber M
Alexander J. Pikiel GA
Dr. Stanley C. Kucharski XP
Dr. Harry Noskin XP
Dr. W. C. Sutcher XD
George Gillmeister RC
Bernice Bladzik C
John S. Koslowski C
Eleanor F. Stankiewicz C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 41**
***Location: 2350 West Madison Street***
***Registration: 7357***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2531***
***Personnel:***

Nicholas J. Corrado M
Jesse W. Johnson M
George C. McCarthy M
Arthur L. Macomber M
William Miller M
Harold E. Murphy M
Harold J. Andelman GA
Lee S. Landon GA
Dr. D. T. Chechile XP
Dr. E. R. Downing XP
Dr. Michael W. Giannini XP
Dr. A. Charles Huber XP

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Dr. Harry N. Petrakos XP
Dr. Edward I. Peyser XP
Dr. M. H. Turek XP
Dr. Samuel L. Goldberg XD
Dr. James C. Govostis XD
Dr. W. E. Kelly XD
Robert E. Smice RC
William E. Knapp C
Sylvia K. Miller C
Marie Sezon C
Prudence Stenge C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 42**
***Location: 3352 West Lake Street***
***Registration: 5446***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2154***
***Personnel:***

Harry L. Jansen M
Harry Magee M
David Olshan M
John A. Pamphilon M
Louis Rago M
Jacob Rustman M
Henry E. Sasso GA
Dr. John B. Bellucci XP
Dr. H. C. Coblens XP
Dr. Maurice N. Knopp XP
Dr. Joseph G. Arden XD
Dr. S. M. Rakow XD
N. Jacovelli RC
John J. Kennedy RC
Jeanette Anderson C
Fred W. Baumgartner C
Dorothy Sachs C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 43**
***Location: 7 South Pulaski Road***
***Registration: 5635***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2162***
***Personnel:***

Dominick M. Alberti M
Raymond A. Corris M
Fred J. Holdsworth M
Thomas H. McCauley M
Vincent F. J. Schimanek M
Robert Stack M
Henry M. Tufo M
Theodore T. Cowgill GA
Robert E. Crowe GA
Dr. Max M. Jacobson XP
Dr. Michael J. Parenti XP
Dr. Eugene Joseph Sodaro XP
Dr. Gerald M. Stazio XP
Dr. Vito A. Taglia XP
Dr. S. A. Vainisi XP
Dr. Thomas G. Walsh XP
Dr. Carl J. Medda XD
Dr. William T. Wojahn XD
Gerald M. O'Connor RC
Sol Westerfeld RC
Catherine A. Cujava C
Margareta G. Romaine C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 44**
***Location: 108 North Pulaski Road***
***Registration: 6540***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2150***
***Personnel:***

Marvin W. Adams M
Frank G. Carney M
Edward G. Gilbertson M
John H. Hagerty M
Walter V. Hart M
James T. McNulty M
Robert C. Schoessling M
Samuel M. Come GA
Dr. Dan R. McLean XP
Dr. Joseph F. O'Malley XP
Dr. Orest J. Parrillo XP
Dr. E. H. Rategan XP
Dr. Irving Treiger XP
Dr. Harold H. Epstein XD
Dr. Emanuel Schachter XD
Charles Mimmack RC
James W. Sheridan RC
Elizabeth Ann Conley C
Thomas L. Long C
Dorothea Schimanek C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 45**
***Location: 4752 Washington Boulevard***
***Registration: 6410***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1905***
***Personnel:***

John P. Bennett M
Thomas J. Gibbons M
Joseph W. Kelly M
Clyde R. Magnesen M
Helmer C. Patterson M
Frank J. Rogers M
Harold A. Thompson M
Lewis L. Root GA
Dr. Samuel Berger XP
Dr. Allison L. Burdick XP
Dr. William R. Gubbins XD
Dr. Joseph A. Josh XD
Dr. Leon LaFond XD
William Murphy RC
Robert C. Novak RC
Marianne Dooley Byrne C
Agnes Healy C
Theresa M. Keenor C
Rose A. LaRock C
Edward M. Monahan C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 46**
***Location: 1140 North Kedzie Avenue***
***Registration: 6638***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2244***
***Personnel:***

LeRoy Anderson M
Victor E. Karlsen M
Samuel Laderman M
Merton H. Leeman M
Walter C. Schmidt M
Julius Wekony M
Clement A. Dernbach GA
Dr. B. L. Coniglio XP
Dr. T. C. Jachimowski XP
Dr. Leslie H. Reimers XP
Dr. John R. Romano XP
Dr. Joseph L. Soldinger XP
Dr. Anton Palmer Limbardo XD
Eugene S. Karlsen RC
Eustach Trittermann RC
Adele Anderson C
Lenora S. Loyselle C
Matthew Peyton C
Lorraine M. Wesolowski C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 47**
***Location: 1937 Milwaukee Avenue***
***Registration: 7026***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2734***
***Personnel:***

James L. Bottoms M
Samuel E. Klafter M
Joseph Z. Mendrella M
Frederick B. Resag M
John F. Rosen GA
Dr. Julius A. Gurvey XP
Dr. J. N. Helgo XP
Dr. Adolph J. Jarosz XP
Dr. C. P. Janicki XD
Dr. J. A. Wojtalewicz XD
Larry Atkinson C
Julia H. Evans C
Edna J. Ireland C
Hazel M. Terreberry C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 48**
***Location: 2740 North Kedzie Avenue***
***Registration: 5921***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1984***
***Personnel:***

John J. Boland M
Andrew J. Cress M
Irwin Marcus M
Rudolph P. Sanders M
David O. Sark M
Charles F. Fritz GA
Dr. Reuben Bard XP
Dr. Charles Goldberg XP
Dr. L. E. Lundgoot XP
Dr. Earl M. Lustgarten XP
Dr. T. S. Proud XP
Dr. A. M. Stober XP
Dr. B. P. Davidson XD
Dr. Walter Goldsmith XD
William M. Hicks RC
Ray Schlessling RC
Lillian M. Edelson C
Clare L. Lang C
Gladys A. Olsen C
Anne Seiton C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 49**
***Location: 3035 West Fullerton Avenue***
***Registration: 6618***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1904***
***Personnel:***

J. H. Burns M
Joseph E. Hind M
Frank Pawlowski M
Irwin C. Rinn M
Abe Weinberg M
Matthew J. Cullen GA
Dr. Ralph Baylin XP
Dr. William DeBoer XP
Dr. S. M. Goldberger XP
Dr. Harry Kraut XP
Dr. Francis J. Krueger XP
Dr. Maurice Miller XP
Dr. Hiram Septow XP
Dr. Ewald Weber XP
Dr. J. A. McCallum XD
Walter C. Ganey RC
Joseph Maloney RC
Emaline A. Hunter C
Mary A. LaVelle Rosenberg C
Elsie Sunter C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 50**
***Location: 5157 West Diversey Boulevard***
***Registration: 6760***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2083***
***Personnel:***

John K. Edmunds M
Nels Gilbo M
Fred C. Leusch M
John C. Moraczewski M
William S. Stevens M
Edward J. Thompson M
Edwin J. Nergard GA
Geary V. Stibgen GA
Dr. Sidney Brown XP
Dr. W. J. Mencarow XP
Dr. M. P. Neri XP
Dr. L. Willard Shabat XP
Dr. Joseph F. Sokolowski XP
Dr. Joseph J. Strzyz XP
Dr. J. F. O'Connor XD
Darling J. Karl C
William R. Peters C
Lillian A. Pierson C

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**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 51**
***Location: 2922 North Pulaski Road***
***Registration: 6163***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1758***
***Personnel:***

Andrew Christophersen M
Edward B. Collender M
Feliks Mackowiak M
Irving Felkoff M
W. J. Roberts M
Allan K. Wattman M
Chester Woolman M
George A. Hawley GA
Dr. W. E. Block XP
Dr. Frank E. Doyle XP
Dr. Edward A. Grabar XP
Dr. Theodore L. Lescher XP
Dr. William Sweeney XP
Mae W. Kerwin C
Martha I. Sanger C
Mrs. Dorothy M. Steele C
Shirley Swanson C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 52**
***Location: 5556 West North Avenue***
***Registration: 6700***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2036***
***Personnel:***

William C. Haack M
Lester Jankowski M
Edmund W. Jaworski M
Edmund H. Simonsen M
Harry A. Taif M
Leo Bartoline GA
Dr. Ira Edward Greenburg XP
Dr. Merle R. Hadden XP
Dr. Otto G. Kuchynka XP
Dr. Fred A. Paradise XP
Dr. Steven O. Schwartz XP
Dr. E. M. Gramke XD
Dr. Herman J. Roe XD
Dr. Eugene W. Szwajkart XD
Otis E. Bergeson RC
John Benedek RC
Loretto M. Bernero C
Mildred M. LaFaver C
Eleanor Grange C
Herman Mueller C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 53**
***Location: 5247 West North Avenue***
***Registration: 7372***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2418***
***Personnel:***

Elmer F. Gysin M
George F. Lundberg M
William J. Mannion M
Lawrence E. Monahan M
Joseph V. O'Neil M
Richard D. Prendergast M
Walter H. Prescott M
Joseph F. Schwieger M
Elmer E. Challenger GA
William L. Morgan GA
Dr. Edward Berg XP
Dr. John R. Lend XP
Dr. Joseph B. Arneson XD
Ronald J. Kennedy RC
John E. O'Neill RC
Mary J. Angelski C
Freda M. Coggburn C
Susan R. Murray C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 54**

***Location: 5200 Chicago Avenue***

***Registration: 6348***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1778***

***Personnel:***

William E. Anderson M
Frank R. Campbell M
Harlan Richards M
Emil Schwerdtman M
Francis D. Scully M
Walter J. Boland GA
James B. McKeon GA
Dr. Frank A. Anderson XP
Dr. John J. Cronin XP
Dr. Hugo T. Cutrera XP
Dr. Fred L. Glenn XP
Dr. Kyle C. Hawkins XP
Dr. William F. McManus XP
Dr. Carl M. Pohl XP
Dr. Milton Charles Schell XP
Dr. Carl F. Waters XP
Dr. Joseph S. Cislak XD
Robert George Fitchie RC
Ernest A. Koehn RC
William H. McManus RC
Charles A. Paesch RC
Edward N. Fitzgerald C
Hope L. Lindquist C
Mary B. Norton C
Virginia A. Olson C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 55**

***Location: 360 North Laramie Avenue***

***Registration: 5963***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1732***

***Personnel:***

Bernard R. Garner M
Harry J. Janson M
Dr. Irwin G. Jirka M
Lawrence E. McGann M
William Schiepan M
Edmund M. Sinnott M
Hobart H. Sommers M
George W. Lyon GA
Dr. John F. Brennan XP
Dr. Leonard S. Ceaser XP
Dr. Aaron Fagelson XP
Dr. Jacob Paskind XP
Dr. Andrew Robel XP
Dr. C. H. Stentz XD
Joseph Epstein RC
Clem G. Shoup RC
Marguerite B. Goldberg C
William James McMullen C
Anne M. Neville C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 56**

***Location: 6350½ West Belmont Avenue***

***Registration: 8166***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2552***

***Personnel:***

Hildren L. Carney M
George C. Ember M
Edgar O. Ingalls M
Jack Lebrecht M
Oscar M. Lund M
Andrew Pettinger M
George I. Simpson M
Clarence E. Threedy M
William H. Chadwick GA
Joseph G. Smietanka GA
Dr. Morris Feldman XP
Dr. Ray M. Fouts XP
Dr. William P. Jonas XP
Dr. Edward P. King XP
Dr. Peter M. Nielsen XP
Dr. I. Allen Sklar XP
John H. Klunder RC
Ethel M. Biegler C
Mateo S. Game C
Constance King C
Gertrude Kiley C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 57**
***Location: 5310 West Irving Park Road***
***Registration: 6828***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1970***
***Personnel:***

Charles E. Donath M
Harold LaPlant M
William H. Nickels M
Joseph C. Niec M
John A. Nordstrand M
Bernard E. Reinert M
Orville F. Yetter M
Leon C. Nyka GA
Dr. Hubert Eckwall XP
Dr. A. H. Hallman XP
Dr. Arthur F. McAuley XP
Dr. C. F. Pollowy XP
Dr. Stanley F. Przygocki XP
Dr. L. S. Sluzynski XP
Dr. Bert G. Fratzke XD
Dr. Alfred F. McKenzie XD
F. Phil Garbark RC
James D. Marnane RC
Murline Kathryn Kvanman C
Edward R. Lucas C
Evelyn Anna Maline C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 58**
***Location: 4409 West Lawrence Avenue***
***Registration: 6070***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1676***
***Personnel:***

Bernard J. Elfman M
William L. Jonhson M
C. Ralph Jones M
Harry H. Schraeder M
Milton W. Servos M
Zeamore A. Ader GA
Samuel Heller GA
Ewart Harris GA
Oscar C. Miller GA
Dr. Charles T. Kessler XP
Dr. Edmund E. Kietzer XP
Dr. Arthur Lehner XP
Dr. Dominic T. Mastrianni XP
Dr. Alex Bendersky XD
Dr. Royal Dunkelberg XD
William M. Gavagan RC
A. C. Rochow RC
Lester S. Phillips C
Deborah Siegal C
Alice Sundburg C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 59**
***Location: 4384 Elston Avenue***
***Registration: 5846***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1730***
***Personnel:***

Sven W. Carlson M
Arthur Jensen M
Harry R. McNamera M
William S. Miller M
Paul H. Mueller M
George A. Rohde M
Donald A. Bissell GA
Cecil Emery GA
Dr. H. R. Amberson XP
Dr. Paul Mandel Egel XP
Dr. M. J. Fox XP
Dr. Edward J. Schowalter XP
Dr. Raymond G. Sippel XP
Dr. Frank J. Smejkal XP
Dr. Charles W. Stigman XP
Dr. A. I. Druckaroff XD
Dr. Nicholas M. Simmon XD
Leonard A. Borgeson RC
Charles F. Kerbs RC
Sidney A. Weber RC
James R. Gunther C
Rita E. Lundin C
Irene F. May C
Wilma M. Sell C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 60**
***Location: 3304 West Lawrence Avenue***
***Registration: 5304***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1543***
***Personnel:***

Thomas A. Alperin M
Louis J. Daniels M
Henry S. David M
Glenn F. Hewitt M
James E. Inskeep M
Stephen A. Gross GA
Albert A. Gomberg GA
Dr. Edward Aron XP
Dr. John R. Ballinger XP
Dr. Israel Fond XP
Dr. Harry George Leon XP
Dr. M. Edward Ushkow XP
Dr. Maurice Ditkowsky XD
Dr. L. S. Schlocker XD
Dr. Ralph R. Wishneff XD
Samuel R. Perwancher RC
Louis Tanenbaum RC
Germaine R. Fischer C
Dorothy S. Leeb C
Morris Palman C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 61**
***Location: 4609 North Kedzie Avenue***
***Registration: 5393***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1678***
***Personnel:***

Sam M. Arting M
Joseph Bonnefoi M
George W. Busch M
Orville E. Clifford M
Carl Ivan Ekstrom M
Samuel H. Martin M
Gustave F. Rutschmann M
Joseph L. Theisen M
George E. Fink GA
Alexander Kaplan GA
Dr. Jacob E. Blitstein XP
Dr. Alfred J. Goldyne XP
Dr. Morris Snyder XP
Dr. S. Z Cole XD
Mary E. Burke C
Thea Joyce Hunter C
Chester A. Schultz C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 62**
***Location: 6733 North Olmstead Avenue***
***Registration: 4691***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1364***
***Personnel:***

Frank Z. Beard M
Gerald J. Flynn M
Frank M. Hartigan M
Edward G. Klotz M
James E. Krum M
Theodore J. Lefeber M
Thomas J. McGovern M
Fletcher Newell M
Frank W. Pekar M
Bernard J. Schneider M
Philp J. Weimer M
Thomas H. Slusser GA
Oswell G. Treadway GA
Dr. William E. Beckmann XP
Dr. K. O. English XP
Dr. Edward C. Meyer XP
Dr. F. K. Xavier XP
Dr. Walter F. Zurawski XP
Dr. Samuel C. Bromberg XD
Tom C. Pemberton RC
Wilbur M. Small RC
Ellen B. Erickson C
Allan H. Lewis C
Clara E. Muchowski C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 63**
***Location: 4926 Milwaukee Avenue***
***Registration: 7394***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2148***
***Personnel:***

Harry Bell M
Thomas P. Braid M
James R. Bryant M
Lawrence J. Fenlon M
George Woods M
George F. Doyle GA
Dr. Edward V. Boarini XP
Dr. Irving L. Breakstone XP
Dr. Francis A. Cirrincione XP
Dr. Louis F. Kotler XP
Dr. Willard A. Levin XD
Dr. William Lowy XD
R. C. Merritt RC
J. R. Brett C
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Raber C
Alice Sundborg C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 64**
***Location: 510 North Dearborn Street***
***Registration: 6131***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2029***
***Personnel:***

Carl A. Barrett M
Forrest C. Beene M
William J. Cameron M
Joseph A. Darrow M
William M. Medbery M
Mario H. Guidarelli GA
Downer McCord GA
Walter H. Moses GA
Dr. Frank A. Lagorio XP
Dr. Richard A. Nagle XP
Dr. Eugene Scheimann XP
Dr. F. R. Connor XD
Wade Booth RC
Leonard Olson RC
Clarita M. Kreissl C
Mary K. Murphy C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 65**
***Location: 1656 North Mohawk Street***
***Registration: 7105***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2352***
***Personnel:***

Richard F. Dooley M
George P. Eichhorst M
Thomas C. Hardy M
Roy G. Holmquist M
Herbert H. Kennedy M
Arthur E. Maybrun M
Ralph Rosen M
Homer V. Johannsen GA
E. D. McDougal, Jr. GA
Ralph J. Mohan GA
George A. Ranney, Jr. GA
Dr. Paul E. Grabow XP
Dr. Eugene Grosz XP
Dr. Samuel Haik XP
Dr. Emil Jonas XP
Dr. A. J. Nicosia XP
Dr. Paul D. San Filippo XP
Dr. G. F. Tufo XP
Dr. I. W. Littman XD
Dr. Max Wishner XD
Edward E. Robbins RC
Ethel M. Biegler C
Pierce J. Butler C
Eva D. Shields C
Frances E. Toussaint C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 66**

***Location: 563 Diversey Parkway***

***Registration: 6293***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2036***

***Personnel:***

Salem N. Baskin M
A. J. Clonick M
Louis J. Ewald M
William L. Leighly M
Joseph Waldner M
Raymond T. Woodville M
F. Howard Eldridge GA
Nathan Schwartz GA
Dr. Lindsay A. Beaton XP
Dr. Robert N. Crow XP
Dr. G. L. Kaufmann XP
Dr. Harold I. Meyer XP
Dr. Arthur J. Strich XP
Dr. Ernest E. Harwood XD
Dr. Julius G. Schmidt XD
Emery T. Erickson RC
Jerome A. Gottschalk RC
Myrtle Bentz C
Anna A. Hoier C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 67**

***Location: 2238 West Roscoe Street***

***Registration: 4947***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1480***

***Personnel:***

Emil N. Arndt M
Sam M. Baudouine M
Oliver W. Cox M
William J. Eitel M
Dr. Glen H. Gilbreth M
Edward J. Maass M
Dr. Leonard F. Skleba M
Martin L. Callahan GA
Jacob Shamberg GA
Dr. Bernard M. Cohen XP
Dr. Charles Eiseman XP
Dr. Eugene Gettelman XP
Dr. Sol B. Kositcheck XP
Dr. Paul McDaniel XP
Dr. Julius Roos XP
Dr. J. H. Sloan XP
Dr. E. H. Ibbotson XD
Dr. J. Raymond Link XD
Elton A. Gould RC
Harry A. Starr RC
John W. Barnes C
Susan M. Neiss C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 68**

***Location: 3354 North Paulina Street***

***Registration: 6160***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1880***

***Personnel:***

Edward J. Cremerius M
William E. Gainer M
Thomas Jakicic M
Herman C. Klugman M
Charles W. Lebrun M
Edward W. Schoenenberger M
Edward C. Schubel M
Robert E. Berlet GA
Seymour J. Frank GA
Dr. Ernest F. Lidge XP
Dr. George Noger XP
Dr. Robert H. Saunders XP
Dr. H. M. Swenson XP
Dr. Louis A. Terman XP
Dr. Merle R. Shaffner XD
Walter W. Weiss RC
Shirley M. Fehn C
Edna C. Fritz C
Albert J. Hupfer C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 69**

***Location: 3701 North Halsted Street***

***Registration: 6790***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2043***

***Personnel:***

Laurent E. Clody M
Herman Holleb M
Thomas F. McManus M
Raymond Mark M
James A. Morrison M
Ben Sandack M
Sam Shure M
Theodore Zimmerman M
Emanuel Gordon GA
Harry N. Pritzker GA
Richard Weinberger GA
Dr. Max Sinay XP
Dr. Jerome J. Weil XP
Dr. Irving Krain XD
E. A. Detweiler RC
Warren E. Buschner C
Esther H. Ebert C
Gertrude A. Lock C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 70**

***Location: 1000 West Belmont Avenue***

***Registration: 5059***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1493***

***Personnel:***

Edward K. Gleason M
Gustave C. Johnson M
Per Albin Nelson M
George Paley M
Dr. Caesar Portes M
Joshua R. H. Potts M
F. H. Remien M
Thomas Carlin GA
Dr. Edmond Levisohn XP
Dr. John Pishotta XP
Dr. Frank Blair XD
Dr. William Webb XD
Justus Mozart RC
Carl A. Swenson RC
Harry H. Tuveson RC
Sella R. Maxwell C
Ada R. McCann C
Charles E. Smyth C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 71**

***Location: 4751 North Washtenaw Avenue***

***Registration: 6238***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1736***

***Personnel:***

Aubrey Warren Engs M
Joseph J. Frisa M
George W. Kind M
Arthur H. Lageman M
Cecil A. MacPherson M
John J. Molloy M
William Mathiesen GA
Paul E. Price GA
Dr. I. Applebaum XP
Dr. Garland G. Brown XP
Dr. Bernard V. Chern XP
Dr. Chester L. Crean XP
Dr. George R. Leonard XP
Dr. G. T. Merryman XD
Dr. Elmer Mertes XD
John J. Crawford RC
Walter R. Miller RC
George S. Terbush RC
Anna Marie Kley C
Albert P. Reder C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 72**
***Location: 5154 North Clark Street***
***Registration: 6554***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1839***
***Personnel:***

Claude L. Foubare M
Frank A. Hoff M
Edward E. Jonathas M
W. D. Kearfott M
Robert P. Markus M
Arthur C. Schweitzer M
John E. Timm GA
Dr. Grant V. Athanas XP
Dr. C. A. Buswell XP
Dr. David Goldfinger XP
Dr. Eric Oppenheimer XP
Dr. Anthony N. Trapp XP
Dr. Ross Van Pelt XP
Dr. Walter K. Davis XD
G. C. Fitch C
Lucille A. Chalfant C
Anna M. Keck C
Ann M. Mentgen C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 73**
***Location: 4554 Broadway***
***Registration: 4738***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1263***
***Personnel:***

Alexander E. Butler M
Dr. E. Allen Frankel M
Harry M. Glasser M
Frank E. Gould M
John J. Knight M
Herman M. Mendelsohn M
James S. Russell M
J. William Smith M
I. Roy Ross GA
Dr. Alexander H. Barnett XP
Dr. R. E. Dyer XP
Dr. Charles W. Gorr XP
Dr. John W. McLaughlin XP
Dr. Dennis Rupp XP
Dr. Herbert A. Sacks XP
Dr. H. Kenneth Scatliff XP
Dr. Marvin G. Ericson XD
Dr. Thomas A. Howland XD
Dr. Bruce L. Stocking XD
Harold G. Dawes RC
Mortiz T. Gruener RC
Wilma Absher C
Abbie M. Lang C
Elmer C. Wahlman C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 74**
***Location: 4554 Broadway***
***Registration: 5992***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1560***
***Personnel:***

Samuel Burrows M
Alfred J. Fredricks M
James L. Leen M
John T. Kinsman M
Thomas F. Moran M
John E. Naylor M
John Paul M
C. E. Wilfong M
John W. Wilkerson M
Frederick Z. Marx GA
Charles Edward Newton GA
Dr. George Abelio XP
Dr. A. W. Calvert XP
Dr. Philip H. Stevens XP
Dr. Theodore Stein XD
Dr. Ray S. Cooke XD
George W. Johnson RC
William Morrisse RC
Mary J. Butler RC
Cecelia M. Vogel C
Valerie Pierman C
Constance K. Wahlman C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 75**
***Location: 6471 Sheridan Road***
***Registration: 7524***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1971***
***Personnel:***

James T. Carney M
Herbert R. Collins M
Charles Grombacher M
Louis H. Kahn M
Robert D. Steele M
George J. O'Grady GA
Theodore G. Remer GA
Dr. E. F. Dehnert XP
Dr. G. J. Fitzgerald XP
Dr. Thomas V. O'Brien XP
Dr. Charles Roth XP
Dr. Paul C. Vermeren XP
Dr. Edward J. Berkenstadt XD
Dr. G. F. McGregor XD
Peter Joseph Angsten RC
Hugh O'Neill, Jr. RC
Julius B. Rubenstein RC
Rosetta Malanaphy C
Ellen Y. Neumann C
Joseph J. Weiler C
Genevieve F. Zender C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 76**
***Location: 6355 North Broadway***
***Registration: 6417***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1763***
***Personnel:***

John T. Donahoe M
Cassius M. Doty M
Sam Howard M
S. F. Kogen M
George A. Lane M
Elmer W. Roetter M
Herman C. Schock, Jr. M
Donovan Y. Erickson GA
Thomas B. Hart GA
Alexander J. Moody GA
Dr. Edmund J. Burke XP
Dr. John P. Burke XP
Dr. E. P. Carroll XP
Dr. Bertram Fitzgerald XP
Dr. George M. Fitzgerald XP
Dr. J. Major Greene XP
Dr. E. W. Mueller XP
Dr. R. A. Scott XP
Dr. Henry A. Smith XP
Dr. Guy L. Wagoner XP
Dr. Paul H. Wosika XP
Dr. A. F. Conarty XD
Harold I. Tevnan RC
John J. Garrity C
Leona F. Prince C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 77**
***Location: 2356 West Tuohy Avenue***
***Registration: 6100***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1369***
***Personnel:***

J. E. Buckingham M
Nicholas J. Budinger M
Lawrence Jacobson M
William J. Kehl M
Albert Rudolph Muehlman M
Bert H. Zahner M
James H. Cronin GA
George F. Mulligan, Jr. GA
John E. Owens GA
Dr. Donald H. Atlas XP
Dr. Howard Champlin XP
Dr. Aaron Gunther XP
Dr. Bernard Horwitz XP
Dr. William F. P. Phillips XP
Dr. F. A. Smith XP
Dr. Harold H. Sitron XD
Dr. Howard L. Werch XD
Dr. Francis J. Linane XD
William J. Moynahan RC
James J. O'Connor RC
Barbara Jane Baker C
Lillie M. Carney C
Frederick L. Pearce C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 78**

***Location: 2345 West Devon Avenue***

***Registration: 4835***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1162***

***Personnel:***

Robert E. Agee M
Joseph F. Bernhard M
Frank J. Farley M
Walter A. Ganscoe M
Ray D. O'Leary M
James F. Wade M
Gerard A. Koch GA
Michael Koch GA
Dr. Max P. Boykoff XP
Dr. S. Sherman Halpern XP
Dr. Walter C. Hammond XP
Dr. Maurice W. Sbertoli XP
Dr. W. B. Stromberg XP
Dr. Sigmund Sommerfeld XD
Dr. Wallace Walter Sommerfeld XD
Leonard F. Carmody RC
Leon N. Miller RC
Samuel J. Winograd RC
Henry M. Buchler C
Dorothy F. Dutton C
Maude C. Garner C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 79**

***Location: 5612 North Western Avenue***

***Registration: 5787***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1357***

***Personnel:***

C. Wylie Allen M
Harry M. Ehrlich M
Bert A. Gast M
Henry A. Habel M
Henry C. Hitzeman M
Harold C. Osburn M
Andrew C. Stayart M
William H. Haight GA
J. Lawrence Holleran GA
Dr. Carl Apple XP
Dr. Joseph T. Bolotin XP
Dr. Salamon Boros XP
Dr. M. R. Broman XP
Dr. Ralph W. Erickson XP
Dr. Ernest T. Faigle XP
Dr. L. Z. Fishman XP
Dr. John J. Hesser XP
Dr. William E. Howell XP
Dr. Leonard A. Kagen XP
Dr. Benjamin M. Levin XP
Dr. David S. Levy XP
Dr. George H. Miller XP
Dr. M. A. Varzhabedian XP
Dr. Anders Weigen XP
Dr. Richard E. Westland XP
Dr. Joseph A. Norton XD
Dr. H. F. Weber XD
Frank H. Kemper RC
Hugh C. F. Shannon RC
Cyril V. Brady C
Dorothy E. Dutton C
June M. Lindebaum C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 80**

***Location: 2319 Wentworth Avenue***

***Registration: 6188***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1599***

***Personnel:***

Karl M. Gibbon M
Albert F. Gilman, Jr. M
Nat Hirshfield M
Harold Bennett Ingersoll M
H. Huddler Moore M
Gerald H. Moye M
V. George Pirofalo M
Joseph R. Salerno M
William S. McNamara GA
Karl Edwin Seyfarth GA
Isidore Vise GAA
Dr. William B. Campbell XP
Dr. Samuel J. Fogelson XP
Dr. A. A. Goldsmith XP
Dr. Frank L. Hussey XP
Dr. Willard G. Jeffries XP
Dr. G. N. Krost XP
Dr. Joseph M. Leonard XP
Dr. Victor D. Lespinasse XP
Dr. Harry O. Maryan XP

*(Continued)*

Dr. Harry L. Meyers XP
Dr. T. P. O'Connor XP
Dr. Norman G. Parry XP
Dr. Vincent J. Renzino XP
Dr. Adolph J. Rosenblate XP
Dr. Reuben Seid XP
Dr. Sam Seltzer XP
Dr. Samuel Sher XP
Dr. Edgar Weber XP
Dr. Samuel H. Wiener XP
Dr. Charles I. Ziman XP
Dr. M. A. Horwits XD
Dr. Samuel H. Rosenberg XD
Richard P. Fredo RC
Ralph P. Russo RC
Muriel Bowater C
Earl A. Rathbun C
Katherine H. Worley C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 81**
***Location: 83 East 35th Street***
***Registration: 6969***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1902***
***Personnel:***

Walter A. Combs M
Heber T. Dotson M
Henry Freeman M
Nelson T. Long M
Charles L. Ragsdale M
Tommie Parker M
Ben Steward M
Richard E. Westbrooks GA
Dr. N. Alfred Diggs XP
Dr. Roy P. Garrett XP
Dr. Adolphus N. Gordon, Jr. XP
Dr. Arthur W. Roberson XP
Dr. John I. Miles XD
Florence Davis C
Alberta F. Greene C
Valentine H. Murphy C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 82**
***Location: 3856 South Parkway***
***Registration: 6331***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2005***
***Personnel:***

Michael H. Browning M
Aaron Ferribee M
Eugene P. Frierson M
George H. Hutchison M
John Harris M
David B. Hawley M
Stephen K. Kinnard M
A. H. Lane M
W. Ellis Stewart M
Harry W. Winston M
William H. Temple GA
Dr. Philip Joseph D'Iorio XP
Dr. Henry Schorr XP
Dr. Leon Headen XD
David Hawley RC
Annie T. Evans C
Evelyn H. Shorter C
Pricilla D. Toney C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 83**
***Location: 3856 South Parkway***
***Registration: 6105***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2085***
***Personnel:***

Joyce G. Jacobs M
Horace M. McDougal M
Stanley B. Norvell M
Henry H. Proctor M
Joseph E. Snowden M
Arthur L. Wise M
David K. Cochrane GA
Dr. A. J. Bennett XP
Dr. K. David Cammack XP
Dr. Othello R. Ennis XP
Dr. Lew Selig XP
Dr. Troy Smith XP
Dr. Henry M. Trammel XP
Dr. C. Leon Wilson XP
Dr. Daniel Claiborne XD
Benjamin B. Church RC
Horace Jordan RC
Allen J. Rodgers RC
Thelma B. Audley C
Dorothy C. Davis C
Caroline Webb C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 84**
***Location: 309 East 47th Street***
***Registration: 6487***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2114***
***Personnel:***

Oliver A. Clark M
Hobert E. Evans M
T. O. Fentress M
Beverly L. Scales M
Earl T. Wilson M
Alva L. Bates GA
Dr. Charles Bibb XP
Dr. Robert L. Douglass XP
Dr. William F. Lawton XP
Dr. S. W. Smith XP
Dr. Herbert Turner XP
Dr. Henry J. Watson XP
Dr. William E. White XP
Dr. T. F. Harmon XD
Oliver A. Greene RC
Frank W. Keigher RC
Louise Hatch C
Valentine H. Murphy C
Hazel Stillwell C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 85**
***Location: 108 East Garfield Boulevard***
***Registration: 7274***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2377***
***Personnel:***

William H. Benson M
Hannibal M. Cox M
James W. Fisher M
B. Wayman Holliday M
Harry W. Inman M
Blaine G. Alston GA
A. M. Burroughs GA
Dr. J. Allen Grant XP
Dr. Henry M. Graves XP
Dr. James M. Hall XP
Dr. Murray M. Paull XP
Dr. Pedro Santos XP
Dr. J. N. Simpson XP
Dr. Joseph R. Tanner XP
Dr. H. B. Shepard XD
Ashby B. Carter RC
George McCree RC
Norine E. Dixon C
Lillian D. Ball C
Lillian E. Foster C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 86**
***Location: 1511 Hyde Park Boulevard***
***Registration: 6204***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1666***
***Personnel:***

Emmet F. Byrne M
James Lea Cate M
Jacob B. Courshon M
Richard A. Griffin M
Ralph A. Levin M
Perry J. Ten Hoor M
Charles W. Tripp M
Herbert C. DeYoung GA
Robert McDougal, Jr. GA
Charles S. Pratt GA
Dr. J. S. Abrams XP
Dr. Alex W. Adelman XP
Dr. Albert Butterman XP
Dr. Louis B. Goldman XP
Dr. Harold Laufman XP
Dr. Simon Y. Saltman XP
Dr. George S. Schwerin XP
Dr. E. F. Kenyon XD
Louis J. Cermak RC
Kurt A. Falk RC
Elmer J. Reider RC
Emeline Hopkins C
Anne C. Lorenz C
Gladys Rankin C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 87**

***Location: 6156 South Cottage Grove Avenue***

***Registration: 6285***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1805***

***Personnel:***

Louis I. Arenson M
Abner Goldenson M
Theodore M. Holland M
Samuel H. Levin M
Harry Remer M
Henry H. Thormahlen M
James Williams M
Arthur C. J. Chittick GA
Max Frederick Goldberg GA
C. N. Leach GA
Dr. J. A. Berry XP
Dr. R. H. Freeark XP
Dr. John D. MacKellar XP
Dr. Lester G. Walton XP
Dr. G. S. Varounis XD
Hal C. Bangs, Jr. RC
Jacob W. Rovner RC
Charles Borden C
Martha L. Ford C
Mary Elizabeth Murphy C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 88**

***Location: 5512 Harper Avenue***

***Registration: 6045***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1556***

***Personnel:***

Pherrell A. DePrad M
Joseph L. Eisendrath M
Harry O. Gillet M
Leo J. Johnston M
Irvin Klein M
Henry E. Ayers GA
Edgar L. George GA
George D. Mills GA
Dr. Sunoll A. Blumenthal XP
Dr. George J. D. Gertz XP
Dr. Joseph A. Hubbell XP
Dr. Leon Jacobson XP
Dr. Lawrence J. Quillin XP
Dr. J. A. Shere XD
Charles L. Leindecker RC
Irene Dahlquist C
Clyde Kingdon C
Dorothy Kingdon C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 89**

***Location: 1133 East 63rd Street***

***Registration: 7096***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2159***

***Personnel:***

Henry M. Hilton M
James E. Leitch M
Henry T. Martin M
Ira Jesse Morgenthal M
Nicholas J. Talbot M
Roy J. Yunker M
Russell C. Smith GA
Dr. S. K. Robinson XP
Dr. James F. Wharton XP
Dr. J. D. Johnston XD
Clement T. Lauer RC
John M. Schmagner RC
Edward J. Timmons C
Helen Everling C
Fannie Nicol C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 90**
***Location: 2474 East 75th Street***
***Registration: 7130***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1677***
***Personnel:***

Frank M. Dukes, Jr. M
Robert Patterson Hastey M
Max Homan M
Bernes L. Merrick M
William H. Powell M
Frank M. Stanley M
Earl D. Hostetter GA
Dr. Helmut Blumenthal XP
Dr. Andrew J. Brislen XP
Dr. Herman Joffe XP
Dr. Ernest C. Olson XP
Dr. George B. Rosengrant XP
Dr. Alvin M. Winograd XP
Dr. Adelbert Wuesteman XP
Dr. J. R. Carlton XD
Munro Gerrie RC
Frederick J. Bryant C
Minnie C. Marchello C
Marcia B. Perquette C
Shirley Petersen C
Elaine June Wicklund C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 91**
***Location: 1547 East 79th Street***
***Registration: 5892***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1613***
***Personnel:***

George J. Ackerman M
Jeremiah Joseph McCarthy M
Kieran P. O'Gallagher M
Charles Z. Meyer M
Edwin R. Peterson M
Lester E. Wallace M
J. Homer Andreas GA
Leo N. McGlinn GA
Dr. W. J. Nixon Davis, Sr. XP
Dr. Roger T. Farley XP
Dr. Charles F. Greene XP
Dr. I. Halperin XP
Dr. William H. Howard XP
Dr. Clyde R. Landis XP
Dr. R. H. McPherron XP
Dr. Francis D. Malloy XP
Dr. A. L. Morris XP
Dr. John C. Murray XP
Dr. Louis Novack XP
Dr. Harold Ovenu XP
Dr. Robert Rothschild XP
Dr. George M. Segal XP
Dr. W. Morley Sherin XP
Dr. Herbert F. Spierling XP
Dr. A. J. Sullivan XP
Dr. Charles S. Van Oosten XP
Dr. Earl E. Wilcox XP
Dr. R. E. Black XD
Dr. J. C. Mackinson XD
Harold H. Ward RC
Russell Coulter C
Ruie A. Flook C
Esther E. Ormen C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 92**
***Location: 10655 South Michigan Avenue***
***Registration: 6538***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1959***
***Personnel:***

Albert V. Becker M
Carl L. Goetz M
Albert J. Isherwood M
William B. Isherwood M
Jeff Johnson M
Frank Navigato M
Aaron Spong M
Stephens Van Clay M
William J. Venning M
Michael F. Zarek M
Gotthard A. Dahlberg GA
Dr. Jerome M. Brosnan XP
Dr. Frank Heda XP
Dr. Lewis H. Lippman XP
Dr. E. K. McVey XP
Dr. Max Norman XP

*(Continued)*

Dr. Angelo T. Ravasi XP
Dr. John L. Woodlock XD
Dr. John S. Boersma RC
William VanderSteeg RC
Irene L. Brinkman C
Ruth E. Karl C
Edith H. Kuester C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 93**
***Location: 9622 Commercial Avenue***
***Registration: 5044***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1891***
***Personnel:***

Emile N. Chalifoux M
Frank Krolak M
Thomas F. McArdle M
Joseph C. Morris M
Archie K. Smith M
Frank Sawa M
Henry J. Samuel GA
Dr. Louis A. Draeger XP
Dr. E. M. Egan XP
Dr. Samuel S. Frankel XP
Dr. Patrick H. McNulty XP
Dr. Robert Schafer XP
Dr. T. A. Carlos XD
Edward T. Lynch RC
William F. Marsh RC
Alma F. Lionhood C
Lucille A. Walters C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 94**
***Location: 10740 South Torrence Avenue***
***Registration: 5981***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2000***
***Personnel:***

Frank T. Black M
Carl G. Buck M
D. L. Hall M
Anton Horn M
Michael M. Muszynski M
Hans Petersen M
Frank W. Michalak GA
Dr. Thomas F. Ahearn XP
Dr. Nicolas B. Colombo XP
Dr. John A. Czachorski XP
Dr. Robert F. Day XP
Dr. Don S. Harvey XP
Dr. W. E. G. Johnson XP
Dr. Otto Koehler XP
Dr. Frank H. Stevenson XP
Dr. Paul E. Weimer XP
Dr. Paul Zander XP
Dr. Anthony M. Zelazny XP
Dr. James Sugrue XD
Clarence J. Bohling RC
Henry W. Smith RC
Ewald Ernst C
Mary C. Peloza C
Antonia C. Rudzik C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 95**
***Location: 610 West 37th Street***
***Registration: 6328***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2585***
***Personnel:***

John Burke M
Thomas L. Cook M
James H. Hennessey M
A. F. Kennedy M
Jerry Kastris M
Martin S. Rochford M
Robert Q. Shaw M
Daniel J. Stua M
John B. Wheeler GA
Dr. Anthony J. Bertash XP
Dr. John McGuiggan XP
Dr. M. P. Goldman XD
James Doyle RC
Edward A. Nihill RC
Charlotte M. Hickey C
Ruth M. Lamoureaux C
Ernst G. Sostheim C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 96**

***Location: 3205 South Morgan Street***

***Registration: 6572***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2642***

***Personnel:***

Samuel L. Davis M
John J. Derdzinski M
James Gormley M
Frank B. Joblecki M
Michael Schoenwald M
Fred L. Wassmuth M
Harry Weinberg M
John M. Falasz GA
Dr. Alexander A. Backiel XP
Dr. Myer M. Marbel XP
Dr. Ben Pierzynski XP
Dr. A. L. Kropidlowski XD
Lewis W. Crane RC
John J. Sharkey RC
Bernice M. Endemann C
Anne S. Kostris C
Rita I. Ostrowski C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 97**

***Location: 4440 South Western Avenue***

***Registration: 5356***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2189***

***Personnel:***

B. R. Pietkiewicz M
William A. Popell M
William B. Sebastian M
Paul M. Smith M
Frank Wozniak M
Vincent F. Kozlowski GA
Stephen A. Wilson GA
Dr. Thaddeus L. Bradel XP
Dr. Tadeus Dundulis XP
Dr. Roy H. Freeman XP
Dr. L. P. Slakis XD
Reuben Stiglitz RC
Joseph Judickas C
Dorothy A. Mason C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 98**

***Location: 4624 South Western Avenue***

***Registration: 7338***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2986***

***Personnel:***

William Butler M
Wallace Fredriksen M
James Haverlock M
John W. Kaledinskas M
John Kern M
Charles F. Leach M
Stanley J. Mitchell M
Charles J. Moench M
Joseph J. Berzin GA
Dr. Leo M. DePlewski XP
Dr. Frederick J. Riley XP
Dr. Peter Z. Zalatoris XP
Dr. Paul M. Zilvitis XP
Dr. Joseph G. Bergman XD
Dr. L. P. Horevitz XD
Thomas Clarke Hedden RC
Cornelia J. Leighton C
Irene A. Soske C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 99**
***Location: 6405 South Kedzie Avenue***
***Registration: 5145***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1668***
***Personnel:***

Brinton O. Baugher M
Harold Cleland M
Robert G. Crane M
Thomas L. Hasbrouch M
George M. Hill M
Arthur E. Johnson M
Leo J. Rychel M
Egill Anderson GA
Joseph J. Grish GA
Dr. George A. Klein XP
Dr. F. P. Levan XP
Dr. Joseph Garofalo XD
Dr. Joseph W. Jun XD
Albert J. Howe RC
Dale A. Medland RC
Ruby S. Benson C
Blanche C. Leske C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 100**
***Location: 5034 South Archer Avenue***
***Registration: 5105***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1823***
***Personnel:***

Vincent L. Decker M
Francis B. Farrell M
George G. Holme M
Otto Lange M
Robert C. Marshall M
Martin L. Moreland M
S. Charles Bubacz GA
Dr. Orion O. Coppock XP
Dr. Alexander L. Stearns XP
Dr. Meyer Pusstelnik XD
Edmund Robert Guminski RC
Virgil L. Montgomery RC
Norman R. Butzow C
Mary T. Kurtz C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 101**
***Location: 5114 Wentworth Avenue***
***Registration: 5742***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2237***
***Personnel:***

Joseph J. Ezerski M
Charles A. Gidney M
Anthony H. Kasper M
John F. Kenny M
Joseph A. Kibort M
Peter L. Chadwick GA
Dr. Anthony Montvid XP
Dr. Victor S. Nares XP
Dr. Vincent A. Simkus XP
Dr. Frank J. Wall, Jr. XP
Dr. Clarence E. Bancherel XD
Dr. Irwin G. Oaf XD
Dr. Charles Vincent Zajdzinski XD
Edward J. Brady RC
Charles F. Detrick RC
David S. Kerwin RC
John S. Chase C
Mary Altiery Meyers C
Helen E. Pukis C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 102**

***Location: 4624 Emerald Avenue***

***Registration: 6274***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2396***

***Personnel:***

John Patrick Deegan M
James F. Joyce M
Raymond A. Naughton M
John J. O'Hearn M
Arthur J. Rutshaw M
Charles E. Scannell M
Michael J. Gasper M
S. E. Basinski GA
Dr. Jacob L. Albright XP
Dr. J. William Davis XP
Dr. Frank F. Fiore XP
Dr. E. A. Galapeaux XP
Dr. Irving Ginsburg XP
Dr. Stanley Grudzien XP
Dr. Harry G. Hardt XP
Dr. Christian D. Hauch XP
Dr. T. R. Hinchion XP
Dr. Maurice M. Hoeltgen XP
Dr. Percy E. Hopkins XP
Dr. Mark Karp XP
Dr. Thomas C. McGonagle XP
Dr. Evan A. Miller XP
Dr. Fred H. Muller XP
Dr. Frank J. Nowak XP
Dr. Charles W. Olsen XP
Dr. Paul G. Papsdorf XP
Dr. R. M. Parker XP
Dr. Edgar V. Perkins XP
Dr. Frank M. Phifer XP
Dr. Andrew D. Schick XP
Dr. Reinhold C. Schlueter XP
Dr. John E. Siedlinski XP
Dr. Leo A. Zelezenski XP
Dr. Henry J. Mathews XD
Dr. E. H. Ragan XD
Albert J. Bugner RC
Ralph G. Donegan RC
John T. Houlihan RC
Marjorie W. Hayes C
Helen M. Kareiva C
Thomas E. Sinon C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 103**

***Location: 2948 West 59th Street***

***Registration: 6881***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2245***

***Personnel:***

Rudolph G. Had M
William Jonas M
Frank E. Kemp M
John P. Campbell M
James Patrick Lynch M
John S. Reiner M
Walter W. Rodie M
William T. Halvorsen GA
Willis W. Judd GA
Marx Loehwing GA
Dr. Joseph A. Gazda XP
Dr. Mace Gazda XP
Dr. Anthony L. Grizzaffi XP
Dr. Henry C. Lewandowski XP
Dr. Hannibal H. Paolozzi XP
Dr. Emil R. Zaborsky XP
Dr. E. C. Wach XD
Dr. O. F. Wagner XD
Frank J. Ventura RC
Albert P. Ryde C
Phyllis C. Schulze C
Mary E. Schwieman C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 104**

***Location: 1816 West 63rd Street***

***Registration: 5678***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2039***

***Personnel:***

Raymond G. Hilger M
Carl Lauth M
Henry E. Mann M
Mathew Massey M
Roy O. Olson M
Otto Weimerskirch M
Clarence N. Bergstrom GA
Dr. Nicholas B. Pavletic XP
Vincent A. Corcoran RC
David Marcus King RC
William Daniel Cotter C
Mary A. Morgan C
Isabel O. Reaves C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 105**
***Location: 153 West 69th Street***
***Registration: 5997***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1939***
***Personnel:***

Harry M. Bender M
James P. Houle M
Joseph A. Huguelet M
John B. Mannion M
Frederick A. Nichols M
Harry S. Ditchburne GA
Claire T. Driscoll GA
Dr. A. W. Anderson XP
Dr. John Buckley XP
Dr. M. M. Coopersmith XP
Dr. Lester M. Choate XD
Dr. George Kirz XD
Edward V. Cassidy RC
Gerald J. Haley RC
Henry L. Kellogg RC
Marjorie W. Facer C
Edward Thomas Gillard C
Gladys I. Klein C
Oliver R. Mulvey C
Mary J. Smith C
Axel S. Swanson C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 106**
***Location: 1310 West 79th Street***
***Registration: 6088***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1832***
***Personnel:***

J. Emmett Clair M
Richard C. Crawford M
Edward John Curley M
Erwin L. Dankers M
Charles W. Harris M
Martin H. Holm M
John D. Quan M
Jeremiah Sheehan M
H. G. Wielatz M
Alfred C. Woyner M
Edmund I. O'Connor GA
Dr. Robert E. Cummings XP
Dr. H. L. Foltz XP
Dr. Charles F. Kramer XP
Dr. Joseph M. Mahoney XP
Dr. Nicholas Mennite XP
Dr. Raymond Meyer XP
Dr. Albert G. Peters XP
Dr. Edmund S. Pisarski XP
Dr. J. Norman Smyth XP
Dr. Clifford Sullivan XP
Dr. Raymond Anderson XD
Dr. Thomas E. Gilmore XD
Dr. Algot G. Person XD
James McFarland RC
Mrs. Mary Helton C
Jean H. Keck C
John J. Lyndon C
Elsie C. Miller C
Jeannette R. Ronan C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 107**
***Location: 1018 West Taylor Street***
***Registration: 4933***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1536***
***Personnel:***

Joseph J. Brandes M
John Cilella M
Joseph A. Doss M
Alex J. Hoffman M
Guy Iarussi M
Frank D. Keyser M
Edward Tomasetti M
Joseph F. Mirabella GA
Anthony M. Onesto GA
Dr. Alfredo Bellizzi XP
Dr. Carl J. Champagne XP
Dr. James H. Conforti XP
Dr. Ernest Olivieri XP
Dr. C. J. Pintozzi XP
Dr. James DeBiase XD
Dr. George Falotica XD
Guy DeFillipis RC
Anthony G. Salerno RC
Robert Tortoriello RC
Donna Marie Bagnole C
Florence Giovangelo C
Jean Marion Massuci C
Grace M. Sabella C
Addison I. Wolf C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 108**
***Location: 812 West Taylor Street***
***Registration: 5747***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2026***
***Personnel:***

Samuel B. Blanksten M
Anthony Orlando M
Sam Parrille M
Secondo Salvino M
Pompey Taglia M
Harold S. Lansing GA
Dr. Bernard S. Freedman XP
Dr. I. Val Freedman XP
Anthony J. Mentone RC
Joseph Severino RC
Marion F. Amato C
Tessie P. Kazas C
John Kodl C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 109**
***Location: 1908 Blue Island Avenue***
***Registration: 5327***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1960***
***Personnel:***

Jesse Bedford M
Paul J. Harper M
Anthony Iassilo M
Bohumil J. Slivka M
Matt Vacek M
Albert K. Orschel GA
Dr. Julius Auerbach XP
Dr. Adolph Bona XP
Dr. Francis Kodl XP
Dr. Frank Kropik XD
Frank J. Bilek RC
Joseph Hucek RC
William Sevic RC
Frank J. Trcka RC
Marie J. Czerwinski C
Otto J. Frederick C
Marion C. Smithwick C
Frieda C. Wolf C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 110**
***Location: 1413 West 18th Street***
***Registration: 5432***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1929***
***Personnel:***

Louis S. Feinn M
Albert Halpern M
Joseph A. Husek M
Theodore Maschek M
John J. Phillips M
John J. Velner M
Sol M. Zechman M
William E. Zink M
B. E. Nowogradzki GA
Dr. Joseph Gardzielewski XP
Dr. Lincoln Stulik XP
Dr. M. S. Krupa XD
Morris Kaplan RC
Joseph J. Vavrik RC
Harold T. Webb RC
Lena Goldstein C
Sophie Grabitz C
Wanda A. Wagner C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 111**
***Location: 3652 West 26th Street***
***Registration: 6222***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2171***
***Personnel:***

Stephen B. Jais M
Joseph Moudry M
Joseph B. Novak M
Joseph J. Profant M
Frank A. Svoboda M
Dr. Harry J. Smejkal M
Arthur W. Vanek M
Bernard M. Fisher GA
Dr. Meyer H. Levy XP
Dr. John L. Pieczynski XP
Dr. Carl Potkin XP
Dr. Harry J. Smejkal XP
Dr. Henry F. Steinbach XP
Dr. Constantine P. Theodore XP
Dr. Joseph Zabokrtsky XP
Dr. John J. Zavertnik XP
Dr. Leo J. Pancoska XD
Dr. Edward Soucek XD
Edward O. Curran RC
Hugo F. Donat RC
Donald J. Lotrich RC
Harold J. Schultz RC
Arlene Kirian C
Eleanor V. Raz C
Arthur W. Vanek C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 112**
***Location: 3840 West 26th Street***
***Registration: 6598***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2279***
***Personnel:***

Joseph F. Batista M
Frank J. Komarek M
Otto J. Malina M
Matthew J. Turk M
John G. Zelezny M
Henry L. Burman GA
William H. Sullivan GA
Dr. Bohuslav Bousa XP
Dr. J. S. Chobot XP
Dr. John J. Tingler XP
Dr. Frank C. Bicha XD
Dr. Ernest Malter XD
Dr. C. L. Sarsoun XD
Myron O. Keel RC
Frank R. S. Popper RC
Joseph Baumruk, Jr. C
Erma P. Vitt C
Ella E. Vlk C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 113**
***Location: 3159 West Roosevelt Road***
***Registration: 5468***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1886***
***Personnel:***

Charles Barron M
Harry Dicker M
Leonard I. Micon M
Dr. William Rothman M
Jacob Siegel M
Herman Young M
Irving J. Karlin GA
Edward P. Whelan GA
Dr. Bernard Goldfield XP
Dr. Irwin Hoffman XP
Dr. Benjamin W. Lichtman XP
Dr. William Rothman XP
Dr. Irving Ginsberg XD
Dr. Charles H. Zun XD
Dr. Jacob Zun XD
David J. Malkin RC
Sam Rubenstein RC
Shirley Brill C
Goldye Levin C
Nathan Rabson C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 114**
***Location: 3159 West Roosevelt Road***
***Registration: 5881***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2015***
***Personnel:***

Meyer Berkovsky M
Maurice S. Dick M
Samuel S. Epstein, M.D. M
Meyer Goldstein M
Michael Leibow M
J. Rubin M
Maurice L. Aberman GA
Dr. David Ackerman XP
Dr. Charles Berkowitz XP
Dr. Mandel Fisher XP
Dr. Louis Handelman XP
Dr. A. Neiman XP
Dr. Maxwell N. Wacker XP
Dr. Bernard Rodin XD
Nate Bernberg RC
Joseph G. Engert RC
Mollie E. Armstrong C
Amelia Stern C
Lillyan Weiss C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 115**
***Location: 749 South Western Avenue***
***Registration: 4682***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1748***
***Personnel:***

Edward L. Bass M
Edward Fox M
Norman E. Haight M
Joseph Kasza M
Toby Polito M
Otto C. Rentner GA
Dr. G. A. Bica XP
Dr. Paul V. Carelli XP
Dr. John B. Cipriani XP
Dr. George DeTrana XP
Dr. Aquil Mastri XP
Dr. Louis S. Varzino XP
Dr. Joseph M. Maggio XD
Dr. George W. Parrilli XD
Charles D. Mead RC
Frank Spizziri RC
Rae M. Buffardi C
Silvio A. Cataldo C
Violet F. Simmons C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 116**
***Location: 2300 South California Avenue***
***Registration: 3881***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1531***
***Personnel:***

Rudolph Dvonch M
Lester Greenberg M
Emil Janes M
Edward F. Jirkovsky M
Abe Kardoff M
Frank Lavitas M
Louis J. Mayer M
Sylvester J. Pijanowski M
Joseph J. Polacek M
Henry R. Reineke M
Felix Noti GA
Dr. William F. Bartelt XP
Dr. C. H. Courtney XP
Dr. Frank L. Fortelka XP
Dr. Joseph W. Krystosek XP
Dr. Victor Levine XP
Dr. F. B. Olentine XP
Dr. J. J. Sprafka XP
Dr. Charles Fortelka XD
Dr. Emmett Watts XD
Benjamin E. Novoselsky RC
Isadore Shalowitz RC
Albert J. DeLaurier C
Frederick Dewey C
Sade D. Sternberg C
Shirley Lois Wolf C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 117**

***Location: 1255 North Ashland Avenue***

***Registration: 4986***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2156***

***Personnel:***

Louis R. Connell M
John F. Gillen M
Anthony T. Krystek M
Wenzel J. Love M
Walter A. Miller M
John Rybandt M
John A. Bielawa GA
Edgar H. Schroeder GA
Dr. John J. Belensky XP
Dr. A. C. Formusa XP
Dr. Harry Noskin XP
Dr. Herman Fink XD
Stuart Arkin RC
Michael M. Rachwalski RC
Helen K. Grywaz C
Clementine E. Kula C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 118**

***Location: 1014 North Noble Street***

***Registration: 6422***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2642***

***Personnel:***

Alex Bonczkowski M
Edmund B. Dering M
Aloysius A. Gordon M
John Milas M
Joseph Piech M
Edmund J. Szumnarski M
Raymond Kelner GA
Dr. Joseph P. Cangelosi XP
Dr. Edward Milewski XP
Dr. Dominic A. Palmisano XP
Dr. Frank J. Piszkiewicz XP
Dr. John F. Tenczar XP
Dr. F. F. Wagoner XP
Dr. B. G. Duda XD
Stephen Kostelny RC
John Skibbins RC
William Ziemann RC
Jeanette F. E. Budnick C
Helen M. Doyce C
Josephine Z. Mondry C
Frank A. Uczciwek C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 119**

***Location: 211 South Ashland Avenue***

***Registration: 7522***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2328***

***Personnel:***

Walter J. Benkert M
Leo Capuani M
Frank E. Gettleman M
Francis P. Kevil M
Dr. A. B. Rotche M
Roy Stuart M
Bernard J. McDonnell GA
Dr. J. Paul Bennett XP
Dr. James K. L. Choy XP
Dr. Bernard Gumbiner XP
Dr. Bernard A. Halperin XP
Dr. Charles Hillenbrand XP
Dr. J. B. Ioratti XP
Dr. Frank B. Kelly XP
Dr. Ralph E. Kirsch XP
Dr. Fay H. Squire XP
Dr. Alfons F. Tipshus XP
Dr. Richard W. Watkins XP
Dr. Leonard H. Weissman XP
Dr. Willard L. Wood XP
Jack H. Cameron RC
Frank A. Meccia RC
Herman J. Bittle C
Carmella R. Marzullo C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 120**
***Location: 809 West Madison Street***
***Registration: 4898***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 808***
***Personnel:***

Emanuel Carbonari M
James W. Harris M
William G. Herrmann M
L. J. Laurion M
Anthony J. Montague M
Greene R. Whitney, Sr. M
Stephen J. Sullivan GA
Dr. Arthur C. Berman XP
Dr. John P. Crasseros XP
Dr. A. S. Leven XP
Moussa K. Moussa RC
Anthony A. Boccio C
Ida S. Young C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 121**
***Location: 206 North Western Avenue***
***Registration: 6696***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2077***
***Personnel:***

Frank J. Carsella M
David S. Chesrow M
Joseph N. DeGrazio M
Charles E. Graydon M
Graham T. Perry M
Eugene Thompson M
Nicholas Traficanti M
Barney L. Hollowick GA
Dr. William Henry Bowman XP
John R. Fritz C
Walter J. Garrity C
Myrtle M. Jacobson C
Patrick J. McManus C
Hazelia G. Savage C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 122**
***Location: 2229 West Chicago Avenue***
***Registration: 6013***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2718***
***Personnel:***

Louis Cesario M
Clyde J. Craig M
Fremont Gordon M
James Jay M
Edward J. Lyons M
August Michalek M
Donald J. Rizzio M
John A. Rago M
Louis Steinberg M
Elmer E. Abrahamson GA
Dr. M. A. Galgano XP
Dr. Marco S. Petrone XP
Dr. Michael F. Rago XD
Dorothy H. Schiavoni C
Rolland T. Steinert C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 123**
***Location: 3813 West Harrison Street***
***Registration: 4950***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1539***
***Personnel:***

Benson L. Baskin M
George W. Kistner M
S. J. Lehrer M
John R. McSweeney M
Frank J. Malone M
Joseph R. Orrico M
Anthony T. Clementi GA
Dr. John J. Casciato XP
Dr. Nicholas A. Casciato XP
Dr. Theodore M. Cohen XP
Dr. E. P. S. Miller XP
Dr. T. C. Mouzakeotis XP
Dr. S. R. DiCosola XD
Dr. Howard Oringel XD
Dr. Charles M. Salk XD
Ben Flapan RC
Marcia B. Perquette C
Jack J. Stein C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 124**
***Location: 9 South Kedzie Avenue***
***Registration: 6218***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2418***
***Personnel:***

Alfred R. Anderson M
William A. Bell M
George Gamboney M
Frank M. McKey M
Harold Meckel M
William S. Wilcox M
I. J. Berkson GA
Louis I. Shapiro GA
Maurice G. Walsh GA
Dr. Curtis Bowman XP
Dr. D. L. Horning XP
Dr. Herman Kamin XP
Dr. Julius Prohovnik XP
Dr. Gabriel Saltarelli XP
Dr. A. C. Tivilini XP
Dr. S. W. Brundage XD
Dr. Frank C. Grippo XD
Samuel Baldino RC
Arthur P. Murphy RC
Winifred Carey C
Marie A. Horcher C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 125**
***Location: 223 South Cicero Avenue***
***Registration: 4685***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1452***
***Personnel:***

Charles J. Clusman M
Paul J. Healy M
John F. Simpson M
Anastus A. Svarnas M
Philip Weinberg M
Francis T. Delaney GA
Joseph A. McInerney GA
Jack Rosen GA
Dr. Philip C. Goergen XP
Dr. James J. Marzullo XP
Dr. A. L. Schiff XP
Dr. D. C. Aubrey XD
Eugene C. O'Reilly RC
John M. Ryan RC
Marie E. Bennett C
Florence M. Sullivan C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 126**
***Location: 937 North Kedzie Avenue***
***Registration: 4743***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1701***
***Personnel:***

Abe Finder M
Frank Hawkinson M
Frank L. Kent M
Michael LaRocca M
Chester Mitchell M
Samuel A. Aronfeld GA
Andrew J. Flood GA
Daniel A. Roberts GA
Dr. Anthony M. Barone XP
Dr. Nathan M. Kayne XP
Dr. Joseph LaRocca XP
Dr. Milton Ochs XP
Dr. Gaston C. Parker XP
Dr. I. S. Segall XP
Dr. A. D. Yaney XP
Dr. Michael DeRose XD
Dr. Abraham Phillips XD
Oscar H. Hagen RC
Rev. L. M. Upton RC
Edward C. Wasco RC
Marcella J. Glon C
Elizabeth A. Robertson C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 127**

***Location: 1020 North Western Avenue***

***Registration: 6341***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2364***

***Personnel:***

Emil Baumgartner M
LaSalle de Michaels M
Anthony Fortmann M
Morgan L. Green M
Frank LaJone M
Claude Wamsley M
I. Archer Levin GA
Dr. Michael J. Kutza XP
Dr. B. A. Pregozen XD
David P. Hill RC
Arthur K. Young RC
Marion M. Schroeder C
Lenora B. Staiger C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 128**

***Location: 2044 West North Avenue***

***Registration: 5287***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2135***

***Personnel:***

Alexander M. Fisher M
Dr. Ira I. Kaplin M
Frank R. Maday M
Oscar M. Nudelman M
William Rusnak M
Louis Dulsky GA
Dr. John L. Koza XP
Dr. Daniel T. Sokolowski XP
Dr. Henry Wehringer XP
Dr. Stanley Heynar XD
Dr. M. V. Kaminski XD
Ernest W. Schneider RC
Harry Stephen Szeklucki RC
William R. Charles C
Teresa DeFalca C
Berdie Grossman C
Phyllis J. Leavitt C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 129**

***Location: 1409 North Milwaukee Avenue***

***Registration: 5748***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2312***

***Personnel:***

William L. Barnard M
Louis Rosset M
William Ruzin M
James N. Semple M
A. S. Wengierski M
Ignatius V. Wiencek M
Burton I. Stolar GA
Casimir S. Wiczas GA
Dr. J. M. Amberson XP
Dr. Francis A. Dulak XP
Dr. Frank H. Fowler XP
Dr. John V. Fowler, Jr. XP
Dr. John W. Harned XP
Dr. Albert J. Kass XP
Dr. I. P. Lombardo XP
Dr. John A. Marszalek XP
Dr. Casimir F. Przypyzny XP
Dr. Morris I. Tir XP
Dr. S. H. Goodfriend XD
Dr. G. B. Livingston XD
Dr. John G. Sipple XD
V. J. Busch RC
Benjamin M. Edidin RC
Isadore Kohn RC
Mary Hariette Babyar C
John C. Gruschow C
Francine S. Tauber C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 130**

***Location: 2818 West Diversey Avenue***

***Registration: 5255***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1763***

***Personnel:***

John A. Blake M
Frank J. Eder M
Oscar Johnson M
Edward A. Mims M
Arthur R. Murphy M
Rae E. Nehls M
Joseph J. Sullivan GA
Dr. Alfred Eckstein XP
Dr. Vincent J. Greco XP
Dr. Samuel Heller XP
Dr. J. E. Hodes XP
Dr. Edward J. Schmehil XP
Dr. L. A. Slavin XD
Dr. M. S. Wagmeister XD
George A. Fiene RC
Walter Schmidt RC
Clarence L. Steber RC
Astrid B. Dyrud C
Mae M. Lindstrom C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 131**

***Location: 2422 West Fullerton Avenue***

***Registration: 5756***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2202***

***Personnel:***

Dr. Samuel R. Kleiman M
Maurice Marble M
William R. Neidhardt M
Frank E. Pochowski M
Thomas H. Sanford M
William F. Ader GA
Dr. Irvin Neufeld XP
Dr. Myron A. Green XP
Dr. Bernard F. Justus XP
Dr. Jerome C. Prusinski XP
Dr. S. R. Kleiman XD
Dr. W. T. Pendergast XD
Alex H. Dolnick RC
Isadore S. Rosin RC
Sam Sgaller RC
Maurice F. Godin C
Alice I. Hoffman C
Adeline A. M. Malowe C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 132**

***Location: 3551 West Armitage Avenue***

***Registration: 4694***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1552***

***Personnel:***

George W. Guy M
Joseph A. Hollander M
Roy I. Johnson M
James M. Parker M
Charles C. Ramage M
Fred W. Strasser M
Leo Wulfsohn M
P. M. Zuncker M
Bernhard Stenge GA
Dr. J. J. Boland XP
Dr. Peter F. Czwalinski XP
Dr. Leon P. Kozakiewicz XP
Dr. Francis Tenczar XP
Dr. Frank Biedka XD
Dr. Wilbur C. Griffin XD
Dr. Romuald J. Walczyk XD
Claude L. Prish RC
Erna Moff K. Hansen C
Roy I. Johnson C
Catherine Risetto C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 133**
***Location: 2745 West Armitage Avenue***
***Registration: 6005***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1901***
***Personnel:***

John A. Kromrey M
Henry Carl Offen M
Henry Penge M
Frank J. Prohaska M
Otto M. Webb M
Herbert F. Geisler GA
Raymond Geisler GA
Viola Geisler GA
Dr. Stanley B. Abelson XP
Dr. Elmer N. Ascherman XP
Dr. C. A. Fleischner XP
Dr. J. Friedman XP
Dr. Alexander C. Peska XP
Dr. E. G. Faller XD
Dr. T. V. Weclew XD
Wilfred W. Beseke RC
Edward A. Meyer RC
Louis J. Schutt RC
Dolores Marie Kaeser C
Henry L. Petersen C
Georgia Xerogianes C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 134**
***Location: 3110 Milwaukee Avenue***
***Registration: 5449***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1843***
***Personnel:***

Mark W. Bradway M
Edward L. Kuszewski M
Charles Lowy M
Clemans F. Menclewski M
Stanley M. Pawelzyk M
Glen Ryan M
Casimir Griglik GA
Dr. Richard V. Kochanski XP
Dr. Nathaniel J. Kupferberg XP
Dr. L. A. Nordstrom XP
Dr. Phil A. Skwiot XD
Ellsworth S. Dee RC
Joseph S. Kaserow RC
Apolonia B. Bartkowicz C
Irene F. May C
Walter Schwartz C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 135**
***Location: 4310 West North Avenue***
***Registration: 4698***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1430***
***Personnel:***

Guy Thomas Coleman M
Dr. Lewis Kent Eastman M
Harry Eugene Eckland M
Chris W. Keane M
Dewey B. Olson M
Adolph C. Sievers M
William E. Vilsoet M
Louis C. Karbiner GA
Dr. Gene Arenson XP
Dr. W. Lloyd Kenny XP
Dr. Frank M. Laurenzana XP
Dr. G. J. Sanfilippo XP
Dr. M. L. Bramer XD
Anthony Romano RC
Loretta M. Bernero C
Melvin H. Lund C
Ebba K. Rohde C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 136**
***Location: 5665 West Madison Street***
***Registration: 4509***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1247***
***Personnel:***

Richard S. Gill M
Herman E. Krulewitch M
Dr. Samuel Marmor M
William J. Sheridan M
Maurice Turner M
Bernard McDevitt, Jr. GA
Dr. Leon M. Beilin XP
Dr. B. Norman Bengtson XP
Dr. Vaclav G. Dvorak XP
Dr. Leon S. Eisenman XP
Dr. E. Frank Goodman XP
Dr. J. W. Hayden XP
Dr. Thomas D. Laftry XP
Dr. J. M. Lally XP
Dr. A. Sodaro XP
Dr. Samuel Solomon, Jr. XP
Dr. Irwin Spiesman XP
Dr. Louis V. Batler XD
Dr. J. W. Chulock XD
Dr. L. J. White XD
James J. Curtis RC
William M. Rogers RC
Allen J. Erne C
Helen M. Hill C
Mabel P. Keevan C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 137**
***Location: 4006 Milwaukee Avenue***
***Registration: 6415***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2000***
***Personnel:***

Carl E. Abrahamson M
Frank Gudgeon M
Glenn C. Kuffer M
John E. Kulik M
Philip M. Sandberg, Sr. M
Stephen Schultz M
N. K. Wertheimer M
Peter J. Benda, Jr. GA
Edwin A. Feldott GA
Olaf A. Olson GA
Dr. John Eterno XP
Dr. P. K. Kent XP
Dr. Lawrence W. Lynn XP
Dr. LeRoy F. Maas XD
Dr. F. L. Pierce XD
Lloyd C. Larson RC
Cornelius F. McCarthy RC
Dr. B. H. Sachs RC
Oscar Hansen C
Mae C. Kempski C
Laura V. Simmons C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 138**
***Location: 3326 North Pulaski Road***
***Registration: 5885***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1838***
***Personnel:***

Frank Benjamin Brandt M
William Creely M
Edward Lake M
Clarence Lindstrom M
Marlow J. Madden M
Frank P. Pawlak M
Herbert J. Schmidt GA
Dr. R. F. Greening XP
Dr. Rasmus J. Harr XP
Dr. J. A. Johnston XP
Dr. James M. McDonnough XP
Dr. Harold R. Marsh XP
Dr. Theodore H. Renz XP
Dr. George C. Turner XP
Dr. T. A. Czeslawski XD
Dr. Robert F. Schroeder XD
Edwin Thomas Brazelton RC
Raymond K. Theis RC
Idabelle Graff C
Ebba K. Rohde C
Anna F. Rose C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 139**
***Location: 3242 West Montrose Avenue***
***Registration: 6771***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2113***
***Personnel:***

Mervin H. Bower M
Eli Herman M
John A. McLeod M
Adam J. Miller M
Walter A. Sittig M
Philip R. Davis GA
Henry J. Heart GA
Dr. Harold M. Brill XP
Dr. Paul E. Kelly XP
Dr. Henry M. Sarton XD
Bernard H. Lefkow RC
Sidney Rubin RC
Irwin Abrams C
Martha I. Sanger C
Henry J. Sayad C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 140**
***Location: 5949 West Lawrence Avenue***
***Registration: 6762***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1979***
***Personnel:***

Chas. A. Amenta M
Herman A. Hansen M
Arthur Hollins M
Gottfrid Hookanson M
Richard J. Ruddy M
George M. Weichelt GA
Dr. E. Perry Vaughan XP
Dr. Jesse F. Burton XD
Dr. Joseph Chapman XD
Ralph W. O'Farrell RC
Martin A. Stanton RC
Emmett Felker C
Clara E. Muchowski C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 141**
***Location: 510 North Dearborn Street***
***Registration: 5838***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1344***
***Personnel:***

Frank A. Coari M
Howard B. Bryant M
Darius C. Franche M
George H. Grear M
Francis J. McDonough M
William F. McDonough M
Joe Rosasco M
Scott S. Smith M
Felix J. Streyckmans M
Clement L. Harrell GA
Kenneth F. Montgomery GA
Dr. E. D. Bloomenthal XP
Dr. R. E. Dolkart XP
Dr. John J. Eichstaedt XP
Dr. E. D. Blumenthal XP
Dr. C. H. Stadelman XP
Dr. Irving D. Thrasher XP
Dr. J. Allan Weiss XP
Dr. B. J. Neiman XD
Dominick Marubio, Jr. RC
Dr. Robert D. Smoot RC
Fred J. Bent C
Lorraine M. Giovannetti C
Nellie M. Steinweg C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 142**
***Location: 200 East Chestnut Street***
***Registration: 6025***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1455***
***Personnel:***

Harry Ash M
Ernest A. Faulhaber M
Dr. J. M. O'Donoghue M
Herb W. Sanborn M
Fred Sans M
Charles E. Schiller M
J. C. Sturtevant M
Ellis R. Hurd GA
Marshall G. Sampsell GA
Dr. Anton J. Barmaneder XP
Dr. Herman N. Bundesen XP
Dr. F. E. Cunningham XP
Dr. Julius G. Levy XP
Dr. John B. Nardi XP
Dr. Henry C. Niblack XP
Dr. Samuel C. Noto XP
Dr. Emil A. Schlageter XP
Dr. Martin L. Schwartz XP
Dr. Robert Tigay XP
Dr. Philip I. Dorne XD
Dr. Carl Greenwald XD
Dr. F. J. Kurby XD
Dr. C. R. Quinn XD
Dr. Simon Price XD
Joel Goldblatt RC
Elaine N. Hantzis C
M. Minerva Hines C
Mildred O. Snoddy C
Prudence Stenge C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 143**
***Location: 1930 North Clark Street***
***Registration: 7430***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2365***
***Personnel:***

William R. Bateman M
Jay S. Cassriel M
Fletcher M. Durbin M
George Funk M
Frank Lennartz M
John Smida M
James A. O'Callaghan GA
Dr. V. O. Cardenas XP
Dr. Arthur I. Edison XP
Dr. Louis J. Kahn XP
Dr. Irwin W. Kross XP
Dr. H. A. Lindberg XP
Dr. Otto Schwartz XP
Dr. Arthur Taylor XP
Dr. Fred A. Tworoger XP
Dr. Herbert W. Lee XD
Dr. August Swierczek XD
Ralph M. Isacksen RC
Walter A. George C
Evelyn M. Maddox C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 144**
***Location: 2723 North Clark Street***
***Registration: 5956***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1640***
***Personnel:***

Charles O. Clark M
Arthur H. Fischer M
Egbert L. Polk M
John E. Ricketts M
Robert M. Stack M
Carnot E. Valette M
Henry I. Weisbrod M
Alvin B. Olson GA
Dr. Adalbert Klaptoz XP
Dr. K. W. Ossendorff XP
Dr. Edward J. Pengally XP
Dr. George L. Percy XP
Dr. Richard Edgard Somma XP
Dr. Maurice I. Blair XD
Dr. John M. Cloyd XD
Lewis W. Barker RC
Joseph G. Daly RC
Lewis A. Tentler RC
Mabel Esterly C
Marion Healy C
Leo R. Wood C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 145**
***Location: 2608 North Halsted Street***
***Registration: 5698***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1621***
***Personnel:***

Murray Miller M
Merton Lewis Cogwell M
Arthur Hitzman M
Joseph C. Miller M
H. D. Roseth M
Harry John Smith M
Henry A. Umbreit M
Emanuel Goldstrich GA
Donald Korshak GA
Max M. Korshak GA
Dr. Samuel Abrahams XP
Dr. Hugo Deuss XP
Dr. Martin L. Hannan XP
Dr. Jordan Rose XP
Dr. Joseph Zoltan XP
Dr. Robert Smith XD
Waldemar E. Erickson RC
Luther Thomas Henderson RC
Sally A. Hall C
Kay McManus C
Eileen Mary Rogers C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 146**
***Location: 3126 North Ashland Avenue***
***Registration: 6430***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2209***
***Personnel:***

Merlin J. Bartlett M
William J. Duffy M
George R. Huber M
Albert H. Larson M
Earl D. Peveler M
William A. Spandau, Jr. M
Allen E. Hoban GA
Dr. L. E. Barryte XP
Dr. A. J. Campagna XP
Dr. L. A. Macaluso XP
Dr. Joseph R. Mueller XP
Dr. H. M. Sondel XP
Dr. Adolph Sprecher XD
Desse Anderson RC
Harley F. Jones RC
Herbert L. Schultz RC
Edna C. Fritz C
Edwin A. Ladendorf C
Bertha E. Prosser C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 147**
***Location: 3319 North Clark Street***
***Registration: 6771***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1748***
***Personnel:***

Howard P. Evans M
William E. Hammel M
David Jacker M
Herman Waldman M
Henry P. Walshon M
Aaron H. Cohn GA
George Sugarman GA
Dr. Lester Jack Baranov XP
Dr. Frederick Gruneck XP
Dr. F. H. Kampf XP
Dr. Arthur H. Levine XP
Dr. David Padorr XP
Dr. Alvin A. Palow XP
Dr. Nathan Rosenberg XP
Dr. Israel Sherry XP
Dr. Sol A. Sugar XP
Dr. Ralph P. White XP
Dr. J. A. Atchison XD
Dr. Maurice C. Berman XD
Dr. Jacob Spira XD
Mandel Anixter RC
Benjamin R. Paul RC
Jack L. Solomon RC
Theron E. Douglas C
Esther M. Klopf C
Hilda C. Romme C
Rose M. Suhr C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 148**
***Location: 1967 Montrose Avenue***
***Registration: 5560***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1634***
***Personnel:***

William G. Ferstel M
Aaron Glicksman M
Ralph Rose M
Erick Theodore Rysell M
Herman V. Silvertrust M
Harry Wilde M
Edward S. Coath GA
Dr. Raymond E. Bartelson XP
Dr. F. E. Hirsch XP
Dr. Philip R. McGuire XP
Dr. John F. Oates XP
Dr. Louis Carl Sondel XP
Dr. E. Davis Wernick XP
Dr. E. B. Williams XP
Dr. Raymond A. Reilley XD
Dr. Edgar M. Walker XD
John B. Bobzien RC
Richard Teising RC
Paul B. Zaring RC
Ethel S. Baker C
Arthur C. Bitterli C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 149**
***Location: 4532 Broadway***
***Registration: 6155***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1620***
***Personnel:***

Dr. O. R. Engelmann M
Carl J. Johnson M
John P. Keating M
George Prasinos M
Harold G. Thompson M
Carl E. Buddenbaum GA
John M. Connery GA
Thomas P. Henehan GA
Dr. Benjamin B. Elster XP
Dr. Morris Goldstein XP
Dr. Maurice V. H. Puckey XP
Dr. Ernst Silberberg XP
Dr. Basil Cupis XD
Dr. Isador Weisbach XD
Vincent Endris RC
Edwin L. Ryan RC
Rudolph G. Smatlak RC
Valerie Bierman C
Marion D. Fry C
Frank H. L. Wilder C

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 150**
***Location: 4145 North Broadway***
***Registration: 5580***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1483***
***Personnel:***

Leo Cohen M
Edward P. Dowling M
Raymond Hecht M
Marshall W. Hill M
B. Herbert Milligan M
Phillip Sanders M
Charles C. Arado GA
Rupert J. Barry GA
Richard J. Zavertnik GA
Dr. Richard J. Burrows XP
Dr. Samuel J. Burrows XP
Dr. Benj. L. Ebert XP
Dr. Abraham Ettelson XP
Dr. Max Herzog XP
Dr. Alexander Malek XP
Dr. Louis W. Meckstroth XP
Dr. Jerome J. Moses XP
Dr. Harry Nagel XP
Dr. Martin T. Ross XP
Dr. Philip Thorek XP
Dr. Werner Tuteur XP
Dr. A. H. Frey XD
Roy W. Dupre RC
Harry E. Heidhues RC
Milton Janus RC
Mary Brown C
Andrew J. Getz C
Mary Catherine Redmond C

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 151**

***Location: 1791 Howard Street***

***Registration: 5765***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1325***

***Personnel:***

Cornelius C. Cole M
Daniel M. Dever M
Perice J. Fenlon M
Frank J. Jacobson M
Edward J. McArdle, Jr. M
A. D. Quan M
Harold I. Chayes GA
Stephen T. Ronan GA
Dr. Irving R. Abrams XP
Dr. Norman S. Angel XP
Dr. Thomas J. Conley XP
Dr. M. G. Flannery XP
Dr. J. Gilbert Gray XP
Dr. Leonard A. Kratz XP
Dr. Franklin C. McCarty XP
Dr. James D. Pierce XP
Dr. Charles W. Scruggs, Jr. XP
Dr. Martin W. Sheade XP
Dr. Cecil S. Taber XP
Dr. L. T. Black XD
Sylvan M. Edison RC
Dennis J. Fitzpatrick C
Ann E. Manau C
Dorothy J. Walsh C

**CHICAGO ADVISORY BOARDS FOR REGISTRANTS**

**Ward 1:**

Clarence W. Beatty, Jr.
Harold E. Christensen
Herman L. Ellsworth
Ernest Stanley Hodges
Robert Irmiger
John G. McDonald
Charles W. Stiefel, Jr.

**Ward 2:**

Joseph J. Attwell, Jr.
Martin L. H. Barclay
Maurice S. Barrington
George A. Blakey
Charles Earle Carroll
James B. Cashin
Benjamin W. Clayton
William H. Crawford
Fred H. Elliott
E. Young Gay
Luther Hill
John S. King
George W. Lawrence
Marcia E. Lewis
Franklin A. Lovelace
William A. MacIntyre
William C. Martin
Edwin Clinton Moore
A. L. Williams
Christopher C. Wimbish

**Ward 3:**

Arthur Altschul
Edward Blackman
Zedrick T. Braden
Jerome M. Brooks
Bruce E. Brown
Otis M. Buckner
Daniel I. Cole
William H. Creditt
Bindley C. Cyrus
Benjamin B. Davis
Leon M. Despres
Morton C. Elden
Charles B. Evins
Walter M. Farmer
Lawrence C. Friedlander
Harold M. Gilden
William B. Gilmore
Harry George
Henry M. Goldsmith
Raymond J. Goss
James A. Greene
Houston H. Hall
Berthold J. Harris
Stuart Hertz
Sidney J. Hess, Jr.
Eugene F. Hiller
Galen Hunt
Lewis F. Jacobson
John T. Jones
Louis E. Kahn
Samuel M. Kane
Elijah B. Kelley
Ulysses S. Keys
Leo S. Kositchek

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards—Ward 3]—*Continued*

Carroll N. Langston, Jr.
Oscar Lee
George E. Leonard
William E. Lilly
Leonard B. Lippman
Cleveland L. Longmire
Benjamin McAllister
Daniel J. McCarthy
Brooklyn J. McNeil
David J. Maddox
Jesse B. Mann
W. G. Morgan
Alvin H. Moss
Lynch J. Nash
Poindexter A. Orr
Mandell Perlman
Lawrence W. Pfaelzer
Carl Pomerance
Leonard C. Reid
W. Harold Rutherford
Benjamin Samuels
Archie Schimberg
Leonard Schram
Harry Shriman
Ira L. Sherman
Arnold Shure
Arthur H. Simms
Carlos A. Spiess
Elyseo J. Taylor
Euclid L. Taylor
James A. Terry
Edward B. Toles
R. Esdras Turner
Louis C. Tyree
Robert H. Waterford
A. L. Weber
Marvin J. Welfeld
J. Ernest Wilkins
James MacQuaid Wilson

**Ward 4:**

Joseph D. Bibb
Frank S. Bloch
William H. Brown
Samuel L. Bullas
Leonard M. Cohen
Melvin Cohen
Clarence L. Coleman
David F. Dockman
Adrian J. Eichberg
Horace E. Galloway
Leo W. Hoffman
McHenry Kemp
Harry D. Koenig
Seymour M. Lewis
Marcus Mahone
Levi H. Morris
Joseph Pavian
James Graham Penn
Robert I. Pitzele
Leo Spira
Lee L. Turoff
James E. Webb
Matthew J. Weiss
Alexander C. Wells
Lawrence J. West
Philip A. Winston

**Ward 5:**

Arthur H. Bellamy
George G. Bogert
Henry D. Brown
Rudolph W. Burgeson
Samuel G. Clawson
Henry T. Chase
Harold L. Eisenstein
Dudley R. Emerson
Ambrose Fuller
Joseph A. Golde
William S. Joy
Edward A. McCarthy
David F. Matchett
Paul M. Mitchell
James I. Morehead
Theodore J. Reinert
Rufus Sampson
Kenneth C. Sears
Emmanual J. Seidner
H. Lester Seidner
Ernest J. Stevens
Byron Tyler
Kirby H. Wells
Peter L. Wentz

**Ward 6:**

James H. Christensen
Thomas A. Dillon
Charles A. Wilson

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—*Continued*

**Ward 7:**

William A. Blake
Nicholas Bohling
Charles E. Clark
John J. Crane
William J. Drennan
Edward E. Fleming
Harold J. Goldberger
Edward Hershenson
Lowell A. Lawson
Frank Lindman
John P. McGoorty, Jr.
Jeffery Morrissey
Howard D. Moses
Victor G. Nardi
George A. Rooney
Gerald Ryan
Samuel Silverman

**Ward 8:**

Paul L. Anderson
R. E. Blackwood
John P. Costello
Hugh N. Johnson
John Onufrock
Arthur B. Skidmore

**Ward 9:**

Edward W. Barrett
Leonard Bosgraf
Grove Chidester
Melvin L. Gibbard
George D. Hillstrom
James Isherwood
Joseph Nelson
Robert F. K. Rausch
Hobart McKinley Sidler

**Ward 10:**

Felix M. Buoscio
C. L. U. Clemens
Eugene Czachorski
(Mrs.) Helen Fleming Czachorski
Rafael G. Guardado
Daniel J. Hallahan
Alvin L. Hansen
William C. Henry
William F. Kompare
Jack T. Lask
Walter McNichols
John Schorr
Irvin W. Sippel
Harry C. Trapp

**Ward 11:**

Alan J. Altheimer
Edward L. Berleman
Daniel A. Costigan
Vincent Chisesi
Alexander J. Isaacs
Herman A. Kabaker
S. J. Krazeminski
Irving R. Senn
William N. Strack

**Ward 12:**

Lucien J. Bessette
Davis P. Buzane
Edward T. Havey, Jr.
A. J. Jersild
Maurice A. Levens
Edward A. Rolwes

**Ward 13:**

George A. Askounis
Grenville Beardsley
Benjamin Clarke
James T. Cunnea
Charles P. Kal
Samuel W. Kipnis
F. J. Lyons
A. B. Manion
Samuel L. Montelione
William R. Murphy
Harold P. O'Connell
Albin A. Peters
John Simpson

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—*Continued*

**Ward 14:**

Albin C. Ahlberg
Daniel J. Colgan
Robert N. Isbell, Jr.
Francis T. McCurrie
Thomas F. McWilliams
George F. Matthews
William F. O'Keeffe
Anthony F. Peterka
Thomas J. Reedy
Stephen L. Ruff

**Ward 15:**

Oren W. Coler
William A. Cunnea
D. Ellwood Davis
Henry W. Dieringer
John M. Dluhy
Albin Dommermuth
William E. Furlong
Frank H. Hopwood
William C. Mitchell
Walter L. Montgomery
William F. Morrissey
Thomas L. Murphy
Michael F. Mulcahy
Jerry Pech
Francis X. Poynton
Michael S. Rehak
Raymond A. Rempert
John E. W. Timm

**Ward 16:**

Patrick A. Barton
John S. Boyle
John J. Flanagan
Daniel A. Gallagher
Anton R. Gecan
James L. Griffin
Joseph P. Griffin
Henry Kloese
John V. Kristy
Francis T. Moran
Edward H. Murnane
Charles T. Myles
Richard O. Olson
Edwin C. Podewell

**Ward 17:**

Raymond J. Budinger
Opal Leon Bunn
W. O. Bunn
Willard E. Bunn
Elmer S. Freeman
James W. Fry
Albert E. Grammer
Roy F. Healy
Ward Heidenrich
Edward P. McKeown
Thomas A. McManigal
Samuel W. Miller
William T. Murphy
Edward F. O'Malley
August R. Ortlepp
Dana R. Simpson
Robert G. Sippel
Paul T. Weldon
Peter Zabello

**Ward 18:**

Joseph Barbera
Albert C. Boehm
Philip G. Brennan
E. J. Camit
John Cullom
Thomas Patrick Foley
William J. Gleason
Edward J. Hines
Raymond J. Lavery
Edwin A. Lotko
Justin H. McCarthy
Thomas J. McNally

**Ward 19:**

Romeyn W. Nelson
Martin J. McNally
John F. Lesch
Frederic W. Heineman
John A. Bussian

*(Continued)*

**Ward 20:**

Henry Auerbach
Marvin J. Bas
Henry Cimarusti
Morris DeWoskin
Arthur I. Grossman
Amiel G. Hall
Percy R. Jacobson
Julius C. Jaffe
Daniel Koch
Seymour Koch
Sidney H. Koch
Leon L. Kogut
Alec E. Kollenberg
Abraham Kosdom
Marshall David Landis
Maxwell Landis
Barnett Larks
Richard H. Levin
Ellidor M. Libonati
David S. Lozansky
Zachary Gans Mazzone
Cyril I. Milton
Leonard Moses
Horton J. Petrino
Saul Plast
Philip P. Salerno
Leonard M. Spira
Herbert H. Scheier
Maurice Walk
Harry N. Wyatt

**Ward 21:**

Joseph J. Belinski
Edward A. Cooper
Anthony J. Darovic
Irene Kuchinskas
Stanley Kusper
John R. Lamb
John R. McSweeney
Lad Dennis Smutny
Steven S. Tyrakowski

**Ward 22:**

Arthur Abraham
Donald C. Colby
John R. Curran
Craig R. Johnson
Thaddeus F. Kuflewski
John Novak
Otto C. Placek
John J. Reichman
Leon A. Wachowski

**Ward 23:**

Rudolph Bleier
George W. Boucek
Chester L. Butler
Fred C. Cuchna
Edward D. Feinberg
Myles A. Grill
William J. Kafka
Samuel A. Kanter
Raymond T. Kilbride
Bernard Kurlan
James T. Mullaney
Erwin J. Puta
John Yonco
Anton Zeman

**Ward 24:**

Benson L. Baskin
Emanuel Eller
Gabriel Goldberg
Burton B. Jaman
Harry H. Malkin
Ben E. Palmer
David White

**Ward 25:**

Leslie G. Donahue
Ernest L. Duck
Reuben Flacks
Herman Herson
Sidney Jaffe
J. J. Klepah
Alfred Newton
Franklin Raber
John T. Reutcke

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—*Continued*

**Ward 26:**

M. J. Bachta
Joseph M. Baron
Edward G. Blonder
Alex F. Borucki
John A. Eckler
Walery J. Fronczak
John R. Hlavacka
S. G. Jacobzak
William C. Jaskowiak
Valentine P. Koszuba
Joseph S. LaBuy
Valentine J. Liss
Irvin J. Moskal
B. Pelechowicz
Joseph Steller
Joseph S. Tragarz

**Ward 27:**

Samuel Block
Robert E. Dowling, Jr.
George E. Howell
Morris Kompel
Roger R. Leech
Percy A. Rattray
Scott J. Vitell

**Ward 28:**

Anthony R. Chiara
Howard G. Deming
Lane A. Fry
George J. Harkness
Paul A. LaRocque
Charles F. McCarter
John V. Schaffenegger
Gerritt W. Wesselink
George J. Zimmerman

**Ward 29:**

William A. Bell
Anthony S. Bruno
S. J. Lehrer
James C. O'Brien, Jr.
Nicholas A. Pope
Pascoe W. Raymond
Robert M. Sweitzer, Jr.

**Ward 30:**

David I. Baim
Beryl B. Collins
Irwin B. Clorfene
Michael J. Creighton
Thomas M. Daly
William David Dreyer
Thomas F. Ellis, Jr.
Richard B. Finn
Abraham Johnson
Howard M. Harvey
Kenneth Sinclair Mainland
John I. Mayer
Marshall D. Omans
Thomas E. Ryan

**Ward 31:**

Lloyd Cunningham
Anthony Deering
Herbert H. Lissner
Max Luster
Frank J. Makovsky
Harold Rivkin
Bernard Savin

**Ward 32:**

Chester Greskowiak Gresher
Frank Greskowiak
Francis J. Kortas
Edward M. Koza
Andrew F. Kucharski
Marion G. Kudlick
William J. Pinkowski
Harry R. Posner
Theodore A. Siniarski
Benjamin Waller
John S. Wegerzyn
John Zekowski

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—*Continued*

**Ward 33:**

Mandel L. Aronfeld
Benjamin Bass
Leo Sanford Blustin
Thomas J. Cameron
Edward E. Contarsy
Bruneau Ernest Heirich
Bernard Hoban
Francis S. Lorenz
Walter N. Murray
Paul V. Pallasch
Alexander O. Ramlose

**Ward 34:**

Louis W. Fischer
Lawrence E. Fleischman
James A. Geroulis
Nunzio Giambalvo
Meyer H. Goldstein
Edward M. Klein
Jay R. Lasky
Benjamin D. Leavitt
Morton E. Levin
Walter P. Mack
Milton H. Nelson
Judson A. Samuels
Samuel Yoelin

**Ward 35:**

C. S. Cherpeck
Paul M. Cocot
Stanley R. Koy
Joseph L. Lisack
Adam J. Penar
Louis J. Priore
Alexander J. Ross
Lee A. Russell
Stanley Werdell

**Ward 36:**

Nathan Glick
Edward J. McGinnis
Emmett A. Moynihan
Henry H. Nowicki
Lawrence F. Zygmunt

**Ward 37:**

Ralph Charles Blaha
Charles C. Bodenstab
Theodor J. Cooper
George A. Curran
Harry Hoffman
Joseph C. Kanak
John J. Murphy, Jr.
Marvin A. Nelson
William Schiepan
Frank C. Wilkinson

**Ward 38:**

Carl E. Abrahamson
Clyde C. Colwell
Samuel Deutsch
Jack E. Dwork
Charles R. Holton
Stanley Kielczynski, Jr.
Saul J. Moss
J. A. Nordstrand
Henry Perlman
Edgar A. Suter
Harry D. Taft

**Ward 39:**

Abraham R. Berkson
Merle E. Finch
Joseph H. Horwich
Wallace S. Schall
Samuel L. Schlocker

**Ward 40:**

George E. Asselin
Harry Bierma
Joseph Bonnefoi
Milton L. Durchslag
Maurice J. Freedman
Harry S. Greenstein
Louis T. Herzon
Eugene Kart
Alfred R. Lasdon
James R. O'Leary
Carl B. Sussman
Sydney Wolfe

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—*Continued*

**Ward 41:**

G. Hilding Anderson
Joseph T. Harrington
Joseph S. Langer
George F. Scheck

**Ward 42:**

Paul F. Boyer
George Patterson Boyle
Benjamin E. Cohen
Robert A. Crane
Stanley K. Fish
Richard S. Folsom
Seth E. Hough
Charles Leviton
Jerome H. Leviton
Benjamin Mazur
Francis E. Matthews
J. Arthur Miller
Victor C. Milliken
Walter H. Moses
Charles E. Peace
Frank P. Prete
Harold P. Shane
Oscar D. Stern
Harry A. White
Sidney J. Wolf
William R. Woodburn
Herbert Norton Woodward

**Ward 43:**

William L. Bourland
Robert Andrew Brown
Lee J. Frank
Charles Goodman
Herbert H. Kennedy
Frank D. Mayer
John S. Miller
Jonas Roseland
Ralph Rosen
Jeffrey Shedd
Albert Healy Werner

**Ward 44:**

W. Richard Bernays
James E. Beverly
Harold M. Eaton
Edwin A. Hale
John I. Howe
Lester R. Korshak
Marshall V. Kearney
Leon A. Kovin
Arno Carl Kunz
Bernard W. Mages
George T. Mannion
Theodore P. Nutt
James A. O'Connell
Arthur T. Olsen
David C. Ruttenberg

**Ward 45:**

Harry J. Busch
Samuel S. Cohon
Norman J. Dinkel
Alvin Edelman
Bernard L. Edelman
Theodore L. Forsberg
Adolph E. Gentzel
George E. Gilbertson
Chester L. Harris
S. Jesmer
John M. Kanne
Hamilton Klorfine
Irving L. Kruger
Charles Kuckel
Sidney M. Libit
Henry H. Marks
Frank J. Marx
Jacob Jud Mitnick
Kenneth S. Nathan
Theo Nemoyer
Gustave Neuberg
Seymour B. Orner
Bernard M. Serlin
Samuel Shamberg
Louis Sheldon
Benjamin L. Weisman
Melvin F. Wingersky
Paul Ziffern

**Ward 46:**

Maurice Alschuler
Gustav S. Andreen
Max Arkin
Stanley C. Armstrong
Horman H. Arons
Morris Aronson
Leonard A. Ash
John W. Bennett

*(Continued)*

Seymour R. Blankstein
Joseph H. Braun
William S. Collen
Irving H. Cooper
Maurice S. Dolin
Stanley K. Feinberg
William E. Gainer
Sol W. Harris
Bernard T. Hecht
Henry Heineman
David W. Kahane
Clyde L. Korman
Edward Charles KosKoba
Ira Lasker
Brunson MacChesney
Ian P. MacDonald
Henry J. McDonald
Frank G. Marshall
Morton A. Mergentheim, Jr.
Sidney Mintz
Sidney C. Nierman
Israel B. Perlman
Rudolph P. Perlman
Walter S. Rady
Donald A. Ritholz
Harry S. Stark
Aaron L. Stein
George Sugarman
Donald P. Vail
Marvin Wallenstein

**Ward 47:**

Varian B. Adams
Henry Barrett Chamberlin
Robert J. Collins
Charles G. Fendt
James E. Marshall
Walter C. Palmer
Herman V. Silvertrust
Daniel S. Tauman

**Ward 48:**

William A. Cannon
John J. Dobry
Homer A. Dodge
Isidore Fried
Joseph Jarrett
John J. Kelly, Jr.
Clifford A. Kiracofe
Ralph H. Lockwood
M. George Livingston
David B. Maloney
Leroy J. Neiman
Robert J. Nordhold
Joseph P. Power
Abraham Redman
Edward H. Rosenberg
Samuel Schein
Robert D. Warner

**Ward 49:**

C. Henry Austin
Ralph A. Berkowitz
Leo L. Brunhild
Joseph F. Charash
Emmet J. Cleary
James F. de la Motte
John Cornelius Hayes
Ira W. Hurley
Frederick C. Jonas
Edward J. McArdle, Jr.
Erwin L. Martay
Alexander J. Moody
Raymond J. Moudry
George W. Ott
Edward W. Parlee
Thomas A. Reynolds
Sidney L. Robin
Francis J. Rooney
Clifford K. Rubin
Herbert Schoenbrod
Benjamin J. Schultz
Pressly L. Stevenson

**Ward 50:**

Irving Bilton
Joseph W. Cox
William Edward Dever
Coll Gillies
Paul A. Neuffer
William P. O'Keefe
Samuel D. Rothman
James G. Sheridan
Percival E. Thompson
Willett F. Weber
Christian C. Zillman, Jr.

*(Continued)*

**CHICAGO HEIGHTS No. 1**

***Location: 1637 Halsted Street***

***Registration: 6424***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2298***

***Personnel:***

Fred W. Landsea M
Arthur J. Poorman M
Ray Harley Powell M
Emmett C. Richards M
Bernard J. Schwoeffermann M
Lee W. Carrier GA
Ernest A. Lawler GA
Howard P. Roe GA
Dr. Paul Ashley XP
Dr. Spencer P. Blim XP
Dr. Warren C. Blim XP
Dr. Harry W. Dale XP
Dr. Henry B. Donaldson XP
Dr. Edward F. Hay XP
Dr. Raymond McCradie XP
Dr. A. H. Pannenborg XP
Dr. Jean Pilot XP
Dr. Lionel Drues XD
Charles Fahlstrom RC
B. N. Landeen RC
Henry Leader RC
Arthur V. Bishop AB
Anthony J. Ciarlo AB
Chris D. Gregory AB
Dorman Jaffe AB
William F. Kennedy AB
Carl W. McGehee AB
Robert A. Meier, Jr. AB
Apollo Palionis AB
George L. Shapiro AB
Stanley A. Wilczynski AB
Charles F. Kirgis C
Hattie L. Polson C
Margaret H. Soderholm C

**CICERO CITY No. 1**

***Location: 2502 South 52nd Avenue***

***Registration: 5840***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1966***

***Personnel:***

Fred E. Beuthin M
James P. Dewey M
Laddie James Houska M
William A. Kaczmarek M
Jerry Karlovsky M
James G. Kostakis M
George A. Morava M
Jerome G. Zahradka M
Felix A. Zdrojewski M
Edmund E. Placzek GA
Dr. A. E. Dennison XP
Dr. Chester Fouser XP
Dr. Daniel Haffron XP
Dr. Gerald Anthony Hancur XP
Dr. J. G. Hatzis XP
Dr. Otto W. Hinn XP
Dr. James C. McLallen XP
Dr. C. N. Vetten XP
Dr. Richard L. Voller XP
Dr. M. J. Cunat XD
Dr. L. M. Koch XD
Jerry Brousil AB
E. Marvin Capouch AB
Henry Kavina AB
Phyllis A. Mlyniec AB
Julius Skrydlewski AB
Frank E. Stacknik AB
Kenneth E. Bartlett C
Alveda O. Larson C
Cecile Stepanek C

*(Continued)*

**CICERO CITY No. 2**

***Location: 5015 West Cermak Road***

***Registration: 5908***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1724***

***Personnel:***

John E. Carlander M
Jerome J. Cerny M
Joseph T. Faust M
Louis Mongreig M
John F. Polakovic M
Peter Tampoorlos M
John A. Zvetina GA
Dr. Benjamin Cohen XP
Dr. Irving Frank XP
Dr. Richard J. Humel XP
Dr. George H. Rezek XP
Dr. John C. Smith XP
Dr. William F. Franta XD
Anton Jecmen RC
Jerry Fred Justin RC
John B. Bernard AB
Frank J. Dusak AB
Frank S. Matousek AB
Albert Mysogland AB
Miles Wlodek AB
Marguerite Homan C
Marie A. Lewis C
Charles C. Miller C

**CICERO CITY No. 3**

***Location: 2244 Laramie Avenue***

***Registration: 6059***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1960***

***Personnel:***

William J. Chmelik M
Vincent W. J. Chvala M
E. J. Krametbauer M
August J. Nestroy M
Thomas J. Pawlowski M
James H. Richards M
Frank M. Skrzydlewski M
John J. Sherlock GA
Dr. William F. Ashley XP
Dr. George J. Brevis XP
Dr. Frank H. Deane XP
Dr. Samuel L. Fried XP
Dr. Francis J. Griffin XP
Dr. Stanley R. Palutsis XP
Joseph G. Stone XP
Dr. A. A. Thieda XP
Dr. Frank Paulich XD
Dr. L. J. Pavlicek XD
Richard W. Hoffman RC
Roy O. Pearson RC
Harold E. Jaeger AB
Frank D. Kay AB
Joseph B. Kovarik AB
Adrian Theriault AB
J. J. Viterna AB
Edmund Z. Jerawski C
Madeline L. Nieman C
Kathryn G. Sherlock C

**EVANSTON CITY No. 1**

***Location: 605 Davis Street,***

***Registration: 4289***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 890***

***Personnel:***

William E. Abell M
David Beaton, Jr. M
Howell G. Jenkins M
John J. Louis M
Edward E. Meyer M
Richard L. Simonsen M
Lambert Kaspers GA
Dr. John R. Merriman XP
Dr. William E. O'Neil XP
Dr. Verne W. Swigert XP
Dr. J. Lisle Williams XP
Dr. Herbert E. Midgley XD
Dr. Melvin A. Root, Jr. XD
Sidney A. Bent RC
R. E. Greene RC
Edwin H. Shanks RC
John J. Flynn AB
Otis Lowell Hastings AB
Charles H. Watson AB
Wadsworth Watts AB
Olive G. Hanson C
Eileen Mary Rogers C
Betty J. Whitmore C
Emory Hall Vickers C

*(Continued)*

**EVANSTON CITY No. 2**

***Location: 605 Davis Street***

***Registration: 5977***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1972***

***Personnel:***

Edward T. Arnold M
J. Allen Battle M
Barre Blumenthal M
Frederick C. Hack M
Arthur W. Rogers M
William J. Shea M
Edwin W. Smedberg M
Victor M. Langsett GA
Philip H. Treacy GA
Dr. Joseph Blech XP
Dr. Seth E. Brown XP
Dr. Walter C. Burket XP
Dr. Joseph D. Croft XP
Dr. Lawrence J. Crowley XP
Dr. A. Rudolph Penn XP
Dr. Gentz Perry XP
Dr. John C. Washington XP
Dr. L. V. Stephenson XD
John W. Cook, Jr. RC
B. Franklin E. Ricker, Jr. RC
Andrew D. Collins AB
Ralph G. Crandall AB
William R. Ewen AB
Ira E. Westbrook AB
Lawrence S. Hellstrom C
Bernice Lillian Johnson C

**EVANSTON CITY No. 3**

***Location: 605 Davis Street***

***Registration: 5415***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1262***

***Personnel:***

David T. Bjork M
Addison L. Gardner M
Arlington C. Harvey M
E. R. Hughes M
Carl R. Latham M
Arthur H. Meyer M
Arnold H. Svebilius M
William M. Keeley GA
Dr. William H. Droegemueller XP
Dr. James I. Farrell XP
Dr. Lawrence J. Lawson XP
Dr. George J. Leibold XP
Dr. Lenard C. Mulder XP
Dr. James D. Pierce XP
Dr. Marshall Underhill XP
Dr. W. L. Waner XP
Dr. O. E. Scott XD
Robert E. James RC
Robert E. Redell RC
Gaylord C. Burke AB
Francis Joseph Koch AB
Charles H. Lerch AB
R. Malcolm McKershar AB
Thomas B. Martineau AB
Nelson Gregory Wettling AB
Clayton S. Lasher C
Jean G. Payne C
Alvah T. Terry C

**MAYWOOD CITY No. 1**

***Location: 507 Washington Boulevard***

***Registration: 6962***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1948***

***Personnel:***

Howard Earl Carr M
Russell W. Cochran M
Edmund J. Engel M
George S. Hall M
Arne B. Hummeland M
John Peters MD-M
Irving C. Richards M
Arthur C. Silber M
Henry L. Warner M
Jesse Marcus GA
Dr. Leon F. Beall XP
Dr. S. W. Coffman XP
Dr. Walter C. Lovejoy XP
Dr. Meredith B. Murray XP
Dr. Robert L. Reynolds XP
Dr. Morris Rosenthal XP

*(Continued)*

Dr. Harold E. Smith XP
Dr. Charles E. Wiley XP
Dr. Robert Nicholas Warren XD
Dr. H. L. Akin XD
Dr. M. E. Smerling XD
W. L. Castleman XD
James R. Kozel RC
Jacob E. Dittus AB
Albert A. Gloor AB
Fred B. Huebenthal AB
Benjamin R. Morin C
Alma B. Solberg C

**OAK PARK CITY No. 1**
***Location: 255 Augusta Street***
***Registration: 5226***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1311***
***Personnel:***

Edmund W. Getke M
George R. Happe M
Randolph C. Harris M
Joseph H. Hester M
Emory F. Schneider M
Joseph P. Simons M
Benjamin M. Stout M
Neil M. Thomson, Jr. M
Major Louis L. Ticktin M
W. Scott Hodges GA
Rex Mackenzie GA
Dr. Leslie W. Beebe XP
Dr. Robert S. Harwood XP
Dr. Reid O. Howser XP
Dr. G. E. Linden XP
Dr. Vernon D. Nerger XP
Dr. William A. Ribbeck XP
Dr. E. A. Prugh XD
Dr. Spencer W. Magnuson XD
L. H. Fritzemeier RC
Andrew F. Hole RC
Roy R. Barr AB
William S. Bishop AB
Emile O. Bloche AB
Robert E. Corcoran AB
Walter F. Cunningham AB
John E. Gavin AB
Raymond L. McVean AB
William J. McCormack AB
Clyde E. Shorey AB
Benjamin M. Stout AB
Gay R. Harrington C
Anne M. Neville C
Phyllis W. Petrie C

**OAK PARK CITY No. 2**
***Location: 1011 Lake Street, Oak Park***
***Registration: 4409***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1031***
***Personnel:***

Joseph R. Dorfman M
John R. Hackett M
Olaf A. Finhold M
Frederick A. Rowe, Jr. M
Charles F. Lorenzen M
Bernard M. Lockard M
Alvin V. Nygren M
Charles E. McGuire GA
Harold F. Scovel GA
Dr. George D. Allen XP
Dr. Cecil Cooper XP
Dr. Ralph M. DiCosola XP
Dr. J. R. Hawkins XP
Dr. Andrew Jerome Hurter XP
Dr. Hilerd W. Jenkins XP
Dr. John F. Kluzak XP
Dr. J. C. McMillan XP
Dr. William B. Marcusson XP
Dr. C. Otis Smith XP
Dr. John W. Stastny XP
Dr. Henry E. Swantz XP
Dr. Arthur R. Weihe XP
Dr. James K. Betty XD
Dr. L. F. A. Hein XD
Dr. Robert W. Wirth XD
Randall H. Cooper RC
Martin A. Donlan RC
Maurice O'Connor RC
Edward I. DeBolt AB
Claude H. Coon AB
Donovan Y. Erickson AB
Edward H. Fiedler AB
Moore M. Peregrine AB
Mabel P. Keevan C
Margaretta S. Pierson C
Mildred E. Willett C

*(Continued)*

**OAK PARK CITY No. 3**

***Location: 325 Harrison Street, Oak Park***

***Registration: 4484***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1240***

***Personnel:***

Capt. Herbert Bach M
Alex Bezjian M
A. C. Busche M
William P. Churchill M
Herman James Holle M
Rev. George R. Keepin M
Harry J. Lossau M
Roy W. Richards M
Thomas H. Murray GA
Dr. K. M. Anderson XP
Dr. Robert B. Hemphill XP
Dr. H. M. Leaf XP
Dr. Arvid E. Westerdahl XP
Dr. N. M. Maxson XD
Dr. Howard J. Quigley XD
Edwin M. Duzan RC
David C. Slagle RC
Harold J. Hopkinson AB
James A. Knowlton AB
Frank A. Lyon AB
Marguerite L. Lembke C
Margaret A. Schuetze C
Jerome J. Vavrock C

**EXAMINING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS ASSIGNED TO GROUP EXAMINING BOARDS IN COOK COUNTY:**

**Group 1:**

Harry E. Barnett MD
Elmer Bernstein MD
Arnold Black MD
Robert I. Cutts MD
Charles B. David MD
Edmund R. Donoghue MD
Julius L. Fried MD
Leo S. Gelfand MD
James Goodfriend MD
C. L. Hoff MD
Willard Z. Kerman MD
Lawrence R. Leviton MD
Matthew Lewison MD
S. B. Mannel MD
Louis Marks MD
I. Marion McFadden MD
M. Otsuka MD
Seymour L. Pollack MD
William Requarth MD
Fred P. Robbins MD
Daniel D. Sax MD
Arthur J. Shapiro MD
G. W. Smith, Jr. MD
William Weisberg MD
Harold Werbel MD
Harvey White MD
Wayne Wong MD
V. B. Sorensen DDS

**Group 2:**

**Deactivated and merged with other groups.**

**Group 3:**

Henry Hoeksema MD
O. I. Jacobson MD
E. G. Jonaitis MD
B. B. Kopstein MD
Louis Lebovitz MD
C. B. Olney MD
J. W. Stocks MD
L. M. Dochterman DDS
R. W. Houghtaylen DDS
Francis A. Napolilli DDS
Jerome Robbins DDS

**Group 4:**

Samuel J. Mark MD
Sidney Goren MD

**Group 5:**

John W. Wall MD
Warren Lutton MD

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Group Examining Boards]—*Continued*

**Group 6:**

Frank DeTrana MD
Louis Feinberg MD
Clifford H. Peters MD
G. Walter Dittmar, Jr. MD
Wayne J. Kinsinger MD
Waldemar A. Link MD
Kenneth C. Washburn MD

**Group 7:**

John B. Batko MD
Charles A. Burkholder MD
Nicholas Capos MD
Nathaniel B. Lans MD
S. H. Soboroff MD
Carl Solander MD
Louis E. Stern MD
Carroll W. Stuart MD

**Group 8:**

John R. Cochran MD
M. R. Guttman MD
Henry D. Feuerlicht DDS
A. M. Schoenbrod DDS

**Group 9:**

John J. Brosman MD
Charles J. Caul MD
Francis C. Murphy MD
J. Glen Powers MD

**Group 10:**

Louis L. Beehler MD
Charles L. Bidwell MD
Henry W. Cheney MD
Ralph H. Kuhns MD
Jeremiah E. Leahy MD
Thomas E. Leahy MD
John C. Wall MD
Carl H. Banks DDS

**Group 11:**

Herbert F. Binswanger MD
Morris W. Lev MD
Philip Lewin MD
Samuel Perlow MD
Albert J. Simon MD

**Group 12:**

Otto J. Jirsa MD
John M. Krasa MD
L. M. Marley MD
C. A. Sima MD
B. C. Steinbrechter MD

**Group 14:**

A. H. Andrews, Jr. MD
William J. Baker MD
Benjamin Boshes MD
Richard B. Capps MD
Faris F. Chesley MD
James Wilson Clark MD
Chester Coggeshall MD
Clifford L. Dougherty MD
George K. Fenn MD
T. P. Grauer MD
J. M. L. Jensen MD
John L. Lindquist MD
Selim W. McArthur MD
Foster L. McMillan MD
R. G. McMillan MD
Earl M. Merz MD
Guy V. Pontius MD
C. O. Rinder MD
Edwin M. Smith, Jr. MD
Alfred P. Solomon MD
E. Lee Strohl MD
Walter H. Theobald MD
Howard Wakefield MD
Walter J. Bittman DDS
William H. Holmes DDS
K. E. Shearon DDS

**Group 15:**

L. C. DeLozier MD
H. Kelikian MD
Gilbert H. Marquardt MD

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Group Examining Boards]—*Continued*

**Group 16:**

Joseph Baratz MD
John G. Bellows MD
Adolph M. Brown MD
Morey Chapman MD
Maurice I. Edelman MD
L. H. Gorfinkel MD
Curt S. Grombacher MD
A. H. Herman MD
L. D. Joseph MD
Frank Kaiserman MD
S. Alvin Loseff MD
David Mansowit MD
M. I. Saberman MD
Ira Schnaer MD
John D. Singer MD
Joseph J. Singer MD
Milton Steinberg MD
Louis M. Steiner MD
Henry B. Baum DDS
N. S. Durbrow DDS
S. Y. Rosenberg DDS

**Group 17:**

L. R. Brewer MD
Vincent J. Gaul MD
Howard C. Riordan MD
A. P. Vincenti MD

**Group 18:**

R. F. Elmer MD
A. C. Held MD
J. J. Jurgens MD
A. C. Peterson MD

**Group 19:**

Victor Blum MD
C. W. Briggs MD
F. L. Chenoweth MD
H. E. Davis MD
John J. Drammis MD
H. L. DuVries MD
W. H. Gehl MD
M. Goldenburg MD
H. R. Kenny MD
Rudolph Lackenbacher MD
Frederick Mueller MD
R. J. Murphy MD
Ernest D. Nora MD
Daniel A. Orth MD
William F. Parrilli MD
I. E. Schapiro MD
Karl J. Scheribel MD
M. J. Seifert MD
William A. Simunich MD
J. L. Spivack MD
Francis B. Tabaka MD
Leslie D. Urban MD
Paul Morris Bell DDS
Harvey Kargau DDS

**Group 20:**

N. J. Balsamo MD
G. W. Bohr MD
H. T. Horner MD
L. J. Houda MD
F. J. Kotalik MD
L. B. Newman MD
C. T. Roe MD
O. M. Walter MD
M. I. Lehr DDS

**Group 21:**

Dudley B. Reed MD
Charles L. Spurr MD
James D. Wharton MD

**Group 22:**

Aaron Arkin MD
Eric C. Benton MD
Hardin E. Coen MD
Jacques Cooper MD
Harry Cotell MD
Israel Davidsohn MD
Louis Edidin MD
Nathan Falk MD
E. J. Feinhandler MD
J. Gault MD
Richard Gordon MD
Seymour Greenwald MD
Harry A. Gussin MD
Albert H. Jenkins MD
Abraham S. Kanne MD
Samuel I. Kaufman MD
A. M. Lazar MD
Maurice Lewison MD

*(Continued)*

Joseph J. Lubin MD
Stephen Manheimer MD
L. A. Maslow MD
Leo F. Miller MD
I. A. Rabans MD
S. R. Rubert MD
Leslie Schwartz MD
B. B. Shapiro MD
M. G. Spiesman MD
Isadore M. Trace MD
Stefan Van Wien MD
S. J. Zakon MD
Solomon S. Levadi DDS
Leonard J. Sherwin DDS

**Group 23:**

George J. Bilek MD
Walter H. Buhlig MD
Marion J. Filipiak MD
John H. Garwacki MD
Jacob A. Goodhart MD
A. Phillip Hess MD
Roy M. Hohman MD
Arthur G. Johnson MD
G. Erman Johnson MD
Richard D. Kearney MD
J. H. F. O'Neil MD
Rudolph W. Overby MD
W. Walter Sittler MD
J. R. Smith MD
Francis S. Szymczak MD
C. F. Weinberger MD
A. C. Wendt, Sr. MD
Alfred C. Wendt, Jr. MD
Matthew R. Deplewski MD
Henry E. Fonjemie DDS
S. S. Holzman DDS
Bernard J. Knitter DDS
I. H. Libman DDS
S. J. Pacer DDS
Michael Vitek DDS

**Group 24:**

Peter Bartkus MD
Andrew Dick MD
Dominic DiCiro MD
Rosario Drago MD
James L. Foley MD
Charles P. Galanti MD
James G. Gallagher MD
William H. Golub MD
Edward J. Krol MD
Edward R. Michaels MD
John Edward Patt MD
John Francis Ruzic MD
Frank Saletta MD
John Simonaitis MD
Edward Szczurek MD
Vincent Torczynski MD
Joseph Ruzic DDS
Edward C. Thomas DDS
Vincent Zopel DDS

**Group 25:**

William E. Carey MD
Alfred Lewy MD
John VanProhaska MD

**Group 26:**

Frank T. Coote MD
Maurice Dorne MD
Emory Fenwick MD
R. B. Gaines MD
Julius M. Glasser MD
Edward F. Hess MD
B. T. Hoffman MD
Minas Joannides MD
Oscar H. Kraft MD
Leo J. Latz MD
Frank B. Lusk MD
Louis A. Manelli MD
Louis M. Munson MD
Daniel E. Murphy MD
Frederick A. Rettig MD
Michael Serio MD
Theodore Steinert MD
William J. Swift MD
Leonard M. Wagner MD
Edward W. White MD
Walter Zurndorfer MD
V. G. Urse MD
Louis A. Friedrich DDS

**Group 27:**

W. F. Kalisz MD
Casimir L. Jakubowski MD
Gervaise P. Pallasch MD

*(Continued)*

COOK COUNTY [Group Examining Boards]—*Continued*

**Group 28:**

Bernard M. Chapman MD
J. A. Kohn MD
Herman M. Slutske MD
Robert M. Denton DDS

**Group 29:**

Henry Barancik MD
Daniel E. Clark MD
Tibor Czeisler MD
Frank E. Mead MD
Herman Louis Mishkin MD
E. A. Proby MD
Carl G. Sachtleben MD
Raymond B. White MD

**Group 30:**

T. J. Echerer MD
I. J. Scheer MD
N. F. Schwartz MD
James Valentine MD
J. W. Phillips DDS
George Sheafer DDS

**Group 32:**

Carl W. Apfelbach MD
Charles M. Bacon MD
Leo K. Campbell MD
Arthur E. Diggs MD
John M. Dorsey MD
Egbert H. Fell MD
Stanton Friedberg MD
Henry Halley, Jr. MD
Robert E. Johanneson MD
R. L. Kesler MD
Alvah A. Knight MD
Stanley E. Lawton MD
James W. Merricks MD
William F. Moncreiff MD
Bertram G. Nelson MD
Evans W. Pernokis MD
Wyatt S. Roberts MD
Walter H. Segall MD
George Shambaugh, Jr. MD
Younger A. Staton MD
George W. Stuppy MD
R. E. Talbott MD
Frank V. Theis MD
William A. Thomas MD
James R. Webster MD
Merrill Killip DDS
Kay L. Thompson, Jr. DDS

**Group 33:**

Leonidas H. Berry MD
William D. Giles DDS
Walter H. Hackley DDS

**Group 34:**

H. H. Epstein MD
J. D. Kirshbaum MD
Harry Leventhal MD
Benjamin Seid MD
Roger VanAtta MD
Samuel W. Werch DDS

**Group 35:**

A. F. Akkeron MD
Edward J. Ginnan MD
Raymond H. Grunt MD
Edward A. Mladick MD
Allen R. Morrison MD
Walter V. Norak MD
Herbert P. Rasche MD

## CRAWFORD COUNTY

### CRAWFORD COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Robinson State Bank Building, Robinson***
***Registration: 4904***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1664***
***Personnel:***

Isaac Adin Blake M
William E. Bradbury M
Orian Clyde Caldwell M
Paul B. Harper M
Joseph C. Hewitt M
William A. Midgett M
Lawrence A. Rhodes M
Harry L. Thompson M
William A. McCarty GA
Dr. J. W. Carlisle XP
Dr. Roy Griffy XP
Dr. George H. Henry XP
Dr. L. B. Highsmith XP
Dr. John A. Ikemire XP
Dr. Levi R. Illyes XP
Dr. John W. Long XP
Dr. Leslie P. Sloan XP
Dr. Paul E. Smith XP
Dr. Charles H. Voorheis XP
Dr. E. G. Stephens XD
Paul Elisha Hammer RC
Leslie R. Seligman RC
William B. Arnold AB
A. O. Bottenfield AB
J. Stanley Bradbury AB
O. H. Buck AB
Leonard Chapman AB
Carroll Cox AB
Manford E. Cox AB
Caswell J. Crebs AB
J. C. Eagleton AB
Richard H. Eagleton AB
Chella R. Gullett AB
A. Hanby Jones AB
Charles E. Jones AB
Joseph R. MacHatton AB
P. G. McCarty AB
W. A. McCarty AB
H. E. Musgrave AB
T. J. Newlin AB
G. K. Phillips AB
O. L. Plunkett AB
C. M. Weger AB
E. C. Wesner AB
Ray E. Wesner AB
George M. Clements C
Mrs. Mary Shaw C
John S. Woodworth C

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY

### CUMBERLAND COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Rhodes Building, Toledo***
***Registration: 2580***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 740***
***Personnel:***

John Alexander M
Walter H. Bingiman M
Bert C. Birdzell M
Dr. Charles E. Goodman M
Frank J. Lawlor M
Edgar A. Neal M
Carl R. Ozier M
George E. Spence M
Charles F. Wilson M
Max Young M
Wilton A. Carr GA
Dr. Walter R. Rhodes XP
Dr. H. L. Gresens XD
Gar Borden RC
Nicholas F. Ettelbrick, Jr. RC
M. C. Everhart RC
Walter Brewer, Jr. AB
Charles M. Conner AB
Theodore O. Cutright AB
Irene Dugan AB
Glen D. Neal AB
George D. Ozee AB
Erma Pauline Titus C
Marion S. Underwood C

## DE KALB COUNTY

### DE KALB COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Sycamore***

***Registration: 4522***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1121***

***Personnel:***

Oliver M. Barcus M
Arthur U. Dodge M
Guy Lanan M
Thomas F. Olsen M
Thomas J. Ronin M
DeEstin L. Pasley GA
Dr. L. B. Bagnall XP
Dr. Paul L. Bergstrom XP
Dr. Carl E. Clark XP
Dr. George H. Joost XP
Dr. Ivan Radeff XP
Dr. Howard D. Spafford XP
Dr. Grant Suttie XP
Dr. D. O. Thompson XP
Dr. G. E. Boardman XD
Dr. H. W. Hennis XD
Dr. E. C. Miller XD
Louis Dunn RC
Glenn W. Reynolds RC
Helen L. Basler C
Elsie Decker C
Helen R. Eddy C
Bert B. Stroberg C

### DE KALB COUNTY No. 2

***Location: County Court House, Sycamore***

***Registration: 4155***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1025***

***Personnel:***

Paul V. Eakle M
Edward E. Gallagher M
Gottlieb D. Hueber M
Harry A. Joslyn M
William M. McAllister M
Guy W. Morgan M
Elof Olson M
Lucius D. Sears M
A. M. Thompson M
Robert E. White M
Preston Woods M
Carl W. Kellman GA
Ross E. Millet GA
L. Frank Moudry GA
Dr. S. L. Anderson XP
Dr. E. C. Burton XP
Dr. Paul W. Carney XP
Dr. Robert G. Dakin XP
Dr. J. C. Ellis XP
Dr. George W. Finley XP
Dr. P. I. Hopkins XP
Dr. Robert S. Keller XP
Dr. Dwight J. Ladd XP
Dr. F. B. Moore XP
Dr. Caryl Nelson XP
Dr. George W. Nesbitt XP
Dr. John W. Ovitz XP
Dr. J. S. Rankin XP
Dr. Fred E. Scheppler XP
Dr. Clifford E. Smith XP
Dr. Harold J. Trapp XP
Dr. Howard L. Jennings XD
Dr. Norman Ogilvie XD
Dr. Ralph E. Curry RC
Howard G. Seldomridge RC
R. W. Storey RC
Gilbert Blackman C
Adelaide Frenier C
Melen M. Knudson C

#### Advisory Board Members for De Kalb County

Lowell B. Smith
George Spitz
G. E. Stott
F. E. Brower
Dennis J. Collins
Roy W. Cook
Truman Crowell
Eugene Donnelly
Harris D. Fisk
William Lankton
Harry C. Lewis
Lewis M. Long
Harry W. McEwen
H. E. Mann
Roy Racine

## DE WITT COUNTY

**DE WITT COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 701½ North Side Public Square, Clinton***

***Registration: 4103***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1222***

***Personnel:***

Melvin J. Bordner M
Gordon V. Day M
Lee Fosnaugh M
Russell Eugene Spainhour M
Harry T. Swigart M
Dr. R. A. Thompson M
Edwin S. Wightman M
John Bedinger GA
Arthur F. Miller GA
George J. Smith GA
William F. Smith GA
Dr. Fred M. Blome XP
Dr. C. S. Bogardus XP
Dr. Charles W. Carter XP
Dr. C. W. Hull XP
Dr. Owen E. W. Nowlin XP
Dr. Wilfred J. Nowlin XP
Dr. John L. Dixon XD
Frank T. Greene RC
Harlow M. Stensel RC
L. S. Collins AB
George B. Marvel AB
Grover W. Watson AB
Raymond H. Wilson AB
Wilma R. Adams C
David W. Isenhour C
Alice L. Lynch C
Orpha M. Wellman C

## DOUGLAS COUNTY

**DOUGLAS COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Tuscola***

***Registration: 3986***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1091***

***Personnel:***

Jesse T. Brock M
John R. Henson M
Richard Clyde Horton M
Dr. M. E. Lollar M
Ward S. Maris M
Jack J. Melody M
George E. Nichols GA
Dr. W. C. Blaine XP
Dr. J. O. Cletcher XP
Dr. C. L. Hine XD
Dr. M. M. Lossman XD
Earl Busby RC
George A. Jones RC
Paul J. Cunningham AB
Harley C. Helm AB
Harold C. Jones AB
James F. Lemna AB
Edwin F. Meister AB
Harry L. Pate AB
Jean Y. Eastin C
Mary Alice Gillispie C
Ruby B. Taylor C

## DU PAGE COUNTY

### DU PAGE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 104 Main Street, West Chicago***

***Registration: 6427***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1626***

***Personnel:***

Theodore Bauer M
Fred Best M
Dr. Earl E. Byerrum M
Conrad S. Hegstrom M
Wesley Inthout M
Ralph W. Marshall M
Harry B. Pearson M
William H. Stark M
James C. Baker GA
John S. Woodward GA
Dr. John T. Breme XP
Dr. James P. Campbell XP
Dr. Bruce A. Hollister XP
Dr. Paul A. Isherwood XP
Dr. Matthew W. James XP
Dr. J. W. Lane XP
Dr. Henry F. Langhorst XP
Dr. Walter L. Migely XP
Dr. Emil H. Oelke XP
Dr. William C. Perkins XP
Dr. George F. Schroeder XP
Dr. H. H. Volberding XP
Dr. Clayton S. Whitehead XP
Dr. T. L. Jones XD
Willard Robert Buchanan RC
David A. Phillips RC
Theresa A. Besch C
Aura H. Curran C
Violet M. Murray C
Marion L. Veale C

### DU PAGE COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Liberty Building, Wheaton***

***Registration: 6416***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1536***

***Personnel:***

George A. Erickson M
Fllis C. Hutcheon M
George T. Jennings M
Fred C. Landorf M
Edward F. Schultz M
Frank J. Sheldon M
Harold E. Splon M
Joseph C. Thor M
Benjamin A. Piper GA
Dr. Willard J. Berwanger XP
Dr. Dan D. Jamison XP
Dr. A. B. Jones XP
Dr. L. J. Kunsch XP
Dr. Stanley G. Law XP
Dr. Winfred B. Martin XB
Dr. A. R. Rikli XP
Dr. Cloyd L. Pugh XP
Dr. John H. Raach XP
Dr. Richard F. Schiele XP
Dr. Roy S. Schluchter XD
Lee W. Brierton RC
N. C. Knapp RC
Joseph W. Kriebs RC
James L. Nichols RC
Clarence M. Sullivan RC
Virginia Alexander C
Arlene E. Campbell C
Clara E. Welter C

### DU PAGE COUNTY No. 3

***Location: 355 South Ardmore Avenue, Villa Park***

***Registration: 7544***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1763***

***Personnel:***

Jerome C. Alderman M
James B. Cassidy M
Charles H. Cress M
Timothy Lehmann M
John E. McCoy M
John F. Nichols M
John E. Pherigo M
Theodore F. Ashford GA
Alben F. Bates GA
George C. Potts GA
William Webster GA
Dr. A. D. Chidlow XP

*(Continued)*

Dr. Joseph P. Crabtree XP
Dr. Walter W. Frank XP
Dr. Edward Horick XP
Dr. S. K. Lewis XP
Dr. Edwin F. Neckerman XP
Dr. A. C. Carlson XD
Dr. Winifield S. Fisher XD
Dr. Stephen F. French XD
Dr. Paul W. Schroeder XD
Dr. J. R. VanDenBrink XD
Nick T. Hubert RC
Dave Rodger RC
Alice Seton Berens C
Alice Daniels C
Bert F. Davis C
Nimma Wilks C

**DU PAGE COUNTY No. 4**

***Location: 1001 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove***

***Registration: 6991***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1806***

***Personnel:***

Stephen Ducay M
Roy S. Erlandson M
George A. Ferber M
Newell H. Fishel M
Harold T. Moore M
Bernie F. Nesbit M
Louis M. Oestmann M
Edward Schuetz M
Richmond D. Thomason M
E. D. Timke M
Harry Lynn Wheeland M
C. W. Hadley GA
Dr. Floyd M. Brayshaw XP
Dr. William E. Bretz XP
Dr. Keith L. Duncombe XP
Dr. Glenn G. Ehrler XP
Dr. William W. Frank XP
Dr. A. J. Hospers XP
Dr. Charles I. Leff XP
Dr. August H. Lueders XP
Dr. Roland P. Mackay XP
Dr. R. F. Manning XP
Dr. R. A. Matthies XP
Dr. David L. Olinger XP
Dr. L. W. Schneider XP
Dr. Carl E. Schultz XP
Dr. Herbert M. Stanton XP
Dr. E. Field Worsley XP
Dr. W. N. Kirby XD
Alexander Clark RC
C. E. Hacklander RC
Herschel Hubbard RC
Dr. George W. Rochte RC
Betsy Northrup Keith C
Florence H. Kelly C
Ruth H. Monson C
Ethel M. Robertson C
May L. Seeger C

**Advisory Board Members for Du Page County**

Melvin F. Abrahamson
Mark Bemis
Joseph K. Blackman, Jr.
Gordon C. Bunge
Willard E. Cain
Wilbur Dahn
George F. Featherstone, Jr.
William R. Friedrich
R. A. Franzen
William L. Guild, Jr.
William E. Hooper
Norman A. Hutchinson
Edward C. Klein
Michael Kross
John D. Leedle
Charles E. Loy
John E. McCoy
Charles L. Makemson
Bruno Marschinke
George C. Potts
Charles J. Scofield, Jr.
H. C. Strauschild
Edgar F. Thoma
J. E. Vandivere
Frank E. Wardecker
Harry G. Weaves
Richard M. White

## EDGAR COUNTY

**EDGAR COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Paris***

***Registration: 5503***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1388***

***Personnel:***

Earley O. Delap M
Shelby S. Ewing M
Otha J. Linebarger M
Grady O'Hair M
Carl McKinney M
W. Starr Mayer M
J. Wilson Smith M
Robert R. Tate M
Harry E. Willms M
T. S. Wright M
Robert F. Cotton GA
J. L. Sullivan GA
Charles F. Tym GA
Dr. William A. Bittner XP
Dr. Paul E. Fleener XP
Dr. Fred J. James XP
Dr. H. D. Junkin XP
Dr. Francis M. Link XP
Dr. John Wesley Martin XP
Dr. G. O. Ruff XD
Charles Redden Clement RC
Burl Z. Redman RC
Rev. Paul R. Spierling RC
Don H. Wright RC
Robert L. Bane AB
Otho R. Eaton AB
Albert Eldredge AB
Ward E. Dillavou AB
Roger Fruin AB
Raymond Hewitt AB
H. L. Hutchins AB
Grant Johnson AB
O. Russell Jones AB
Paul B. Lauher AB
Raymond Mason AB
Eddie Moren AB
Harold Nimz AB
Mason Oliver AB
Carl C. Patrick AB
Howard Ruff AB
Hartman Schwartz AB
Benjamin H. Redman AB
Earl C. Sparks AB
Frank Van Sellar AB
Clifford White AB
Betty Hancock C
Ivan Howard C
Jo Ann Link C

## EDWARDS COUNTY

**EDWARDS COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Schock Building, Albion***

***Registration: 2157***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 670***

***Personnel:***

Henry Abby M
Edgar J. Brandon M
Henry J. Busefink M
Dan Crackel M
Elmer W. Doty M
Aaron Martin Helck M
William J. Warmoth M
P. C. Walters GA
Dr. Andrew J. Boston XP
Dr. Andrew Krajec XP
Dr. James L. McCormack XP
Dr. Ross Lee Moter XP
Dr. E. N. Henderson XD
Earl Frankland RC
James Fay Hardy RC
Peter H. Bamberth AB
Arch Bassett AB
Roy E. Boyles AB
Lloyd J. Voyles AB
Charles J. Walters AB
Maud Gubbins C
Pierce M. Williamson C

## EFFINGHAM COUNTY

**EFFINGHAM COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 116 North Fifth Street, Effingham***

***Registration: 5335***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1533***

***Personnel:***

Harry Ebbert M
John Gravenhorst M
Yates Ingram M
Russell Michaelree M
Cheswold Robertson M
Harriet J. Brown GA
Howard Parker GA
Maurice Anthony Rickelman GA
Dr. F. L. Barthelme XP
Dr. C. M. Doty XP
Dr. E. L. Damron XP
Dr. W. J. Gillesby XP
Dr. S. J. Hansen XP
Dr. C. C. Holman XP
Dr. S. F. Henry XP
Dr. S. C. Lorton XP
Dr. H. W. Schumacher XP
Dr. D. H. Taphorn XP
Dr. J. C. R. Wettstein XP
Dr. C. M. Wright XP
Dr. C. E. Bellchamber XD
Dr. J. W. Hardy XD
Dr. Stanley Hill XD
Dr. L. O. Kincaid XD
Dr. G. I. Lewis XD
Dr. J. R. Raney XD
Dr. H. E. Winter XD
Edward R. Davis RC
Richard E. Wolters RC
Frank Schneiderjon RC
A. L. Anderson AB
George H. Bauer AB
Ferd H. Hardiek AB
W. S. Holmes AB
Louis Krabbe AB
M. C. McCallen AB
G. F. Taylor AB
Harold J. Taylor AB
E. B. Tucker AB
M. C. Wiedman AB
David L. Wright AB
Lester Wright AB
Louis E. Grissom C
Virginia A. Prater C
Betty Zimmerman C

## FAYETTE COUNTY

**FAYETTE COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 214½ South 4th Street, Vandalia***

***Registration: 6799***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1967***

***Personnel:***

Kenneth E. Burnett M
Fred Crumbaugh M
Walter L. Darner M
J. L. Gerkin M
Charles H. Hackleman M
Clarence W. Leever M
James Frank Morr M
John F. Senik M
Will M. Albert GA
Dr. D. H. Ecke XP
Dr. Miller Greer XP
Dr. Edward A. Kuehn XP
Dr. A. R. Stanbery XP
Dr. George Stanbery XP
Dr. Glen Walker XP
Dr. Arthur R. Whitefort XP
Dr. E. J. Bost XD
Dr. W. L. Hamm XD
R. S. Denny RC
Cecil Edward Grandfield RC
J. G. Burnside AB
Robert G. Burnside AB
J. Ivan Cole AB
Leon Green AB
George F. Houston AB
Ira McCollom AB
F. Mark Miller AB
Dr. M. E. Murray AB
Charles R. Myers AB
Richard Royal AB
Charles R. Schulte AB
W. F. Sonnermann AB
Will P. Welker AB
Jane M. Denny C
Eloise Engelhardt C
Helen Walker C

## FORD COUNTY

**FORD COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: County Court House, Paxton***
***Registration: 3522***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 889***
***Personnel:***

William L. Barnhart M
Oliver C. Dilks M
W. P. Kenward M
Frank C. Linn M
David Opperman M
Eugene B. Radliff M
Carl C. Shelby M
William Sutton M
Delmar E. Martensen GA
E. J. Pacey GA
Dr. J. A. Colteaux XP
Dr. Robert N. Lane XP
Dr. M. D. E. Peterson XP
Dr. Albert L. Potts XP
Dr. E. A. Tappan XP
Dr. F. B. Stubbert XD
Harold H. Hool RC
William Overstreet RC
A. C. Reynolds RC
John Howard Benjamin AB
Will M. Cannady AB
Sidney H. Dilks AB
Nobel G. Johnson AB
Samuel Ludlow AB
Warren Pacey AB
C. S. Schneider AB
Rudolph L. Schneider AB
M. H. Scott AB
C. M. Swanson AB
Mary Davis C
Mary Jane Olson C
David C. Swanson C

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

**FRANKLIN COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Community Building, Benton***
***Registration: 6815***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2202***
***Personnel:***

Edward H. Bourland M
John R. Brown M
Edgar S. Dillon M
G. B. Dollins M
Dr. H. M. Fry M
L. O. Harrison M
Henry McCann M
James Ransome Phillips M
Raymond W. Simpson M
Grover Webb M
Evan E. Wilderman M
B. W. Eovaldi GA
Dr. G. C. Buntin XP
Dr. James T. Donosky XP
Dr. M. M. Fowler XP
Dr. L. H. Kaplan XP
Dr. G. G. Moore XP
Dr. Lawrence M. Moore XP
Dr. R. D. Shafer XP
Dr. C. N. Stilley XD
Carter Harrison RC
Thurlow G. Lewis RC
Alliegene Hungate C
Beulah Johnson C
Nellie Pennington C
Dewey Saunders C

*(Continued)*

**FRANKLIN COUNTY No. 2**
***Location: 128 West Main Street, West Frankfort***
***Registration: 5909***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2051***
***Personnel:***

George P. Baggott M
Luther Burpo M
Vallie Flack M
C. N. Logan M
Dr. N. J. McCollum M
Hubert E. Nunn M
Homer E. Roman M
Frank Russell M
Asa Sharpe M
Robert N. Smith M
H. B. Wilkinson M
Frank E. Trobaugh GA
Dr. C. H. Eldridge XP
Dr. J. J. Ellis XP
Dr. Andrew F. Barnett XP
Dr. William T. Harsha XP
Dr. W. L. Johnson XP
Dr. T. A. Jones XP
Dr. C. E. Koons XP
Dr. C. O. Lane XP
Dr. W. R. Tweedy XP
Dr. Byford Webb XP
Dr. W. S. Rains XD
Walter W. Dimmick RC
Edward T. Harris, Sr. RC
James C. Randolph RC
Ola Henley C
Lena Lasak C
Wilma Lois Summers C

**Advisory Board Members for Franklin County**

Stephen E. Brondos
Myron E. Clem
George E. Dodd
William G. Eovaldi
Uel Fox
H. M. Hart
W. B. Johnson
Thomas J. Layman
Everett Lewis
Wayne T. Lewis
E. A. McIntosh
Dewey McKissick
Max Mitchell
H. E. Morgan
C. L. Phifer
R. E. Smith

## FULTON COUNTY

**FULTON COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: 20 West Elm Street, Canton***
***Registration: 6102***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1815***
***Personnel:***

Forest L. Boden M
J. Otis Boo M
David McKay M
Ernest R. Reeder M
Earl C. Vittum M
James F. Scott GA
G. Ray Senift GA
Dr. Mark S. Nelson XP
Dr. P. D. Reinertsen XP
Dr. H. M. Schwerer XP
Dr. A. R. Welch XP
Dr. J. W. Welch XP
Dr. L. J. Lefebure XD
Keith C. Perkins RC
Claude H. Seaton RC
Vernon C. Huffman C
Dorothy E. Calder C
Velma C. Hukill C
Imogene C. Lewis C

*(Continued)*

**FULTON COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: Federal Building, Lewistown***

***Registration: 4725***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1257***

***Personnel:***

George R. Barton M
Jack Bath M
M. B. Boyd M
J. E. Callans M
Dr. Don F. Dickson M
Paul J. McNally M
Abe Paul Werbner M
Clyde West M
Frederick O. Mercer GA
Dr. Harry T. Baxter XP
Dr. William H. Betts XP
Dr. Marcus A. Quinones XP
Dr. E. T. Blocher XD
Dr. L. A. Lynch XD
H. M. Barron RC
Doyle Miller RC
Phyllis Johnson C
V. Pauline Oaks C

**Advisory Board Members for Fulton County**

H. S. Boyd
Paul Greenwell
Bernard Maxwell
Floyd F. Putnam
Glenn Ratcliff
Bernard H. Taylor
Joseph Toohill
E. L. Weber

## GALLATIN COUNTY

**GALLATIN COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Ridgway***

***Registration: 2828***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 938***

***Personnel:***

Ivan B. Greene M
Clarence N. Hall M
Benjamin Kinsall M
Jesse C. Ramsey M
William Edgar Talbott M
Clyde D. Turner M
Joe Wisehart M
Marsh Wisehart M
James W. Karber GA
Dr. E. A. Green XP
Dr. G. R. Johnson XP
Dr. P. B. Komasa XP
Dr. J. C. Murphy XP
J. T. Colnon RC
Elgin C. Spivey RC
Joseph L. Bartley AB
B. E. Bieker AB
Thomas H. Daily AB
William L. Ford AB
Guy E. Malin AB
Harm J. Meyer AB
Chester Barnum C
Phyllis J. Jackson C
Dortha E. Kester C

## GREENE COUNTY

**GREENE COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: 301 West 6th Street, Carrollton***
***Registration: 4444***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1343***
***Personnel:***

Verne J. Allen M
Charles V. Arnold M
Olen J. Bott M
Damon W. Driver M
William Otis Harp M
George Geers M
Charles T. Meek M
Gilbert K. Hutchens GA
Dr. A. K. Baldwin XP
Dr. C. A. Billings XP
Dr. Nathaniel J. Bucklin XP
Dr. Charles O. Bulger XP
Dr. Paul Dailey XP
Dr. William H. Garrison XP
Dr. F. N. McLaren XP
Dr. S. F. March XP
Dr. Donion Rudolph Martin XP
Dr. Robert Piper XP
Dr. A. T. Robertson XP
Dr. H. W. Smith XP
Dr. W. T. Stickley XP
Dr. W. F. Waggoner XP
Dr. A. D. Wilson XP
Dr. L. A. Rawlins XD
Dr. A. C. Rich XD
Dr. F. L. Walter XD
Dewey A. Maholland RC
Sidney E. Simpson RC
Keith K. Angle AB
Richard C. Bell AB
Von Allan Carlisle AB
A. L. Clark AB
Leslie R. Forrester AB
W. C. Giller, Jr. AB
Leroy T. Hopkins AB
James W. Howard AB
Julian Hutchens AB
Joseph Lyman AB
John R. McConathy AB
Jack McDonald AB
William B. Martin AB
L. A. Mehrhoff AB
Carson T. Metcalf AB
Fred Pewter AB
C. L. Powell AB
Thomas G. Roady AB
J. Russell Shields AB
John Singleton AB
William G. Vogt AB
George L. Berry C
Dorothy Thien C
Helen Willen C

## GRUNDY COUNTY

**GRUNDY COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Post Office Building, Morris***
***Registration: 4931***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1372***
***Personnel:***

Nelson W. Campbell M
Wendell Fletcher Dirst M
Wayne Misener M
George E. Trotter M
Robert H. Walsh M
Dr. Roscoe Whitman M
S. J. Holderman GA
David F. Root GA
Frank W. Young GA
Dr. F. C. Bowker XP
Dr. W. F. Breisch XP
Dr. J. B. Larsen XP
Dr. A. D. Costello XD
John J. Black RC
William S. Brown RC
August B. Black AB
George Bedford AB
Warren E. Bull AB
Thomas B. Dunn AB
Erwin C. Godfrey AB
William Hynds AB
Frank E. Monson AB
Arley Munts AB
William G. Peacock AB
L. W. Simrall AB
H. B. Smith AB
U. G. Taylor AB
Shirley S. Heap C
Bernice Hegen C
Levi C. Robinson C

## HAMILTON COUNTY

### HAMILTON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Post Office Building, McLeansboro***
***Registration: 3220***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1132***
***Personnel:***

Laban E. Cross M
Whitson W. Daily M
Guy M. Farlow M
A. G. Fiedler M
Orville Kennedy M
Herbert N. Witter M
W. N. Wright M
Frank Bonan GA
Mastin E. Buck GA
Dr. E. S. Hall XP
Dr. Joseph C. Vickers XP
Dr. Ralph Hall XD
Dr. W. A. Tevis XD
Frank S. Glenn RC
Fred W. Underwood RC
L. L. Aydt AB
H. E. Barker AB
U. B. Barnett AB
Harry A. Barter AB
Maurice E. Clark AB
John D. Daily AB
Lee Donelson AB
Owen C. Goin AB
George W. Hogan, Jr. AB
Charles Hutchcraft AB
Robert R. Johnson AB
Edwin T. Jones AB
Byron E. Lasswell AB
Heber Pitman AB
Ralph Prince AB
Ira J. Spangler AB
William B. Stephens AB
David J. Underwood AB
Martin L. Hunt, Jr. C

## HANCOCK COUNTY

### HANCOCK COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Carthage***
***Registration: 5521***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1476***
***Personnel:***

Paul O. Botts M
Hamill R. Graham M
Edward A. Kane M
Lewis Omer M
Frank J. Sheridan M
Harry R. Upp M
Carl A. Wilkens M
Earl N. Bell GA
James L. Garretson GA
Edward S. Martin GA
Dr. Earl Cooper XP
Dr. J. B. Dierker XP
Dr. H. R. Folckemer XP
Dr. B. C. Kappmeyer XP
Dr. Blair Kelly XP
Dr. Fred A. Kennedy XP
Dr. R. R. Loomis XP
Dr. B. I. Mueller XP
Dr. Herman Rothert XP
Dr. O. R. Zunkel XP
Dr. R. W. McLellan XD
Dr. Kenneth J. Mosley XD
Leon G. Easum RC
Arlo W. Kunkel RC
William S. Angell AB
J. Arthur Baird AB
D. S. Coffey AB
Harry Conwell AB
Lester E. Foote AB
Katherine Forsythe AB
John W. Gorby, Jr. AB
G. C. Guthrie AB
William H. Damron AB
Clyde P. Johnson AB
Edith Lambert AB
Frank Larner AB
O. C. McCartney AB
John A. Mead AB
Apollos W. O'Harra AB
Clifton J. O'Harra AB
Emily C. Pennock AB
Mabel Roeth AB
Evelyn H. Schulz AB
Clifford W. Warner AB
William H. Bower C
Flossie Cannon C
Fern M. Smith C
Norma J. Williams C

## HARDIN COUNTY

**HARDIN COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Elizabethtown***

***Registration: 2236***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 650***

***Personnel:***

Walter S. Barnard M
Claude D. Capron M
Warford T. Henry M
Sebastian E. Herl M
James A. Hunter M
C. H. Jackson M
Otis Lamar M
Fred McDowell M
Willard B. Pell M
T. Henry Warford M
C. E. Soward GA
James A. Watson GA
Dr. F. O. Anderson XP
Dr. J. R. DeVelling XP
Dr. S. D. Hancock XP
Dr. W. H. Birch XD
Cylde Flynn RC
Earl R. Kibler RC
Ray Burklow AB
J. L. Cadden AB
Wiley Cochran AB
Mary Dusch AB
Ross V. Frayer AB
Carson Fritz AB
Gladys W. Galloway AB
Fred Gintert AB
Ezra Glenn AB
James G. Gullett AB
Guy Hale AB
Luda Hancock AB
C. C. Kerr AB
Mildred Kerr AB
Grace Kenney AB
Milton Lewis AB
Yeatman Northen AB
Lowell Oxford AB
Ida Louise Patton AB
Orval Patton AB
Orris Spivey AB
Richard F. Taylor AB
James M. Todd AB
Roy Travis AB
Laura Watson AB
E. F. Watters AB
Alice Frayser C
Lewis T. Rash C

## HENDERSON COUNTY

**HENDERSON COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Oquawka***

***Registration: 2075***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 423***

***Personnel:***

James B. Alecock M
Lee J. Allaman M
John H. Arnold M
Charles E. Fort M
J. W. Gabby M
Charles F. Heisler M
Alfred G. Noble M
Harold H. Schweitzer M
Earl Knox GA
Dr. A. W. Lovene XP
Dr. E. T. Swan XP
Dr. Cara D. Campbell XD
Elbert J. Bricker RC
E. G. Burkett RC
J. P. Brooks AB
Kenneth Ditto AB
Louie E. Dixon AB
Raamah Farquhar AB
Lyle Graham AB
Earle A. Kloster AB
Peter J. McKay AB
Wade Meloan AB
M. E. Nolan AB
Wayne Perrine AB
John P. Edmunds C

## HENRY COUNTY

### HENRY COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Parkside Hotel, Kewanee***
***Registration: 5893***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1560***
***Personnel:***

Albert E. Bergland M
Harry D. Cherry M
Robert P. Hatcher M
Harold T. Hawthorne M
George F. Hayes M
George Keim M
Tom H. McConnell M
W. R. Tracy M
Gregg A. Young GA
Dr. J. F. Beyerle XP
Dr. J. T. Boswell XP
Dr. T. B. Carney XP
Dr. Charles A. Coffin XP
Dr. C. R. Fortier XP
Dr. G. H. Hoffman XP
Dr. P. J. McDermott XP
Dr. D. E. Meier XP
Dr. Wm. Roan Smith XP
Dr. R. H. Stewart XP
Dr. P. J. Timmons XP
Dr. C. P. White XP
Dr. Leo Burcky XD
Dr. F. P. Gleeson XD
Dr. P. A. Helmer XD
Dr. G. G. Lesemann XD
Dr. D. E. Taft XD
DeWitt Lomas RC
Gale H. Overbaugh RC
R. F. Powers RC
Frederick F. Smith RC
Frank Wiggins RC
Ferne Allen Cox C
Shirley M. Kays C

### HENRY COUNTY No. 2

***Location: County Court House, Cambridge***
***Registration: 4669***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 902***
***Personnel:***

Victor F. Boltenstern M
August C. DeSutter M
James E. McCafferty M
Carl A. Melin M
Joseph L. Shaw M
Erman A. King GA
Dr. P. J. Doering XP
Dr. Ward B. Manchester XP
Dr. Albert I. Mathre XP
Dr. John H. Murphy XP
Dr. W. A. Potter XP
Dr. Wilbur F. Spencer XP
Dr. C. L. Watters XP
Dr. A. W. Wellstein XP
Dr. J. E. Westerlund XP
Dr. Worling R. Young XP
Dr. Kenneth Johnson XD
Dr. Elbert W. King XD
Dr. George L. Wood XD
Byron L. Pierce RC
Raymond L. Raser RC
Frank H. Rumler RC
James H. White RC
Helen Combs C
Jean T. Johnson C
Mildred B. Powers C

#### Advisory Board Members for Henry County

William J. Curtis
Charles G. Davis
Reynolds M. Everett
William C. Ewan
Edwin J. Faull
James R. Freddy
Bartlett S. Gray
R. T. Gustus
Floyd B. Hadley
Edward F. Keller
Phineas Morrow
Charles E. Mulligan
Carlyle A. Peterson
Leonard D. Quinn
Thomas H. Taylor
Sam W. Timson
Glenn K. Tracy
Thomas J. Welch
Edwin S. Woehr

## IROQUOIS COUNTY

### IROQUOIS COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Kay Building, Watseka***

***Registration: 3898***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1112***

***Personnel:***

Henry W. Beardslee M
Harold K. Francis M
Charles W. Hofmeister M
Ollie E. McCarty M
Dr. R. D. Short M
Robert F. Goodyear GA
John P. Pallissard GA
Dr. Roy A. Buckner XP
Dr. Wiliam F. Buckner XP
Dr. C. H. Dowsett XP
Dr. A. W. Fordyce XP
Dr. A. D. Schneider XP
Dr. W. H. Whitsitt XP
Dr. O. B. Schaller XD
Dominic E. Lynch RC
Julius Sapiro RC
Beulah N. Stone C
Charles H. Warnock C

### IROQUOIS COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Kay Building, Watseka***

***Registration: 3909***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1027***

***Personnel:***

Chauncey L. Booth M
Harold Geiger M
Samuel J. Lober M
Walter G. McEwan M
Lawrence J. Martin M
John A. Wisner M
Claude N. Saum GA
J. W. Thomason GA
Dr. H. C. Andrews XP
Dr. George W. I. Bard XP
Dr. Ryland Buckner XP
Dr. Raymond F. Donovan XP
Dr. Arthur M. Everhart XP
Dr. Norman O. Hungness XP
Dr. Fred A. Johnson XP
Dr. Lorrell E. Massman XP
Dr. C. S. Montgomery XP
Dr. Earl L. Roberts XP
Dr. J. M. Roberts XP
Dr. William R. Roberts XP
Dr. G. W. Ross XP
Dr. Marvin F. Weissman XP
Dr. Glen E. Clark XD
Dr. Edward D. Martin XD
Dr. Horace N. Ring XD
Dr. Albert T. Ross XD
Harry Holtkamp RC
Lila W. Cassell C
Geneva M. Highland C

#### Advisory Board Members for Iroquois County

Wallace J. Bell
F. P. Benjamin
Arthur Bohn
Edward F. Braden
Fred S. Brewer
C. G. Hirschi
W. S. Kay
Fred C. Kraft
A. Fred Kendall
Stephen C. Malo
Leslie A. Markwalder
Fred R. Miller
Dale A. Nelson
Remi Roche
Gordon H. Snow
Elmer A. Taylor
R. Morris Wheeler

## JACKSON COUNTY

### JACKSON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Murphysboro***

***Registration: 3584***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1229***

***Personnel:***

H. E. Allen M
Albert Charles M
Clyde Cheatham M
Dr. Lyle D. Perry M
Samuel R. Plant M
John Thomas Purcell M
Al B. Stoelzie M
L. A. Glenn GA
Dr. E. K. Ellis XP
Dr. A. R. Esposito XP
Dr. Frank M. Keiser XP
Dr. W. D. Mohlenbrock XP
Dr. L. D. Perry XD
Dr. W. E. Wagner XD
Ardis Smith RC
John H. Cook AC
Blanche H. Mitchell C
Pearle I. Somers C

### JACKSON COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Post Office Building, Carbondale***

***Registration: 5976***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1905***

***Personnel:***

T. W. Abbott M
Rex. H. Cook M
J. E. Etherton M
William McAndrew M
Earl R. Matthes M
W. Arthur Parrish M
C. J. Thomas M
Clarence E. Wright GA
Dr. W. A. Brandon XP
Dr. C. M. Brooks XP
Dr. Leo J. Brown XP
Dr. E. R. Carman XP
Dr. Fred S. Etherton XP
Dr. W. T. Felts XP
Dr. Ben Fox XP
Dr. Fred L. Lingle XP
Dr. H. C. Moss XP
Dr. J. B. Taylor XP
Dr. J. M. Marberry XD
Dr. H. W. Patterson RC
John Kenneth Feirich RC
George Nyle Huffman RC
William McAndrew RC
Joseph S. Morris RC
G. W. Gladders RC
Mose M. Hall C
Elizabeth L. Ivy C
Jewel Reynolds C

**Advisory Board Members for Jackson County**

Fred G. Bierer
W. F. Ellis
John G. Gilbert
Fred B. Herbert
David B. Levy
I. K. Levy
Fletcher Lewis
Elmer J. Medlin
John Stewart
L. R. Stewart
Raymond Stotlar
C. Edgar White
William Wolff

## JASPER COUNTY

**JASPER COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 118½ West Washington, Newton***

***Registration: 3116***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 977***

***Personnel:***

William G. Emmerich M
John F. Kaufmann M
John T. Madison M
Earl R. Reese M
George L. Roberts M
Eugene R. Warren M
James A. Eaton, Jr. GA
John Kasserman GA
Dale Wilson GA
Dr. C. O. Absher XP
Dr. G. C. Brown XP
Dr. Adam Franke XD
Dr. Neil Franke XD
Rolla Bernard Cramer RC
Paul Walker RC
Paul A. Weber RC
Norma Eaton AB
Leslie L. Isley AB
Albert E. Isley AB
Homer Kasserman AB
W. F. Johnson AB
George W. McColley AB
Isabel Hines C
Helen Smallwood C

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

**JEFFERSON COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Mt. Vernon***

***Registration: 5207***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1683***

***Personnel:***

John H. Ames M
Paul Broyles M
Dr. John J. Corlew M
R. Earl Davis M
Clarence C. DeWitt M
Charles J. DeWitt M
Frank B. Neal M
Lester E. Starr M
Clarence Stelle M
Curtis Williams GA
Dr. C. J. Anslinger XP
Dr. Robey Atkins Crum XP
Dr. Clarence Hamilton XP
Dr. W. G. Parker XP
Dr. Harry G. Thompson XP
Dr. B. W. Schmitt XD
Bryan Dycus RC
Charles C. Potts RC
Carl Schweinfurth RC
Eloise H. Apgar C
Arnold Barthel C
Helen Copple C

**JEFFERSON COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: County Court House, Mt. Vernon***

***Registration: 3967***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1421***

***Personnel:***

Clyde Adams M
Ray Jones M
Henry R. Luchsinger M
Fred N. Maxey M
Narrah W. Osborn M
William A. Panzer M
John F. Walker M
Martin J. Dolan GA
Fred A. DuHadway GA
Hassel B. Smith GA
Dr. Claire M. Dixon XP
Dr. J. E. Dixon XP
Dr. Alson W. Modert XP
Dr. Todd P. Ward XP
Dr. R. G. Miller XD
Dr. W. E. Setzekorn XD
Troy Hawkins RC
O. W. (Ted) Johnson RC
Charles J. Thompson RC
Crawford C. Cave C
Mae Craig Lowry C
Marjorie F. Mitchell C
Gladys B. O'Dell C

*(Continued)*

**Advisory Board Members for Jefferson County**

Howard Campbell
Maurice DeWitt
George Gilbert
L. G. George
Harmon Gilbert
John A. Kirk
George W. Howard
John Lannin
Walter H. Maynor
Conrad Schul
Neil H. Thompson
Don Turner
Frank H. Walker
Alvin Lacy Williams

## JERSEY COUNTY

**JERSEY COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 120½ North State, Jerseyville***

***Registration: 3256***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 895***

***Personnel:***

Percy P. Downey M
Theodore A. Felkamp M
William F. Hanley M
Everett Hanlin M
J. B. Hunter M
Wesley W. Legate M
Jacob H. Reddish M
John A. Tuohy M
Fred A. Du Hadway M
Dr. H. R. Bohannon XP
Dr. B. M. Brewster XP
Dr. H. R. Gledhill XP
Dr. H. L. Lawder XP
Dr. B. A. Marsden XP
Dr. Bryan Caffery XD
Dr. B. H. Klueg XD
Clarence T. Kibler RC
Harry Modlin RC
Frank J. Powers RC
Theodore L. Conklin AB
Martin J. Dolan AB
John F. Gibbons AB
Isaac D. Snedeker AB
John W. Suddes AB
Kent R. Wylie AB
Doris R. McFain C
Agnes S. Walsh C
Verno N. Woodman C

## JO DAVIESS COUNTY

**JO DAVIESS COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 106½ North Main Street, Galena***

***Registration: 4875***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1206***

***Personnel:***

Frank H. Bruce M
Harold Enright M
William J. Greenwald M
Walter F. Jennings M
Dr. R. E. Logan M
Donald Joseph McNamara M
Otto B. Schnerre M
Bruce Stewart M
John W. Westwick M
Louis A. Nack GA
Dr. E. M. Bench XP
Dr. Coleman Buford XP
Dr. Edward F. Gollobith XP
Dr. Francis H. Runde XD
Dr. William C. Schiele XP
Dr. Lawrence E. Harney XD
Otto Berlage RC
Percy Hutchison RC
Leland E. Lloyd RC
D. M. Eaton AB
Leslie M. Gundry AB
Harry L. Heer AB
Thomas H. Hicks AB
Harry C. Tear AB
Ivor Smith AB
Helen Rae Glasker C
Eliza L. Kuchemann C
John A. Thompson C

## JOHNSON COUNTY

**JOHNSON COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Vienna***

***Registration: 2355***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 838***

***Personnel:***

D. W. Chapman M
W. L. Cummins M
Roger M. Eastman M
H. P. Frizzell M
James E. Hard M
Calvin Frederick Heaton M
Clarence R. Moschenross M
R. E. Wiggins M
C. Ross Reynolds GA
Dr. Walter W. Ritchey XP
Dr. William Thomson XP
Dr. E. A. Veach XP
Dr. C. R. Moschenross XD
Eugene C. Benson RC
William O. Verhines RC
John O. Cowan AB
Charles J. Huffman AB
Hazel Wiegman C

## KANE COUNTY

**KANE COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Geneva***

***Registration: 5626***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1496***

***Personnel:***

Albert H. Beck M
George Dobson M
Horace Jones M
Edward Killey M
Joseph S. Kostka M
Homer W. McCoy M
Harold R. Plumer M
Emil J. Benson GA
Clayton W. Mogg GA
Dr. K. G. Bulley XP
Dr. Armin L. Blaufuss XP
Dr. D. E. Dick XP
Dr. Vernon L. Evans XP
Dr. J. Wilson Gray XP
Dr. Edwin G. Hausmann XP
Dr. R. C. Hetherington XP
Dr. Oliver A. Kobisk XP
Dr. Norman E. Marion XP
Dr. A. L. Morley XP
Dr. Henning T. Mostrom XP
Dr. Kenneth M. Sears XP
Dr. Benjamin F. Shirer XP
Dr. Oliver B. Simon XP
Dr. John C. West XP
Dr. H. S. Witten XP
Dr. E. L. Benson XD
Dr. Richard Davis XD
Dr. E. D. George XD
Dr. G. O. Kerfoot XD
Preston O. Douglas RC
Walter E. Hoffman RC
Harold M. Primm RC
James H. Scott RC
Lillian P. Budd C
Mabel M. Cook C
Bertha E. Gregory C
Marcella H. Turk C

*(Continued)*

**KANE COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: County Court House, Geneva***

***Registration: 5851***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1386***

***Personnel:***

William A. Beith M
Clarence G. Campbell M
Lloyd D. Colson M
Joseph C. Gaffney M
John P. McDonald M
Carl J. Markel M
C. Jay Marvin M
Claron Maynard M
J. C. Myers M
John E. Olson M
Walter W. Seyller M
William Thos. Wallace M
Charles A. O'Connor GA
Harry G. Hempstead GA
Dr. C. E. Anderson XP
Dr. R. W. Carpenter XP
Dr. F. E. Haskins XP
Dr. Archie Jones XP
Dr. G. H. Patchanian XP
Dr. Carl P. Struve XP
Dr. S. W. Tonkens XP
Dr. C. F. Wente XP
Dr. E. L. Anderson XD
Karl J. Gartner RC
C. Jay Marvin RC
W. T. Wallace RC
Ethel L. Anderson C
Charles L. Flick C
June L. Osborne C
Betty Zidell C

**AURORA CITY No. 1**

***Location: Keystone Building, Aurora***

***Registration: 5072***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1490***

***Personnel:***

Donald P. Frazier M
Rollin R. Harrison M
Frank O. Jones M
G. Everett Jordan M
William L. Levedahl M
Archibald C. MacDonald, Jr. M
George H. Matyas M
Louis James Santamy M
Gail L. Thomas M
Maurice F. Lord GA
W. C. O'Brien GA
Dr. Clifton U. Boon XP
Dr. George Darmer XP
Dr. John W. Dreyer XP
Dr. John G. Goodfellow XP
Dr. George M. Haan XP
Dr. I. W. Howard XP
Dr. A. G. Martin XP
Dr. A. G. Martin XP
Dr. W. H. Milbacher XP
Dr. A. J. Zmugg XP
Dr. Phil J. Kartheiser XD
Dr. A. J. Konrad XD
Arthur H. Melchert RC
Martin R. O'Brien RC
Howard N. Yates RC
Selena M. Siegfried C
Alma E. Carstens C
Reye Ellen Peterson C
Ina D. Urban C

**AURORA CITY No. 2**

***Location: Keystone Building, Aurora***

***Registration: 6722***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1786***

***Personnel:***

B. L. Waters M
Gilbert N. Bryan M
Clark R. Hulls M
Paul H. Shinn M
Carleton A. Shults M
Fred J. Walz M
B. F. Sears GA
Dr. L. H. Anderson XP
Dr. Eugene R. Balthazar XP
Dr. A. S. Benson XP
Dr. H. A. Brennecke XP
Dr. Charles D. Brobst XP
Dr. F. J. Coughlin XP
Dr. W. E. Curtis XP

Dr. Richard Carl Dienst XP
Dr. W. G. Eilert XP
Dr. E. Graham Evans XP
Dr. Frederick F. Garrison XP
Dr. Kempton L. German XP
Dr. H. S. Hulbert XP
Dr. J. J. Kazak XP
Dr. A. N. Kitenplon XP
Dr. Samuel Klein XP
Dr. A. P. Klomhaus XP
Dr. Myron W. Larson XP
Dr. E. W. Logman XP
Dr. B. E. Moisant XP
Dr. H. R. Moser XP
Dr. J. O. Murphy XP
Dr. R. R. Ritzman XP
Dr. E. J. Rossman XP
Dr. G. L. Sharrer XP
Dr. E. M. Thomas XP
Dr. C. L. Wunsch XP
Dr. E. V. Young XP
Dr. Lewis D. Churchill XD
Dr. Clark P. Currier XD
Dr. C. B. Freeman XD
Dr. LeRoy L. Hill XD
Dr. J. W. Stubbs XD
Dr. J. E. Wadkins XD
Dr. J. M. Williams XD
Chester W. Kerr RC
Francis J. Steinbrecher BC
Ada Elizabeth Ascott C
Ethel Chesmadea C
Ardell Hill C
Milton Albert Judd RC
Lillian A. Rankin C

**ELGIN CITY No. 1**

***Location: Pelton Clinic Building, Elgin***

***Registration: 5671***

***Men furnished armed forces: 1477***

***Personnel:***

John G. Beall M
Reuben H. Hollinshead M
William G. Huber M
Robert N. Newby M
Leo R. O'Flaherty M
John Peck M
Roland W. Savage M
Edwin H. Secombe M
Harry V. Spurling M
Carl W. Swanson M
Herbert V. Woodson M
Glenn R. Beverly GA
Robert L. Kemler GA
Lawrence McNerney GA
Dr. S. L. Gabby XP
Dr. Kenneth P. Johnston XP
Dr. J. McDonald Milligan XP
Dr. Rolland D. Russell XP
Dr. E. S. Shonyo XP
Dr. Lloyd C. Blackman XD
Dr. O. M. Chappell XD
Dr. J. T. Shesler XD
Frank D. Annis RC
Charles D. Page RC
Ralph P. Haddick RC
Robert J. Beck C
Dorothy M. Fields C
Dorothy E. Schulz C

**ELGIN CITY No. 2**

***Location: Elgin Professional Building, Elgin***

***Registration: 3097***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 810***

***Personnel:***

Adolph A. Lueck M
Frank S. Mason M
Harry J. Osborne M
Clarence W. Roberts
William M. Schuchert M
Earl J. Woodring M
Edward A. Geister GA
Charles G. Seidel GA
Dr. Parry Allerton XP
Dr. Andrew J. Nowakowski XP
Dr. H. H. Pillinger XP
Dr. John C. Schmidtke XP
Dr. H. R. Rovelstad XD
Carl P. Brucker RC
Joseph C. Gaffney RC
Eloise Callison C
Marguerite E. Howard C

*(Continued)*

KANE COUNTY—*Continued*

**Advisory Board Members for Kane County**

Olney C. Allen
B. P. Alschuler
J. E. Alschuler
J. Bruce Amell
Florence Beaber
H. Wheeler Brittain
J. E. Brunnemeyer
John B. Burkel
George D. Carbary
John Chivari
Fred C. Churchill
William C. Clausen
D. W. Cockfield
Harry C. Daniels
Charles A. Darling
Fred T. Dean
Robert E. Dolph
Robert G. Earley
DeGoy B. Ellis
Joseph J. Feldott
William F. Fowler
Stolp D. Fraser
John C. Friedland
Paul G. Funk
Lester James Galvin
David B. Givler
Zalmon Goldsmith
D. A. Green
Arthur L. Griswold
Earl H. Gromer
Paul M. Hamilton
Richard C. Hamper
Austin Hansen
Harry C. Hanson
James F. Hennessey
Lathrop J. Hunt
Robert J. Janda
Harold H. Jordan
G. E. Jordan
Glenn T. Johnson
John N. Kames
Ramstead S. Lehmann
Richard L. Lies
Merritt J. Little
Dale K. McAlpine
J. V. McCarthy
N. Vance McCay
John L. McNerney
John W. McQueen
Duane L. Martin
John T. Matthews
T. J. Merrill
W. B. Morgan
Jerome Nelson
John K. Newhall
L. M. Ochsenschlager
Donald J. Oddsen
Thomas P. O'Malley
Hugh Parker
Arthur L. Paulson
David J. Peffers
William E. Perce
John S. Petersen
Roy R. Phillips
Lyle E. Pierce
John G. Plain
James A. Powers
Arthur L. Puklin
Ralph C. Putnam, Jr.
Frank R. Reid, Jr.
Mrs. Ann R. Rieland
Louis J. Rockwell
Clarence J. Ruddy
Theodore N. Schnell
James Herrington Scott
Donald F. Schumacher
John S. Sears
Earl R. Shopen
William J. Smith, Jr.
Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr.
Roy J. Solfisburg
Samuel J. Stephens
Marcus J. Sternberg
Harold M. Stoll
Edward F. Streit
Lawrence Swinyer
Almore H. Teschke
Kenneth David Thomas
William J. Tyers
John T. Vincent
George R. Warner
Perry D. Wells
Richard W. West
Joseph J. Wiedemann
Peter Klein Wilson
Dan B. Withers, Jr.
Gilbert L. Wood

## KANKAKEE COUNTY

### KANKAKEE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Kankakee***

***Registration: 6931***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2032***

***Personnel:***

Edward Munroe Curtis M
James G. Ginger M
Claude M. Granger M
Herbert N. Lussenhop M
William B. Maass M
William H. Maitland M
Vernon G. Butz GA
Ben Gower GA
T. R. Johnston GA
Victor Lauridsen GA
Amos H. Robillard GA
Dr. Paul H. Anthony XP
Dr. E. N. Greenman XP
Dr. R. O. Hawthorne XP
Dr. George E. Irwin XP
Dr. D. J. O'Loughlin XP
Dr. C. A. Perrodin XP
Dr. H. R. Pommier XD
Roy F. Dusenburg RC
Fred C. Hefter RC
William C. Oxford RC
Martin L. Sheehan RC
Gladys Marie Chinsky C
Arthur D. Goudreau C
Myrtle M. Mattocks C

### KANKAKEE COUNTY No. 2

***Location: County Court House, Kankakee***

***Registration: 6514***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1697***

***Personnel:***

Frank J. Karcher M
Frank J. Neiner M
Harry Peterson M
Walter W. Pointer M
Earl J. Reising M
John E. Holland GA
Walter C. Schneider GA
Fred R. Stith, Jr. GA
Joseph J. Tolson GA
Dr. R. L. Benjamin XP
Dr. O. A. Phipps XP
Dr. J. J. Hennessy XP
Dr. Charles H. Ruch XP
Dr. C. K. Smith XP
Dr. R. V. Thomas XP
Dr. M. E. White XP
Dr. E. G. Wilson XP
Dr. L. G. Wisner XP
Dr. B. J. Hagearty XD
Raymon L. Canaday RC
Thomas J. Devine C
Antonia M. Fritz C
Veigh McIntyre C

**Advisory Board Members for Kankakee County**

John H. Beckers
Frank J. Burns
Victor N. Cardosi
Arthur W. DeSelm
W. H. Dyer
Eben B. Gower
Donald Gray
C. D. Henry, Jr.
Anker Jensen
Charles W. Kurtz
John A. Mayhew
Eva Minor
Harry S. Streeter
Irwin C. Taylor
W. H. Whittemore
Elmer C. Wilson

## KENDALL COUNTY

**KENDALL COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Frazier Building, Yorkville***
***Registration: 2702***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 687***
***Personnel:***

James P. Curry M
Finley Thomas Fitch M
Ertle C. Lane M
G. Everett Morrison M
Lee N. Shaddle M
Sheldon J. Sauer GA
Dr. Frederic M. Groner XP
Dr. L. A. Perkins XP
Dr. Michael R. Saxon XP
Dr. Maximilian Spatz XP
Dr. Paul L. Hoadley XD
Dr. Roy C. Miller XD
Ellis Michael Johns RC
Frank G. Loomis RC
O. A. Burkhart AB
C. A. Darnell AB
Melvin Julian Henricksen AB
D. C. Newhirter AB
Rita J. Hall C
Lewis T. Wells C

## KNOX COUNTY

**KNOX COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: 203 Bondi Building, Galesburg***
***Registration: 7018***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1905***
***Personnel:***

Harry A. Anderson M
George Donovan M
Harold E. Hawkinson M
John O. Leahigh M
William H. Moon M
Harry W. Rose M
Bert E. McLaughlin GA
L. Fred O'Brien GA
Dr. Ben D. Baird XP
Dr. Crosiar Bower XP
Dr. John Conway XP
Dr. H. E. Graham XP
Dr. E. B. Grogan XP
Dr. S. M. Hanauer XP
Dr. Forrester Maley XP
Dr. A. B. McVay XD
Dr. W. C. Marks XD
John J. Herron RC
Charles H. Toothe RC
Ruth Hortense Hawkinson C
Mary V. Sullivan C
Helen G. Watson C

**KNOX COUNTY No. 2**
***Location: 311 East Main Street, Galesburg***
***Registration: 5330***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1408***
***Personnel:***

James E. Main M
L. Fred O'Brien M
Harry F. Peterson M
Charles H. Snyder M
Melva H. Taylor M
C. M. Thurman M
Edward S. Stickney GA
Dr. E. T. Zessin XP
Dr. Edwin W. Nelson XD
Arnold R. Kemp RC
John M. Lewis RC
Owen Mitchell Vesaas RC
Jane Charles C
K. Lorraine Nelson C
Doris Sanford C

*(Continued)*

**Advisory Board Members for Knox County**

Herman S. Allen
Robert M. Egan
Lucien Field
Louis Gard
Ralph Lucas
Kenneth Peel
Robert C. Rice
William K. Richardson
Neil Ritenhouse
P. B. Robinson
Rodney L. Stuart
Joseph E. West

## LAKE COUNTY

### LAKE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 358 Central Avenue, Highland Park***
***Registration: 6926***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1702***
***Personnel:***

Clarence E. Huhn M
Robert L. Johnson M
Walter F. Moeller M
C. Edward Norris M
Fred L. Thies M
Richard L. Thorsch M
Francis Nosek GA
Dr. J. P. Fitzgerald XP
Dr. Grover Q. Grady XP
Dr. Livingston Josselyn XP
Dr. J. H. Lundstrom XP
Dr. W. M. McMillan XP
Dr. Morley D. McNeal XP
Dr. Luther J. Osgood XP
Dr. Sylvan H. Robertson XP
Dr. Allen D. Welch XP
Dr. C. R. Sugden XP
Dr. W. L. Winters XP
Dr. Ernest B. Zeisler XP
Dr. George C. Postels XD
Dr. A. J. Wurth XD
William Cruickshank RC
Peter J. Duskey RC
Edward Jacobson RC
Frank J. Zipoy RC
Margaret W. Miller Ives C
June N. Krimel C
Merlda Orr Zimmer C

### LAKE COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 116 West Cook, Libertyville***
***Registration: 5659***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1348***
***Personnel:***

John C. Casperson M
Homer T. Cook M
John E. Fitzgerald M
Lee A. Huson M
Raymond A. Kennedy M
Mark E. Neville M
Alfred D. Smith M
Minard E. Hulse GA
Paul MacGuffin GA
John F. Williams GA
Dr. L. E. Bovik XP
Dr. Paul H. Burgert XP
Dr. George Buttemiller XP
Dr. Clarence O. Edwards XP
Dr. James M. Grove XP
Dr. Donald J. McGrew XP
Dr. John J. Milroy XP
Dr. Maurice Penney XP
Dr. A. J. Rissinger XP
Dr. P. H. Stanul XP
Dr. M. A. Wiese XP
Dr. Chester H. Betzer XD
Dr. J. S. Davis XD
Dr. Henry J. LaHoda XD
Sherman L. Coy RC
William E. Webster RC
Shirley Mae Kniggs C
Charles Ling C
Ella T. Powers C
Nile Edith Slueser C

*(Continued)*

**LAKE COUNTY No. 3**

***Location: 17 and Park, North Chicago***

***Registration: 8746***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2316***

***Personnel:***

Douglass D. Getchell M
John Hayes, Sr. M
Joseph A. Jadrich M
Willard Morrey M
Joseph J. Nemanich M
George W. Nielsen, Jr. M
Bohus Rause M
Albert O. Simonson M
John Bedrosian GA
Wesley G. Carey GA
Lester F. Collins GA
Albert L. Hall GA
Dr. Stanley D. Anderson XP
Dr. Amos P. Bratrude XP
Dr. Mercer T. Brown XP
Dr. G. B. Callahan XP
Dr. Gasper Goshgarian XP
Dr. Louis Kompare XP
Dr. Winston W. Smith XP
Dr. Louis F. Waldmann XP
Dr. Alfred D. Decker XD
Dr. W. I. Morrey XD
Dr. Victor R. Sleeter XD
John E. Hayes RC
George S. McGaughey RC
Joseph J. Nemanick RC
Mildred B. Hise C
Frances B. Hlousek C
Clara L. Neville C
J. Marjorie Rockenbach C
Martha Rose Zdanowicz C

**WAUKEGAN CITY No. 1**

***Location: 1210 Washington Street, Waukegan***

***Registration: 4190***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1271***

***Personnel:***

Carl Atterbery M
George W. Calhoun M
Henry E. Ekstrand M
Paul King M
Walter A. Staszak M
Charles H. Van Pelt M
Jess L. Whitlock M
Harry Breger GA
Harry A. Hall GA
Thomas A. Pojunas GA
Dr. Clarence A. Barnes XP
Dr. George P. Cassidy XP
Dr. Chas. Joseph Foley XP
Dr. John E. Freeland XP
Dr. David J. Kweder XP
Dr. H. J. McKean XD
Raymonde Hyde RC
Forest E. Jones RC
Joseph V. Morrissey RC
Ella Hensel C
Myrtle Koehler C
Harold J. Reardon C

**WAUKEGAN CITY No. 2**

***Location: 220 North Sheridan Road, Waukegan***

***Registration: 5440***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1319***

***Personnel:***

Casper Apeland M
John R. Bullock M
Arthur C. Fuller M
Hugh M. Kelly M
George Raymond Manz , L
William F. Wandel M
Herman C. Litchfield GA
Walter M. Givler GA
George S. McGaughey GA
Dr. Kenneth C. Beck XP
Dr. Hugo Branyon XP
Dr. W. C. Clark XP
Dr. Roland M. Ekstrand XP
Dr. John Foley XP
Dr. Samuel L. Keller XP
Dr. Vincent A. Lennarson XP
Dr. G. J. Balbach XD
Dr. E. W. Karst XD
Richard W. Schuttenhelm RC
Alex T. Wille RC
Robert C. Winding RC
Amy H. Hill C
Arthur C. Holt C
Gladys L. McElheny C

*(Continued)*

**Advisory Board Members for Lake County**

Mark H. Beaubien
Mortimer Binger
L. Eric Carey
George O. Churchill
Frank M. Daly
William R. Dalziel
Martin C. Decker
Irving C. Deschauer
Walter G. French
Albert W. Froehde
Rosalie Goveker
John Hayes, Sr.
Bernard J. Juron
Hartley E. LaChapelle
Max Lidschin
Meredith Wesley Moody
John V. Mooradian
Charles Noll
Willis A. Overholser
George Edward Painter
M. J. Pucin
Joseph N. Sikes
Mortimer Singer
Albert T. Smith
Glenn K. Seidenfeld
E. C. Starbuck
Harold J. Tallett

## LA SALLE COUNTY

### LA SALLE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 435 Main Street, Marseilles***
***Registration: 5562***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1313***
***Personnel:***

Royal B. Allen M
Harry J. Bristoll M
Daniel J. Becker M
Fred B. Daggett M
Lawrence L. Gast M
Henry G. Kohl M
Arthur P. Large M
Ralph Yenerich M
William H. Young M
John W. Dubbs GA
E. C. Van Hoorebeke GA
Dr. W. M. Avery XP
Dr. Paul R. Clark XP
Dr. Edgar C. Cook XP
Dr. W. E. Coulter XP
Dr. C. C. Lawry XP
Dr. E. H. Rayson XP
Dr. F. A. Wiley XP
Dr. Frank Blakeslee XD
Dr. Ted R. Clark XD
Dr. Dean Mosher XD
Ralph Jacobs RC
Alexander E. Wylie RC
Henry E. Cerveny C
Fanny W. Chapman C
Teresa M. Kirby C

### LA SALLE COUNTY No. 2

***Location: City Hall, La Salle***
***Registration: 7031***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2529***
***Personnel:***

M. J. Faletti M
Herman H. Frederick M
James J. Scaliarini M
William A. Shields M
Bernard F. Zilinski M
W. J. Aplington GA
Thomas R. Clydesdale GA
Dr. Otto Balanseifer XP
Dr. E. J. Burke XP
Dr. Edward F. Cox XP
Dr. J. W. Geiger XP
Dr. Aloysius F. Lenzen XP
Dr. M. M. Sellett XP
Dr. Leon X. Urbanowski XP
Dr. O C. Yoder XP
Dr. Hugh Black XD
Dr. R. M. Boyer XP
Dr. Holmes C. Burt XD
Dr. H. C. Mroczynski XD
Dr. John R. Postma XD
Charles W. Hoscheit RC
Raymond I. McAllister RC
Doris Coddington C
Jeanne Domek C
Frank Godawa C
Rosemary Smith C

*(Continued)*

**LA SALLE COUNTY No. 3**

***Location: Central Life Building, Ottawa***

***Registration: 5888***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1513***

***Personnel:***

Clarence Collins Cary M
Wilford M. Hook M
Burton S. Jordan M
Lothrop Perkins M
Frank M. Sprague M
W. I. Hibbs GA
Dr. D. Raymund Dwyer XP
Dr. S. E. Parr, XP
Dr. Vito Vighi XP
Dr. H. W. Hessling XD
Dr. J. C. Heighway XD
Ervin J. Morem RC
Kathryn B. Anderson C
William F. Fiesel C
George H. Woolbert C

**LA SALLE COUNTY No. 4**

***Location: City Hall, Streator***

***Registration: 5761***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1837***

***Personnel:***

J. Lester Brehman M
Patrick E. Carroll M
Thomas F. Flesher M
Angelo H. Fornero M
James J. Hagerty M
Richard R. Howard M
Robert J. Kennell M
George McGrath M
Charles W. Wellman M
Courtney Arthur GA
Walter M. Dixon GA
William D. Jones GA
Arthur H. Shay GA
Dr. R. I. Barickman XP
Dr. D. O. Conley XP
Dr. D. R. Hanley XP
Dr. H. C. Hill XP
Dr. L. D. Howe XP
Dr. William M. Purcell XD
Dr. Frank E. Roe XD
A. R. Patterson RC
Herman Picker, Jr. RC
Clarence H. Stewart RC
Frances Groene C
Dolores W. Kusnerik C
Sam W. Plumb C
Edith V. Sopher C

**Advisory Board Members for La Salle County**

John H. Armstrong
Thomas M. Anderson
Robert Ball
B. O. Berge
Mary Biococchi
Donald J. Bray
Harold A. Butters
D. J. Compeggio
Joseph D. Carr
Robert Carr
Robert C. Carr
C. B. Chapman
A. Ernest Claus
E. L. Connellee
Joseph F. Diver
Francis H. Dolan
Francis T. Duncan
Edgar Eldredge
C. E. Fifield
George J. Gleim
Herman W. Grabowski
Elsie Groezinger
George O. Grover
Joseph T. Guerrini
Elizabeth Hanley
George Haegele
Frank J. Harrison
Stella Held
C. A. Helffrich
Charles W. Helmig
Benjamin W. Hetherington
Oscar W. Hoberg
Wayne G. Hocking
Lloyd H. Hoelle
James D. Hurley
Frank A. Jensen
Elizabeth Keys
Walter R. Koehler
Andrew A. Koss
Paul W. Lambert

*(Continued)*

LA SALLE COUNTY [Advisory Board]—*Continued*

Curtis T. Leaf
Samuel McCartney
David McNeilly
J. E. Malone, Jr.
M. D. Morahn
John J. Massieon
Clyde E. Mitchell
Bab Morello
May Murphy
Mary O'Halloran
Thomas O'Meara
Rex E. Peddicord
Andrew J. Percival
Barbara Petz
Henry X. Petz
Amy Plym
Ernest H. Pool
Robb J. Purcell
Hrayr B. Reck
Parr A. Rhines
Julius R. Richardson
H. L. Richolson
Herbert Schueler
Charlotte Scanlon
Verna Setinz
F. L. Simmons
Tom W. Smurr
Harry C. Specner
Russell Stephenson
John Strell, Jr.
Harry C. Sweger
Jack Trager
Earl Trobaugh
C. P. Trowbridge
William R. Wagner
Gilbert J. Ward
James L. Waring
George V. B. Weeks
T. Emmett White
George H. Wiley
George S. Wiley
Roy Wilhelm
Taylor E. Wilhelm
Harry L. Wilmot
Milly Wolff
William Zwanzig

## LAWRENCE COUNTY

**LAWRENCE COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Lawrenceville***

***Registration: 4925***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1498***

***Personnel:***

Dr. L. C. Baldwin M
Victor C. Buchanan M
Lester E. Cook M
C. P. Martin M
R. E. Rominger M
Roy R. Rucker M
Harry S. Warner M
Guy E. McGaughey GA
Dr. Ralph B. Armitage XP
Dr. Frank Arnold XP
Dr. V. M. Brian XP
Dr. E. A. Fahnestock XP
Dr. W. I. Green XP
Dr. Tom Kirkwood XP
Dr. J. W. Montgomery XP
Dr. R. F. Snider XP
Dr. C. G. Stoll XP
Dr. R. R. Trueblood XP
Dr. D. D. Griffith XD
Dr. J. J. Griffith XD
A. J. Faust RC
Arlie E. Petty RC
Paul L. Scott RC
Robert Cain AB
Lester B. Fish AB
F. W. Gee AB
M. E. Gosnel lAB
James M. Groff AB
George A. Lackey AB
Philip H. Lewis AB
R. M. Shaw AB
Byron Sumner AB
Elizabeth J. Abernathy C
Ada Harrolle C
Arlene Parker C
Alberta Pepple C
Martha A. Pinkstaff C

## LEE COUNTY

### LEE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Armory Building, Dixon***

***Registration: 3690***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 975***

***Personnel:***

William M. Loftus M
Joseph R. Fitzsimmons M
Dwight C. Rolph M
John I. Sheaffer M
Frank R. Weidman M
Robert L. Bracken GA
Elwin M. Bunnell GA
Edward A. Jones GA
Elwin S. Wadsworth GA
Dr. R. L. Baird XP
Dr. H. M. Edwards XP
Dr. J. M. Lund XP
Dr. H. S. McCall XP
Dr. H. J. McCoy XP
Dr. G. S. McShane XP
Dr. A. F. Moore XP
Dr. S. P. Stackhouse XP
Dr. J. B. Werren XP
Dr. L. R. Evans XD
Rae A. Arnould RC
W. E. Beanblossom RC
Jeanne E. Friel C
Albert Ruggles C
Adeline E. Smith C

### LEE COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 222 East Maine Street, Amboy***

***Registration: 3693***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 939***

***Personnel:***

John Joseph Haas M
Gerald Jones M
James H. Knetsch M
George L. Spangler M
Frank J. Vaessen M
Cuve M. Glosser GA
Walter W. Stevens GA
Edward M. Sullivan GA
Dr. Edwin F. Baker XP
Dr. I. E. Bartlett XP
Dr. S. C. Fleming XP
Dr. Clifford Hartman XP
Dr. Edgar T. Hauser XD
Dr. E. A. Sullivan XP
Dr. Gene A. Sullivan XP
Dr. W. L. Berryman XD
Oscar Berga RC
Ralph W. Ruckman RC
Rita Kathleen Brady C
Earl B. Carlson C
Jeanne E. Long C

### Advisory Board Members for Lee County

John J. Armstrong
Warren H. Badger
James E. Bales
John M. Buckley
John P. Devine
George C. Dixon
John Dixon
Sherwood Dixon
James Dubbs
Grover W. Gehant
L. S. Griffith
A. G. Harris
A. H. Hanneken
Edward A. Jones
Mark C. Keller
William A. Keho
John M. Keay
Fremont M. Kaufman
Albert N. Kennedy
Edwin W. Merrick
Ruth Leydig Merrick
John W. Mills
Anna M. Moore
Morey C. Pires
James C. Ryan
Lloyd Scriven
J. O. Shaulis
Clyde Smith
Daniel Sullivan
William T. Terrill
Henry C. Warner
E. E. Wingert
William H. Winn
Charles E. Yale
Gertrude C. Youngman

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

### LIVINGSTON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Sterry Building, Pontiac***
***Registration: 3781***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 930***
***Personnel:***

George Chapple M
Joseph E. Cleary M
Robert R. Kirkton M
Sam B. Lannon M
Elmer Magee M
Fred Mortland M
Chester D. Pierce M
H. A. Tallett M
S. G. Turner M
J. Kenneth Johnson GA
F. A. Ortman GA
Dr. J. G. Barnhizer XP
Dr. L. H. Neff XP
Dr. Homer L. Parkhill XP
Dr. E. V. Wilcox XP
Dr. G. H. Fitz XD
Dr. C. L. Lehman RC
Clement J. Steichen RC
Mary Jane Lewis C
Harold A. Lovingfoss C
Harriet M. Murphy C

### LIVINGSTON COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Sterry Building, Pontiac***
***Registration: 4419***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1243***
***Personnel:***

Dr. Thomas J. Boner M
William J. Eggleston M
Perry Keck M
John D. Monahan M
Fred Rieger M
Leon M. Shugart M
L. W. Tuesburg M
Reid R. Tombaugh M
Chester Crabtree GA
Dr. E. G. Beatty XP
Dr. O. L. Bettag XP
Dr. Paul A. Gannon XP
Dr. Otis H. Law XP
Dr. W. A. Marshal XP
Dr. C. A. Alcorn XD
Dr. E. L. Wilmoth XD
Dr. F. H. Miller XD
Roy G. Hershey RC
Perry J. Keck RC
Albert B. Koehler RC
Eugenia Hansbrough C
Helen M. Jobst C
Walter G. Roeder C

#### Advisory Board Members for Livingston County

C. J. Ahern
C. J. Ahern, Jr.
Neale Hanley
Jesse J. Herr
P. C. James
John H. McFadden
R. M. Niven
L. B. Orr
R. B. Phillips
Ray Sesler
E. A. Simmons
Francis T. Walsh
Clair Westervelt

## LOGAN COUNTY

**LOGAN COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Lincoln***

***Registration: 5928***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1530***

***Personnel:***

Noah L. Gordon M
Frank Tyler House M
Merle Houston M
James R. McMath M
George L. Meister M
Richard C. Patton M
Irvin G. Pemberton M
Fred I. Edgell GA
C. Everett Smith GA
Dr. N. A. Balding XP
Dr. Donald M. Barringer XP
Dr. Carl F. Becker XP
Dr. Carl B. Bradburn XP
Dr. L. Roy Branom XP
Dr. W. W. Coleman XP
Dr. G. S. Connelly XP
Dr. Chester Davis XP
Dr. A. M. Drummy XP
Dr. E. C. Gaffney XP
Dr. Lee N. Hamm XP
Dr. F. M. Hagans XP
Dr. Russell Lynn Ijams XP
Dr. Joseph M. Knochel XP
Dr. Boyd Perry XP
Dr. Wallace B. Perry XP
Dr. Wayne J. Schall XP
Dr. Robert N. Trapp XP
Dr. W. Lowell Branom XD
Dr. Deane E. Doolen XD
Dr. J. W. Maher XD
Dr. H. C. Sunkel XD
Harold Heinle RC
James W. McGrath RC
Lloyd F. Arnold AB
R. Marlin Baker AB
Buford B. Beaver AB
Luther Dearborn AB
William S. Ellis AB
Charles J. Gehlbach AB
C. Marvin Hamilton AB
D. H. Harts AB
Homer B. Harris AB
Richard R. Humphrey AB
Dean Hill AB
Uri Kissinger AB
Lyman S. Mangas AB
Leland P. Miller AB
Edwin C. Mills AB
Dean C. Montgomery AB
George J. Smith AB
Lawrence B. Stringer AB
H. F. Trapp, Sr. AB
C. H. Woods AB
Stanley Woods AB
Evan Worth AB
Noah L. Gordon C
Mary Kelly C
Margaret Ann Tatro C

## MC DONOUGH COUNTY

**MC DONOUGH COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Gumbart Building, Macomb***

***Registration: 5972***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1561***

***Personnel:***

Howard Bennett M
Carence J. Good M
Archie Lance M
Ted E. Myers M
G. Earl Raby M
H. Dewey Ewing GA
James C. Gumbart GA
Wallace A. Walker GA
Dr. S. S. Allen XP
Dr. George Knappenberger XP
Dr. C. P. McRaven XP
Dr. S. J. Maydet XP
Dr. R. F. Millet XP
Dr. George F. Ritchey XP
Dr. Frank Russell XP
Dr. H. I. Stubblefield XP
Dr. C. L. Weston XP
Dr. C. D. Eshleman XD
Dr. C. P. Jackson XD
Hjalmar E. Larson RC
Rex S. Lomax RC
Clarence Paulsgrove RC
Leonard C. Berry AB
T. Otis Brown AB

*(Continued)*

Dan J. Curran AB
T. M. Downing AB
Everett L. Falder AB
George A. Falder AB
John L. Fisher AB
C. E. Flack AB
Charles W. Flack AB
E. D. Grigsby AB
C. G. Gumbart AB
Edwin L. Harris AB
William R. Harris AB
George B. Kerman AB
Rufus E. Lybarger AB
Ira J. O'Hara AB
Keith F. Scott AB
T. Ernest Switzer AB
Theodore B. Switzer AB
Fred B. Bennett AB
William M. Carroll AB
Hugh A. Deneen AB
Floyd E. Eckert AB
Charles H. Francis AB
Roswell B. O'Hara AB
Myrna Hanan C
Betty J. Nessel C
Maxine H. Stewart C
Dorothy Stump C

## MC HENRY COUNTY

### MC HENRY COUNTY No. 1

***Location: I.O.O.F. Building, Woodstock***
***Registration: 4854***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1214***
***Personnel:***

Thomas P. Bolger M
Richard C. Burton M
Charles H. Doolittle M
Donald H. Kingsley M
W. W. Meyer M
Lester T. Peacock M
Andrew VanderVeen M
Paul William Jevne GA
James J. McCauley GA
Dr. J. F. Harris XP
Dr. R. G. Johnson XP
Dr. C. W. Klontz XP
Dr. H. J. Schmid XP
Dr. Norman L. Seelye
Dr. John M. Warren XP
Dr. L. L. Metcalf XD
Dr. Frank M. Connell XD
Dr. L. B. Murphy XD
William R. Cairns RC
Harold Hyde RC
Neva Baseley C
Sanford A. Howard C
Edna E. Steadman C

### MC HENRY COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 108 East Jackson, Woodstock***
***Registration: 5924***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1428***
***Personnel:***

Roy H. Carpenter M
Wayne John Colahan M
Frank J. Green M
Ira B. Reed M
Henry W. Sandeen M
John E. White M
W. H. Williams M
David R. Joslyn GA
Don A. Wicks GA
Dr. O. E. Nelson XP
Dr. George H. Pfleuger XP
Dr. A. S. Romberger XP
Dr. Glenn E. Wright XP
Dr. Bernard Morgan XD
Harry G. Abraham RC
William R. Conley RC
George E. Sullivan RC
Dorothy J. Berg C
Bettie Francisco C
Margaret J. Stamats C

**Advisory Board Members for McHenry County**

Theodore L. Hamer
Thomas V. Houlihan
Frederick R. Kelley

## MC LEAN COUNTY

### MC LEAN COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 220 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington***

***Registration: 5309***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1275***

***Personnel:***

Dr. W. B. Eaton M
Timothy Enright M
Mark Fruin M
James Herman M
Thomas Harold Kinsella M
George A. Kraus M
William J. O'Hara M
Chalmer C. Taylor GA
Wayne C. Townley GA
Dr. F. W. Brian XP
Dr. Frank Deneen XP
Dr. Henry W. Grote XP
Dr. Walter E. Scott XP
Dr. Guy E. Seymour XP
Dr. Howard P. Sloan XP
Dr. Carlton E. Wittenberg XP
Dr. H. C. Brown XD
Dr. D. E. Hulvey XD
Dr. Lynn H. TenEyck XD
Dr. J. E. Willman XD
Clarence A. Burner RC
W. C. Goddard RC
William T. Skinner RC
Doris M. Marc C
George L. Morris C
Roy E. Taylor C

### MC LEAN COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 220 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington***

***Registration: 4044***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1010***

***Personnel:***

J. Warner Carlyle M
Alvadore Dennis M
Lee M. DeVary M
Miles C. Grizzelle M
Carl M. Mount M
Claude Murphy M
Roy A. Ramseyer GA
Dr. Ellis Bonnell XP
Dr. Fred M. Bryan XP
Dr. A. J. Casner XP
Dr. C. A. Conklin XP
Dr. G. E. Hartenbower XP
Dr. G. Bradley McNeely XP
Dr. James C. McNutt XP
Dr. Albert Meyer XP
Dr. Ralph Peairs XP
Dr. D. D. Raber XP
Dr. Edward C. Williams XP
Dr. Leroy Yolton XP
Dr. R. W. McLean XD
Dr. Albert W. Peterson XD
Dr. George W. Sargeant XD
Dr. A. D. Shaffer XD
Dr. William F. Watson XD
Oscar R. Bebout RC
Arthur S. Smith RC
Viola I. Behrend C
Mary Katherine Moore C

*(Continued)*

**BLOOMINGTON CITY No. 1**

***Location: 220 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington***

***Registration: 7720***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1999***

***Personnel:***

Clay Dooley M
Harry Kimball Dick M
Dr. J. K. P. Hawks M
Arthur P. Kane M
Roy V. Martin M
Fred G. Paul M
Charles A. Stephenson M
Shelton B. Leach GA
James C. Riley GA
Dr. Orville Abbott XP
Dr. W. H. Atkinson XP
Dr. C. R. Ahroon, Jr. XP
Dr. Ray Baxter XP
Dr. G. M. Cline XP
Dr. Homer O. Dolley XP
Dr. Joseph N. Elliott XP
Dr. Benjamin Markowitz XP
Dr. Robert G. Price XP
Dr. Edwin Rypins XP
Dr. G. W. Stephenson XP
Dr. E. M. Stevenson XP
Dr. Harold R. Watkins XP
Dr. A. G. Orendorff XD
Dr. T. A. Rost XD
Bernard T. Grimes RC
Warren F. Shult RC
Maureen M. Dawson C
Carlton E. Forker C
Helen M. Miller C
Pauline T. Turner C

**Advisory Board Members for McLean County**

L. Earl Bach
William J. Bach
Arlo E. Bane
Thomas M. Barger, Jr.
Edward Barry
Clifford N. Coolidge
Will F. Costigan
David Davis, Jr.
Ralph C. DeMange
Earl R. DePew
James T. Dolan
Homer English
Birney F. Fleming
George K. Foster
B. A. Franklin
Homer Hall
J. Oscar Hall
Frank O. Hanson
Ralph J. Heffernan
Jesse E. Hoffman
Oscar G. Hoose
Raymond H. Imig
Beulah E. Irvin
Charles Kane
Loren B. Lewis
James A. Light
E. W. Oglevee
Wendell E. Oliver
Carter Pietsch
Horace I. Pratt
R. H. Quisenberry
Chester Thomason
Robert C. Underwood
Bernard Wall
Thomas S. Weldon
Louis L. Williams
Dewey Montgomery
Fred W. Wollrab
Branson Wright
Walter A. Yoder

## MACON COUNTY

### MACON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Building, Decatur***
***Registration: 6351***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1695***
***Personnel:***

Baxter B. Brown M
Herman E. Eagler M
S. W. McCarthy M
Martin J. Myers M
Carl Pritchett M
Robert Earl Sadler M
John R. Fitzgerald GA
Ivan J. Hutchens GA
Byron M. Merris GA
Dr. C. Roy Johnston XP
Dr. W. S. Monroe XD
Fay Ickes RC
William C. Storey RC
Charles E. Bradley C
Frederick E. Brimline C
Amiel H. Weber C

### DECATUR CITY No. 1

***Location: County Building, Decatur***
***Registration: 7802***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2268***
***Personnel:***

Roy M. Black M
S. J. Bradfield M
George McKinley Grandfield M
Lee D. Pigott M
Phil H. Sproat M
John W. Evans GA
C. A. McMillen GA
Dr. John C. Ellis XP
Dr. Frank C. Greider XP
Dr. George W. Haan, Jr. XP
Dr. John J. Hopkins XP
Dr. F. G. Irwin XP
Dr. C. Rainer Smith XP
Dr. V. T. Turley XP
Dr. Orville Wilhelmy XP
Dr. U. R. Wilson XP
Dr. T. J. Campbell XD
Dr. L. H. Dodd XD
Raymond O. Augur RC
Lawrence Rotz RC
Mary S. Anderson C
Leora Beery C

### DECATUR CITY No. 2

***Location: County Building, Decatur***
***Registration: 6739***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1975***
***Personnel:***

Henry S. Fulks M
Phillip L. Hohrein M
Laurence L. Lindsay M
Ernest J. Loftus M
Paul B. Lyon M
Edgar Allen GA
Stocks W. Williams GA
Dr. A. F. Goodyear XP
Dr. William F. Hubble XP
Dr. Cecil M. Jack XP
Dr. A. A. Mertz XP
Dr. Ralph G. Mills XP
Dr. M. E. Rose XP
Dr. Otis Stanley XP
Dr. C. Martin Wood XP
Dr. Clayton E. Woodward XP
Dr. H. S. Alsip XD
Dr. H. L. Freidinger XD
Edward T. Condon, Sr. RC
Ernest J. Kilborn RC
Frank M. Tenney, Jr. RC
Frank E. Walker RC
Paul F. Marshall C
Waunita Euvonne Tabbert C

*(Continued)*

**Macon County Advisory Board Members**

James G. Allen
Thomas H. Armstrong
Fannie A. Bivans
Arthur Delahunty
W. Poyntelle Downing
Kenneth Evans
Noble Ferguson
Roy B. Foster
Horace B. Garman
Gus T. Greanias
J. Howard Helmick
James E. Henson
A. Lewis Hull
A. Ralph Ivens
Edwin Jokisch, Jr.
Bruce M. Jones
Edward A. Krebaum
Orlando Kuhle
J. R. Larson
Fred Leach
Charles E. Lee
Perley Lupton
Virgil McGowan
Clive C. Martin
Walker H. Mills
Martin E. Morthland
Robert N. Patterson
Fletcher C. Ransom
Roscoe W. Redmon
William M. Rice
Joseph Rosenberg
Emanuel Rosenberg
Wayne Schroeder
H. C. Shults
Paul Smallwood
Elbert S. Smith
George Walden
George H. Waller
A. G. Webber, Jr.
Merrill F. Wehmhoff
Lawrence C. Wheat
James T. Whitley, Jr.
E. V. Wierman
S. Everett Wilson
Lynn Woollen

## MACOUPIN COUNTY

**MACOUPIN COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Burton Building, Carlinville***
***Registration: 4744***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1367***
***Personnel:***

George R. Hammann M
John McCann M
Robert C. Moore M
Thomas H. Ryan M
John Schoettler M
V. Earl Starr M
S. O. Smith, Jr. GA
Dr. F. E. Anspaugh XP
Dr. R. H. Bell XP
Dr. S. M. Blunk XP
Dr. E. R. Chamness XP
Dr. J. H. Davis XP
Herbert Bowyer RC
Dr. H. R. Finney XP
Dr. O. J. Gause XP
Dr. W. A. Knoop XP
Dr. J. B. Liston XP
Dr. W. W. Lusk XP
Dr. R. H. Rutherford XP
Dr. John R. Sharp XP
Dr. I. H. Bernhardt XD
Dr. A. E. Seymour XD
Dr. Harold W. Stephenson XD
Michael L. Cruise RC
O. O. Mowery RC
Wilma Bates C
Pauline Milkovich C

*(Continued)*

**MACOUPIN COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: First National Bank Building, Benld***

***Registration: 5645***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1789***

***Personnel:***

Charles E. Edwards M
Thomas Elliman M
W. H. Mercer M
Joseph W. Rizzie M
Theodore Whitehouse M
James H. Murphy GA
Dr. G. A. Floreth XP
Dr. E. R. Hobson XP
Dr. A. Harry Hunter XP
Dr. Patrick B. O'Connell XP
Dr. E. F. Sullivan XP
Dr. D. J. Zerbolio XP
Dr. E. H. Krekeler XD
Dr. George Oehler XD
Gene Wiegand RC
William A. Heien C
Geraldine O'Neil C

**Advisory Board Members for Macoupin County**

H. H. Cox
E. D. George
L. M. Harlan
Carl J. Lane
John P. Madden
Fred N. Mayer
Lucile J. Murphy
E. R. Phelps
Lewis Rinaker
Michael F. Seyfrit
H. V. Stutsman

## MADISON COUNTY

**MADISON COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Edwardsville National Bank Building, Edwardsville***

***Registration: 7841***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2087***

***Personnel:***

Theodore L. Bollman M
William G. Burroughs M
Frank Godfrey M
George Hardbeck M
Joseph H. Ladd M
William H. Schmidt M
J. L. Simpson GA
Arnold W. Steiner GA
Dr. R. S. Barnsback XP
Dr. William E. Delicate XP
Dr. Edward Ferguson XP
Dr. Joseph A. Hirsch XP
Dr. Robert Holcombe XP
Dr. Joseph T. Maher XP
Dr. Earl S. Meloy XP
Dr. J. R. Sutter XP
Dr. Eugene F. Wahl XP
Dr. H. E. Wharff XP
Dr. E. L. Burroughs XD
Jesse R. Brown RC
E. A. Delicate RC
Fred Pfeiffer RC
Dorothy T. Burroughs C
Dorothy Fink C
Ralph M. Kearney C

*(Continued)*

**MADISON COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: 30 Wood River Avenue, Wood River***

***Registration: 9288***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2419***

***Personnel:***

Ernest V. Giehl M
Harry Ringering M
Paul J. Schleeper M
William R. Stoneham M
William E. Wolf M
L. H. Holland GA
William P. Boynton GA
Dr. L. D. Archer XP
Dr. Lyle L. Baker XP
Dr. J. J. Corbin XP
Dr. Leo H. Konzen XP
Dr. Zoda D. Lumley XP
Dr. G. L. McKinney XP
Dr. H. A. Mittleman XP
Dr. H. P. Morgan XP
Dr. E. R. Quinn XP
Dr. W. J. Reuter XP
Dr. B. L. Roberson XP
Dr. W. V. Roberson XP
Dr. Maurice Woll XP
Dr. S. H. Allen XD
Dr. Don F. Morgan XD
Dr. W. F. Witthofft XD
Richard P. Coffeen RC
Taylor B. Elliott RC
Mabel D. Barnhart C
William E. Nixon C
Everett L. Swaby C

**MADISON COUNTY No. 3**

***Location: Post Office Building, Collinsville***

***Registration: 8812***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2677***

***Personnel:***

Robert F. Campbell M
Treffie Cox M
Arthur O. Graff M
Eliot C. Long M
Edward S. Nicol M
Raymond H. Burroughs GA
Joseph F. Snodgrass GA
Mathew L. Welch GA
Dr. W. W. Brown XP
Dr. H. M. Crevens XP
Dr. Philip M. Dale XP
Dr. Edward H. Droege XP
Dr. Robert H. Greeves XP
Dr. Gabriel Halyama XP
Dr. M. W. Harrison XP
Dr. Ewald E. Herman XP
Dr. Joseph W. Kempff XP
Dr. R. E. Kraft XP
Dr. Edgar G. Merwin XP
Dr. Eugene F. Moore XP
Dr. John Henry Phillips XP
Dr. Joseph A. Scopelite XP
Dr. J. H. Siegel XP
Dr. Edward H. Theis XP
Dr. J. L. Verneuil XP
Dr. R. E. Baumann XD
Dr. L. W. Cohlmeyer XD
Dr. T. P. Francis XD
Dr. M. C. Green XD
Dr. J. C. Proctor XD
Everett B. Burroughs RC
Leslie E. Sutton RC
George E. Thomas RC
James C. Wallace RC
William E. Campbell C
Jeanette R. Grada C
Paul D. Phipps C

*(Continued)*

**ALTON CITY No. 1**

***Location: 200 East Broadway, Alton***

***Registration: 9572***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2915***

***Personnel:***

William B. Berfgeld M
Thomas W. Butler M
Nathaniel R. Farley M
William O. Hays M
Fred A. Noblitt M
John Alexander Ryrie M
W. J. Chapman GA
M. E. Newell GA
Dr. R. M. Cruzat XP
Dr. Edward W. Enos XP
Dr. J. Barnard Hastings XP
Dr. H. P. McCruistion XP
Dr. T. W. Miller XP
Dr. C. C. Potter XP
Dr. A. P. Robertson XP
Dr. J. W. Coleman XD
Dr. W. W. Emons XD
Dr. E. T. Gallagher XD
Dr. F. M. Kane XD
George J. Noll RC
Leo F. Fitzgerald C
Shirley L. Miles C
Louise Nixon C

**GRANITE CITY No. 1**

***Location: City Hall, Granite City***

***Registration: 6771***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2115***

***Personnel:***

Harry Grotjahn M
Chester F. Moore M
L. O. Reading M
William F. Smith M
Fern B. Stein M
Ellsworth Wade M
Carl D. Forth GA
Roscoe Forth GA
Leonard S. Hopkins GA
Dr. E. M. Arnovitz XP
Dr. R. W. Binney XP
Dr. Willis W. Bower XP
Dr. Fred Elmore XD
Dr. E. K. Vickers XD
Olva R. Odum RC
David H. Kendall RC
Adeline M. Dishong C
Sylvia F. Turner C
Berniece B. Williams C

**Advisory Board Members for Madison County**

Ross E. Armbruster
Marvin Barnes
August H. Beiser
I. T. Bennett
Herman Bockstruck
Alvin C. Bohm
Gilson Brown
Oren D. Buchanan
Arthur Buehlmann
C. W. Burton
Wilma C. Busse
Clyde V. Campbell
Otis Connerly
Gladys Rose Connors
John B. Coppinger
Keith Cox
Mary Daly
Cecil Dant
Paul D. Davey
Wilbur L. Deatherage
C. Dana Eastman
Henry B. Eaton
George W. Edwards
John F. Eeck
T. P. Eggmann, Jr.
Charles C. Ellison
Harry Faulkner
J. L. Fechte
W. J. Franklin
E. A. Friedman
H. C. Garrett
Richard F. Gates
Irene W. Giberson
Mary Grothjahn
Frank C. Haddleton
Ramona W. Harris
M. E. Hayden
Paul Herren

*(Continued)*

MADISON COUNTY [Advisory Board]—*Continued*

Perry Hiles
Merlin Hiscot
Karl K. Hoagland
Walter S. Holtgreve
Edward G. Holzweg
A. N. Homan
H. J. Homann
R. H. Hord
Thelma Hutti
D. G. Hyle
Virgil M. Jacoby
Lester P. John
J. W. Kelly
Simon Kellermann, III
W. R. Kearney
Harry A. Kluege
George H. Koopman
W. C. Korte
Evelyn M. Lemmon
George A. Lochmann
Wesley Luederes
A. W. McBride
Herbert V. McCoy
W. F. McDaniel
E. L. Maher
Francis J. Manning
Jolly L. Medler
J. J. Middleton
E. J. Miller
John A. Miller
George Moran
A. J. Mueller
Manley J. Oden
J. B. Ogg
Schaefer O'Neill
L. D. Palmer
Harry W. Patton
Harold J. Preble
Lois B. Reilly
Albert B. Reinsch
Robert L. Robins
Charles A. Rogier
Jesse C. Root
Gilbert Rosch
Edgar L. Schalter
Claude E. Schildnecht
Albert H. Schott
Edward Schnurr
Fred Schuman
Henry J. Schurman
William Shea
Ralph T. Smith
F. E. Springer
Joseph C. Steele
I. H. Streeper, III
Robert H. Streeper
J. P. Streuber
E. T. Strong
Arthur Sullivan
W. H. Thomas
Wilbur A. Trares
Herman J. Trentsch
F. E. Trares
Robert W. Tunnell
Donald B. Warnock
Vernon A. Welker
C. W. Wightman
Carl A. Wilbert
William H. Wille
Walter W. Wood

## MARION COUNTY

**MARION COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Court House, Salem***
***Registration: 7166***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1832***
***Personnel:***

George Carneal M
Clem D. Doolen M
Jean T. McMackin M
John R. McNeill M
Virgil E. Musgrove M
A. M. Wilson M
John L. Kagy GA
Charles Wham GA
Dr. C. H. Black XP
Dr. S. D. Carrigan XP
Dr. George P. Dougherty XP
Dr. W. N. Hamilton XP
Dr. Maurice T. Horsman XP
Dr. Fritz C. Katzenstein XP
Dr. Thomas D. Laney
Dr. H. L. Logan XP
Dr. M. Rothenberg XP
Dr. Herbert E. Schoonover XP
Dr. C. F. Hampton XD
Ivan T. Howe RC
Leon R. Rhodes RC
David P. Ryan RC
Herschel Young Storment RC
Lorin V. Cope C
Gretchen I. Evans C
Mary Ethel Hays C
Kathryn M. Webb C

*(Continued)*

**MARION COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: Hoffman Building, Centralia***

***Registration: 6178***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1778***

***Personnel:***

Earl J. Bergundthal M
Claude M. Davis M
Troy W. Clarida M
Charles F. Frank M
Norman Hoffman M
Sevearn D. Phillips M
Dr. T. W. Rice M
Earl Telford M
Orville L. Wollard GA
Dr. Ben H. Barbour XP
Dr. F. M. Edwards XP
Dr. W. H. Gambill XP
Dr. H. D. Gillette XP
Dr. J. Carl Hall XP
Dr. E. E. Holloway XP
Dr. Herbert J. Levine XP
Dr. Percy C. May XP
Dr. W. F. Plassman XP
Dr. Samuel S. Rosenblum XP
Dr. O. M. Sanders XP
Dr. H. E. Snow XP
Dr. A. L. Spiller XP
Dr. E. F. Stephens, Jr. XP
Dr. G. N. Welch XP
Dr. Roy R. Baldridge XD
Dr. F. M. Shupert XD
Dr. M. A. Hicks RC
C. O. Lowery RC
Jack Reading RC
Grace W. Hubbard C
Marion Kelly C
John A. Tunks C
Mae Lucille Williams C

**Advisory Board Members for Marion County**

J. Paul Allen
Allan L. Bostwick
Glendon Hodson
John L. Kagy
William A. Miller
W. G. Murphey
Hugh V. Murray, Jr.
Rudolph F. Niblo
Clifford M. Raemer
W. H. Redeker
John Page Wham
Eugene H. White
Basil Wilson
Russell Wilson

## MARSHALL COUNTY

**MARSHALL COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Lacon***

***Registration: 3208***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 840***

***Personnel:***

Charles Kuhlman M
Ray B. Litchfield M
Robert N. Turnbull M
Adolph T. Uebler M
Forrest Wood M
Robert A. Barnes GA
Dr. Benjamin Q. Dysart XP
Dr. T. C. Coggeshall XP
Dr. N. J. Vespa XD
Dr. J. H. Siegfried XP
Dr. A. E. Peterson XP
Walter M. Head RC
Carlon V. W. Cronkrite RC
Leo B. Walsh RC
B. K. Brown AB
Donald M. Gregg AB
Walter C. Overbeck AB
O. B. Pace, Jr. AB
Virginia L. Allen C
Florence J. Howell C

## MASON COUNTY

### MASON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Central Illinois State Bank Building, Mason City***

***Registration: 3545***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 878***

***Personnel:***

W. Howard Ainsworth M
Fred C. Cargill M
Ray Carpenter M
Herman A. Glick M
Robert E. Lee M
Robert L. McNeill GA
Lyle R. Wheeler GA
Dr. D. V. Auld XP
Dr. H. O. Rogier XP
Dr. Charles Stubenrauch, Sr. XP
Dr. A. E. Lyon XD
Loren K. Himmel RC
Olin Kennedy RC
Raymond L. Copper AB
William M. Coppel AB
John S. Gaw AB
Kenneth H. Lemmer AB
Thomas A. Street AB
Richard Velde AB
Guy R. Williams AB
Dora Ann Hibbard C
Joe G. Stith C
Mary Wharram C

## MASSAC COUNTY

### MASSAC COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Metropolis***

***Registration: 3672***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1170***

***Personnel:***

Walter R. Liggett M
John A. Bourland M
Arthur Crider M
Henry H. Humma M
Oscar Oakes M
William H. Westerman M
Roy R. Helm GA
Grover E. Holmes GA
Dr. George F. Cummins XP
Dr. V. O. Decker XP
Dr. James A. Ward XP
Dr. J. J. Goodall XD
Dr. W. G. McCall XD
S. F. Chase RC
Lindell W. Sturgis RC
Robert H. Chase AB
Walter Roberts AB
Carl H. Smith AB
David A. DeJarnett C
Helen Frances Lawrence C
Mary McDaniel C

## MENARD COUNTY

### MENARD COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Petersburg***

***Registration: 2511***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 581***

***Personnel:***

Homer Austill M
Byron L. Downing M
Elton D. Ennis M
Chester Arthur McDole M
Archie E. McDonald M
William Ramsey M
Neville A. Shipley M
Lane H. Sowers M
Clarence C. Stier M
Walter H. Thomas M
Arthur W. Lilienstein GA
Dr. B. D. Epling XP
Dr. H. P. Moulton XP
Dr. Irving Newcomer XP
Dr. T. V. Plews XP
Dr. Travis M. Scott XP
Dr. P. G. White XD
Edward F. Claussen RC
Frank E. Blane AB
Henry E. Pond AB
Virgil O. Whipp AB
Ross A. Nance RC
Anne Abbott C
Glenna Ortgessen C

## MERCER COUNTY

**MERCER COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Aledo***

***Registration: 4082***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 928***

***Personnel:***

Oscar E. Carlstrom M
Meredith H. Davis M
Albert L. McCreight M
Jim T. McGaughy M
Fred N. Stark M
John Turley M
Lorin Willits M
James A. Allen GA
Dr. Martin Conway XP
Dr. Victor A. McClanahan XP
Dr. Fred J. Rathbun XP
Dr. R. W. E. Spreng XP
Dr. M. M. Marquis XD
Stuart J. Boultinghouse RC
Lowell Charles Headley RC
C. D. Lawson RC
Gladys Felton AB
Paul J. Graham AB
George O. Hebel AB
Dale G. Ives AB
Virgil C. Lutrell AB
Vern H. Moberg AB
A. D. Moody AB
Stanton H. Prentiss AB
Joseph L. Proctor AB
Bonnie Detwiler C
Helen I. Stephens C
Lois J. Vance C
Kathleen Sweeney C

## MONROE COUNTY

**MONROE COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Waterloo***

***Registration: 3256***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 917***

***Personnel:***

Burr S. Goodman M
Albert H. Hoffman M
Arthur F. Kolmer M
R. C. Kunz M
C. B. Morrison M
Robert T. Mudd M
Herman F. Taake M
Harry E. Jackson GA
Dr. R. William Jost XP
Dr. J. A. Werth XP
Dr. A. H. Hotz XD
Dr. J. P. McConnell XD
Clarence W. Hoffman RC
George W. Miller RC
C. A. Brucker AB
Chester J. Dillon AB
Russell R. Gregson AB
C. A. Hacker AB
Albert G. Quernheim AB
Nolan A. Rosan AB
Ferd Schmitz AB
Leo A. Weilbacher AB
Edgar O. Zimmer AB
Otis J. Rexroth C
Clara Rippelmeyer C
Edith C. Volkert C

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 102½ South Main Street, Hillsboro***

***Registration: 4356***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1297***

***Personnel:***

Roy N. Cloyd M
W. Walter Davis M
Leo A. Heise M
Joel W. Laws M
Arthur E. Price M
William B. Seymour M
Willis B. Sturgeon M
Paul McWilliams GA
Lester K. Vandever GA
Dr. J. W. Adams XP
Dr. Fred W. Barry XP
Dr. L. S. Brown XP
Dr. E. T. Douglas XP
Dr. Ross W. Griswold XP
Dr. George Hess XP
Dr. G. A. Sihler, Jr. XP
Dr. George A. Telfer XP
Dr. Harry A. Yaeger XP
Dr. H. L. Granier XD
Dr. Frank Mansfield XD
Dr. J. M. Patton XD
Walter R. Adkisson RC
Charles A. Napier RC
Harold S. Blizzard C
Mary E. May C
Jessie Marie Roper C
Mary J. Sidwell C

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 102½ South Main Street, Hillsboro***

***Registration: 3294***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 903***

***Personnel:***

Edgar A. Arnold M
Philip A. Bowers M
Guy E. Lewis M
Ben H. Lohman M
Irba I. Seale M
Ike Smith M
Otto E. Funk GA
M. J. Brown GA
Dr. H. F. Bennett XP
Dr. William T. Douglas XP
Dr. C. R. Driskell XP
Dr. J. M. Hoyt XP
Dr. J. R. Rebillot XP
Dr. Charles W. Vaughn XP
Dr. W. H. Scherer XD
Dr. A. E. Sihler XD
Dr. E. B. Strange XD
James Hilt RC
LeRoy Kessinger RC
Luther Battles AB
Herbert W. Dey AB
Dwight Kinder AB
Harry C. Miller AB
Martin S. Morgan AB
Omer Poos AB
Victor C. Singler AB
George Spengel AB
Robert C. White AB
J. D. Wilson AB
Marian Jett C
Ada H. Merritt C

## MORGAN COUNTY

### MORGAN COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 301 West State Street, Jacksonville***

***Registration: 3146***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 930***

***Personnel:***

Frank P. Cleary M
Charles Clifton Davis M
Carl E. Filson M
C. P. Hedrick M
Glen C. Hickle M
Harry K. Hobaker M
J. Miller Keplinger M
Stanley Post M
Harry Stringer M
Arthur C. Wilson M
Walter Bellatti GA
Dr. Paul Allyn XP
Dr. Walter Allyn XP
Dr. Carl E. Black XP
Dr. Ellsworth Black XP
Dr. Harold S. Bowman XP
Dr. F. A. Causey XP
Dr. George L. Drennan XP
Dr. Walter L. Frank
Dr. William James Martin XP
Dr. H. C. Woltmann XP
Dr. A. G. Wolfe XP
Dr. H. N. Knight XD
Dr. W. B. Young, Jr. XD
H. C. Duewer RC
Commodore P. Hedrick RC
Ira P. Story RC
Marian Marie Botkin C
Mary Emma Flynn C
Anna C. Strandberg C

### MORGAN COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 301 West State Street, Jacksonville***

***Registration: 4040***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1110***

***Personnel:***

Merle Cain M
Leo S. Johnson M
Estelle E. Neff M
Carl E. Newport M
Glenn E. Skinner M
Edward J. Flynn GA
Robert C. Gasen GA
Carl E. Robinson GA
Dr. E. D. Canatsey XP
Dr. William Percy Duncan XP
Dr. Friedrich Engelbach XP
Dr. T. O. Hardesty XP
Dr. Paul Hartley XP
Dr. Vincent R. Lenth XP
Dr. W. H. Newcomb XP
Dr. F. A. Norris XP
Dr. R. M. Norris XP
Dr. A. M. Paisley XP
Dr. J. Allen Biggs XD
Dr. H. L. New XD
John W. Larson RC
Winfred E. Marine RC
Frank A. Robinson RC
Leavitt C. Arnold AB
W. R. Bellatti AB
Edward W. Cleary AB
Paul Fenstermaker AB
Bruce Thomson AB
William E. Thomson AB
C. F. Wemple AB
Roy V. Wilson AB
William T. Wilson AB
Oscar C. Zachary AB
William P. Zachary AB
Frances L. Robinson C
Kenneth Woods C
Emily Rose Zeller C

## MOULTRIE COUNTY

**MOULTRIE COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Sullivan***

***Registration: 3086***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 838***

***Personnel:***

Max A. Cummins M
Ralph C. Emel M
Jay T. Foley M
Russell Freesh M
Orville Hogue M
Charles E. McFerrin M
Elmer McIlwain M
L. W. McMullin M
Daniel L. Reedy M
Lester Rushing M
Roy E. Smith M
Robert F. White GA
Dr. W. B. Kilton XP
Dr. J. F. Lawson XP
Dr. G. E. Harshman XD
Dr. D. M. Butler XD
Owen Hutchison RC
George A. Roney RC
A. A. Brown AB
Glen R. Cooper AB
S. Donald Crowell AB
Fred F. Ledbetter AB
J. L. McLaughlin AB
Robert W. Martin AB
R. D. Meeker AB
Francis W. Purvis AB
Rodney A. Scott AB
Albert Walker AB
Marion Watson AB
Frank L. Wolf AB
Paul L. Chipps C
Roberta Lucile McPheeters C
Fern E. Sams C

## OGLE COUNTY

**OGLE COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Court House, Oregon***

***Registration: 7066***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1769***

***Personnel:***

Dr. G. M. Abbott M
Solomon E. Avey M
John L. Cecco M
Ralph J. Hess M
Harold V. Huleguard M
Judson M. Perry M
John Schroeder M
Robert Sheaff M
E. R. Tigan M
Frank B. Wilson M
Martin V. Peterman GA
Dr. A. R. Bogue XP
Dr. C. Spencer Bond XP
Dr. M. S. DuMont XP
Dr. Nate Izbicky XP
Dr. W. E. Kittler XP
Dr. Grant M. Kloster XP
Dr. L. R. McDaniel XP
Dr. C. H. Schaller XP
Dr. F. E. Schon XP
Dr. H. J. Stengel XP
Dr. Lambertus Warmolts XP
Dr. R. J. Coggeshall XD
Dr. Henry L. Hefty XD
Horace H. Etnyre RC
D. E. Warren RC
Robert M. Brand AB
F. W. Burchell AB
Wilbur P. Cooper AB
Martin H. Eakle AB
Gerald W. Fearer AB
Gerald K. Garard AB
Fred E. Gardner AB
John B. Hayes AB
Steven Helfer AB
Frank A. Kerr AB
W. B. McHenry AB
Harold A. Neff AB
Philip H. Nye AB
Paul F. O'Neill AB
George K. Ray AB
Ormond H. Runnels AB
Floyd J. Tilton AB
Harry Typer AB
Gertrude M. Abbott C
Zoe Engelbrecht C
Helen M. Jones C
Rachael R. McLennan C

## PEORIA COUNTY

### PEORIA COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Federal Building, Peoria***
***Registration: 6741***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1644***

***Personnel:***

George W. Barrette M
Frederick M. Blossom M
Reed W. Blundy M
William J. Gelling M
T. G. Lovelace M
George Shissler M
O. P. Westervelt GA
Dr. George M. Borin XP
Dr. L. V. Boynton XP
Dr. A. H. Clark XP
Dr. J. W. Dougherty XP
Dr. G. M. Frye XP
Dr. M. E. Harmeyer XP
Dr. Earle E. Henson XP
Dr. J. B. Jennings XP
Dr. E. E. Nystrom XP
Dr. F. J. Port XP
Dr. Elmer W. Seaburg XP
Dr. Lawrence L. Strong XD
Dr. George Washburn XP
Dr. John E. Welsh XP
Dr. E. E. Hoag XD
Dr. O. B. Litwiller XD
Frederick V. Arber RC
Howard S. Beeney RC
Doris L. Goetz C
Jeremiah McQuade C
Lois Ida Myers C
A. Isabel Raver C

### PEORIA COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Federal Building, Peoria***
***Registration: 5169***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1324***

***Personnel:***

Clarence Beecham M
Roscoe W. McCullough M
George W. Racine M
Thurman Scott M
Edward Seitz, Jr. M
Ray A. Swan M
Charles L. Wilkins M
C. D. Klatt GA
Harry Dale Morgan GA
Dr. Patrick A. Cusack XP
Dr. R. C. Dunseth XP
Dr. Clarence Fischer XP
Dr. E. C. Kelly XP
Dr. W. J. Roche XP
Dr. John F. Sloan XP
Dr. Charles D. Sneller XP
Dr. C. P. Strause XP
Dr. Victor Williams XP
Dr. Harry F. Barcley XD
Dr. J. F. Cart XD
Dr. Karl J. Watson XD
Harry W. Curry RC
E. Leonard Fritz RC
William Lee Mullen RC
Lucille V. Adams C
Marie C. LaHood C
Cecelia M. Rafferty C
Charles E. Thompson C

### PEORIA CITY No. 1

***Location: 357 Federal Building, Peoria***
***Registration: 7046***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2003***

***Personnel:***

C. Walter Anderson M
J. Ellis Dodd M
Arthur G. Heidrich M
William W. Hitchcock M
Jerry McQuade M
Frank Shrier M
Luke L. Watson M
Thomas C. Whalen M
William C. White M
William G. McRoberts GA
Dr. M. E. Aaberg XP
Dr. Glen Allen XP
Dr. J. F. Duane XP
Dr. Joel Eastman XP

*(Continued)*

Dr. C. G. Farnum XP
Dr. W. H. Holbrook XP
Dr. James T. Jenkins XP
Dr. Amzie P. Kannapel XP
Dr. A. D. Phillips XP
Dr. James A. Walsh XP
Dr. Wilbur Weinkauff XP
Dr. Albert Applebaum XD
Dr. C. B. Clarno XD
Dr. S. S. Ferdinand XP
Ted Fleming RC
L. A. Welch RC
Burleigh H. Cooper C
Lorene B. Gillespie C
Louise E. Meyer C
Esther Waugh Thomason C

**PEORIA CITY No. 2**

***Location: 333 Federal Building, Peoria***

***Registration: 5926***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1672***

***Personnel:***

William C. Connors M
Daniel J. Fox M
Arthur D. Herschel M
Leonard B. Potter M
Victor C. Reynolds M
Henry H. Shaver M
Spalding Slevin M
J. Lewis Bond GA
Dr. Eugene H. Mahle XD
Richard J. Kavanagh GA
Dr. Ernest C. Burhans XP
Dr. Lee M. Coffey XP
Dr. William Cooley, Jr. XP
Dr. Milo T. Easton XP
Dr. Dwight M. Ernest XP
Dr. E. A. Garrett XP
Dr. H. Sargent Howard XP
Dr. A. A. Knapp XP
Dr. D. F. Loewen XP
Dr. John E. McCorvie XP
Dr. Fred M. F. Meixner XP
Dr. Carl F. Neuhoff XP
Dr. Paul T. Palmer XP
Dr. Kenneth N. Petri XP
Dr. John C. Roberts XP
Dr. Raymond H. Runde XP
Dr. David C. Ryan XP
Dr. Julius H. Ulrich XP
Dr. A. H. Blome XD
Dr. L. E. Steward XD
Dr. J. W. Weidner XD
Dr. Guy L. Sandy XD
Dr. Elmer V. Stern XD
Richard B. Bradley RC
Donald L. Negley RC
LeRoy E. Roark RC
Daniel P. Sommer RC
Dorothy Ann Cox C
William G. Naas C
Roma Stiff C
Gertrude E. Vonachen C

**PEORIA CITY No. 3**

***Location: 333 Federal Building, Peoria***

***Registration: 6733***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1715***

***Personnel:***

Paul M. Coogan M
George L. Luthy M
Norbert F. Overstolz M
Frank A. Stewart M
Albert E. Streitmatter M
Kenney E. Williamson M
Clark B. Montgomery GA
Dr. Fred C. Endres XP
Dr. Allan Foster XP
Dr. Ferdinand F. Haas XP
Dr. William D. Madison XP
Dr. Clarence W. Magaret XP
Dr. George M. Parker XP
Dr. Leslie Rutherford XP
Dr. Clarence V. Ward XP
Dr. Henry M. Wilson XP
Dr. A. A. Alexander XD
Dr. R. L. Graber XD
Robert K. Clark RC
Charles M. Putnam, Jr. RC
Bertron C. Fitton C
Eloise B. Spencer C
Ruth M. Wilken C

*(Continued)*

**PEORIA CITY No. 4**

***Location: 357 Federal Building, Peoria***

***Registration: 7297***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2213***

***Personnel:***

Edward B. Klint M
Howard Kinsey M
Robert S. Marshall M
John Moser, Jr. M
Henry P. Ward M
Donald W. Evans GA
Ernest J. Galbraith GA
Joseph L. Johnson GA
Dr. J. E. Bellas XP
Dr. Joseph P. Belsley XP
Dr. Peter Bianco XP
Dr. William Blender, Jr. XP
Dr. Elliott P. Burt XP
Dr. F. C. Hammitt XP
Dr. Frank M. Huff XP
Dr. Harry Ireland XP
Dr. Lowell E. Kannapel XP
Dr. Philip R. McGrath XP
Dr. W. F. Mitchell XD
Dr. William Major XP
Dr. Walter E. Owen XP
Dr. Harold Von Achen XP
Dr. Emmett D. Wall XP
Dr. Lorin D. Whittaker XP
Dr. W. H. Hartz XD
Dr. Clarence E. Bollinger XD
Dr. Wallace M. Peters XD
Abe H. Duboff RC
Jack Rauck RC
E. Baxter Travis RC
Herbert Ralph Whitecraft RC
Marjorie Brunnenmeyer C
Edward F. Canty C
Harriett F. Heinz C
Clara E. Knoll C
Grace LaMont C
Peggy E. Tomblin C

**Advisory Board Members for Peoria County**

Jay J. Alloy
Chester L. Anderson
Emerson T. Anthony
S. E. Ashbaugh
Theodore C. Baer
Lawrence R. Ball
F. Newell Barnett
George B. Barrett
John Barron
Carroll Baymiller
Carl Behrman
Donald G. Beste
James F. Bierly
Clyde R. Birkett
Kenneth W. Black
William P. Buchanan
Robert L. Burhans
Lucas I. Butts
Ray P. Callery
Robert S. Calkins
Glen J. Cameron
John E. Carlson
Lester F. Carson
Mary Doubet Cassell
Leo Cavanaugh
Charles G. Cisna
Robert A. Coney
William R. Conn
Arthur B. Copeland
G. F. Coriell
Ira J. Covey, Jr.
Sidney Davidson
Robert G. Day
John T. Dickinson
Donald S. Dissman
Walter W. Donley
John F. Dougherty
E. E. Downing
William W. Dunn
Theodore B. Durfee
William L. Eagleton
John M. Elliott
J. C. Firth
L. G. Fishel
C. W. Frazier
Otto Frederick
Roscoe C. Frederick
W. McD. Frederick
Samuel M. Friedlander
Edward E. Gale
Willard B. Gaskins
Raymond Gerdes
Orville L. Glasford
Alex L. Goodman
Irving L. Gottlieb
Berthold Graham
Jacob W. Gross
Elmer F. Gury
Walter Hagemeyer
Frank A. Hall

*(Continued)*

PEORIA COUNTY [Advisory Board]—*Continued*

E. Bentley Hamilton
Willard M. Harlan
Leslie Harrison
H. C. Heintzman
Roscoe Herget
Thomas Hession, Jr.
Harry B. Hoffman
Roy P. Hull
Robert E. Hunt
Russell F. Hunter
N. D. Israelson
Kinsey T. James
Russell L. James
Joseph R. Jefford
Arber Johnson
Velde Johnson
Robert E. Kavanaugh
Fred C. Kelly
Thomas B. Kennedy
Clyde King
Claude D. Kitchell
Henry Kneller
Louis F. Knoblock
Theodore Korb
Adolph E. Lauterbach
Fredric J. Lee
Eugene Leiter
Ernest R. Lightbody
Max J. Lipkin
David C. McCarthy
Robert H. McCarthy
Lowell R. McConnell
Robert N. McCormick
Roscoe W. McCullough
Charles T. McElwee
James R. McEntee
Shelton F. McGrath
J. R. McLaren
Wayne H. Mathis
Victor P. Michel
London Middleton
R. W. Miller
Wayne B. Miller
Robert F. Moreland
Donald Morgan
Robert D. Morgan
Clarence D. Murphy
T. E. Murphy
John C. Newell, Jr.
William C. Nicol
David A. Nicoll
Charles V. O'Hern, Jr.
O. E. Overen
Leland F. Pacey
W. O. Pendarvis
Fred W. Potter, Jr.
Eugene M. Pratt
Richard H. Radley, Jr.
John Radley
John H. Royster
William L. Rutherford
Verle W. Safford
Merle E. Schaad
J. Chase Scully, Jr.
L. E. Selzer
Michael A. Shore
Alex L. Sloan
John F. Sloan, Jr.
Willis D. Speight
Fred Stamerjohn
William Stedman
Harold Sternfeld
Fred V. Stiers
Duane G. Stone
Ralph W. Stone
L. E. Sutherland
James E. Sutherland
Alexander A. Sutter
Timothy W. Swain
Gerald L. Sweat
John D. Thomason
Clyde C. Trager
George Traicoff
Charles B. Ullrich
Lewis L. Van Dyke
Francis C. Vonachen
Jesse D. Weast
John H. Welch
Charles A. Wesner
Clyde M. West
Howard White
Howard S. White
L. Richard Whitney
Robert A. Wilhelm
Hugh Wilson
Walter W. Winget
Margaret Wipperman
Herbig Younge

## PERRY COUNTY

**PERRY COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: City Hall, Pinckneyville***

***Registration: 5705***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1748***

***Personnel:***

Fred L. Forester M
Lester B. Howell M
William F. McNulty M
Allen G. Rountree M
Emory C. Struck M
John H. Stumpe M
Marion C. Cook GA
Michael K. Grabowski GA
Dr. T. W. Brown XP
Dr. G. H. Edwards XP
Dr. G. H. Gutridge XP
Dr. Frank B. Hiller XP
Dr. Clarence F. Kelly XP
Dr. Thomas B. Kelly XP
Dr. J. A. Mathis XP
Dr. H. I. Stevens XP
Dr. J. S. Templeton XP
Dr. J. W. Croessmann XD
Dr. Ralph L. Kane XD
J. Howard Bagwill AB
Harold O. Farmer AB
Max E. Hanson AB
L. P. Harris AB
C. E. Kimmel AB
Charles N. Miller AB
J. G. Van Keuren AB
L. W. Wiley AB
Lorraine Bommerscheim C
Walter J. Forester C
Betty Ross Harriss C
Josephine Miller C

## PIATT COUNTY

**PIATT COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Monticello***

***Registration: 3418***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 935***

***Personnel:***

Homer C. Dick M
Perry Herman M
Russell Pheanis M
W. B. Porterfield M
David Ephram Sisk M
Bela M. Stoddard M
Noble E. Hutson GA
Dr. J. W. Blan XP
Dr. C. M. Bumstead XP
Dr. A. D. Furry XP
Dr. F. W. Keele XD
Ona L. "Dempsey" Cline RC
John Hardimon RC
Frank R. McLaughlin RC
Cary B. Kirk RC
C. E. Corbett AB
Burl A. Edie AB
C. I. Glasgow AB
Robert P. Shonkwiler AB
Dean J. Berry C
Mary C. Bradley C

## PIKE COUNTY

**PIKE COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: Legion Hall, Pittsfield***
***Registration: 5803***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1579***
***Personnel:***

W. W. Buchanan M
Glenn Crump M
Ray A. Kelly M
Otto H. Reinhardt M
Jess M. Thompson M
Sam G. Jenkins GA
George C. Weaver GA
Dr. J. M. Bailis XP
Dr. P. V. Dilts XP
Dr. P. T. Dolan XP
Dr. W. K. Jennings XP
Dr. Earl B. Sanborn XP
Dr. M. Shulman XP
Dr. Edward C. Thurman XD
Harold C. Ewing RC
Winthrop B. Anderson AB
Lee Capps AB
J. Robert Courtney AB
L. T. Graham AB
Reginald O. Graham AB
W. Donald Hassett AB
Elizabeth Mayo Hoover AB
Edwin Johnston AB
Merrill H. Johnston AB
Paul F. Grote AB
Barry Mumford AB
Albert W. Schimmel AB
Rolle Six AB
A. Clay Williams AB
David C. Williams AB
Wayne P. Williams AB
Leota A. Reathaford C
Eva Ann Rowe C
Ada Rukgaber C

## POPE COUNTY

**POPE COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: First National Bank Building, Golconda***
***Registration: 1917***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 517***
***Personnel:***

Carl D. Bradford M
Lewis Buchanan M
Joel E. Futrell M
Harry G. Gebauer M
O. R. Kerley M
Harry G. Kluge M
George R. Wallace M
J. P. Willis M
B. F. Anderson GA
Charles Durfee GA
W. Loren Reid GA
Dr. L. S. Barger XP
Dr. S. P. Ward XP
Dr. J. B. Crist XD
Dr. Kessner Barger XD
Lewis Buchanan RC
R. Gerald Trampe AB
J. Ado Whiteside AB
Lorenzo L. Hamilton C
Anna Bess Rottman C

## PULASKI COUNTY

**PULASKI COUNTY No. 1**
***Location: City Hall, Pulaski***
***Registration: 3749***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1165***
***Personnel:***

Leonard J. Beisswingert M
Roscoe Herren M
Elbert C. Holcomb M
Carl McCormick M
Hiram C. Moore M
Henry E. Wilson M
Henry P. Wiesenborn M
Loren H. Boyd GA

*(Continued)*

Joseph O'Sullivan GA
Dr. H. J. Elkins XP
Dr. O. T. Hudson XP
Dr. Alphonso L. Robinson XP
Dr. W. R. Wesenbert XP
J. B. Jones RC
William Arthur Reeves RC
Charles E. Adams AB
C. F. Bode AB
George Crain AB
Joseph Crain AB
George A. Cross AB
N. J. Harris AB
Fred Koch AB
Malcolm Lentz AB
Dewey Mahoney AB
Rev. Alonzo Parker AB
O. E. Pawlisch AB
Vivian Ruth Gunn C
Wanda Manwaring C
Frank Scanlin, Sr. C
Harry Tolar C

## PUTNAM COUNTY

**PUTNAM COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: Post Office Building, Granville***

***Registration: 1279***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 265***

***Personnel:***

Harold C. Griffith M
Arvid O. Magnuson M
George N. Mathis M
C. W. Matson M
Paul Rehn M
Wilbor M. Sutherland GA
J. E. Taylor GA
Dr. A. O. Birgerson XP
Dr. R. M. Germano XD
Edward Edwards RC
Walter D. Boyle AB
Albert Pucci AB
Norma Koehler C
Vera M. Sickinger C

## RANDOLPH COUNTY

**RANDOLPH COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 1027 State Street, Chester***

***Registration: 6912***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1898***

***Personnel:***

Royce D. Allison M
Ray A. Divers M
Shirly J. Dunhouse M
Algeron C. Guker M
Leonard B. Schoenberger M
Robert G. Ottesen GA
William H. Schuwerk GA
Dr. J. W. Beare XP
Dr. J. Omer Hoffman XP
Dr. E. Ralph May XP
Dr. J. M. Glenn XD
Dr. E. G. Hoffman XD
Roland C. Bloome RC
Edwin Frederick Fiene RC
Edward Clendenin AB
Wilbert F. Ebers AB
Leigh V. Finley AB
William G. Juergens AB
Everett L. Seymour AB
John Tweed AB
Arthur W. Brinkman C
E. Bernelle Cox C
Jane Douglas C
Dorothy Michelsen C
Ernestine Richter C

## RICHLAND COUNTY

**RICHLAND COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Olney***

***Registration: 4251***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1132***

***Personnel:***

Clifford C. Cammon M
H. E. Coen M
Dewey A. Craig M
Frank B. Godeke M
Harvey D. Hayes M
Oscar Kaufman M
Joe Fite M
Thomas E. Warren M
James P. Wilson M
Theodore Zwermann M
Howard L. Brockman GA
Averill E. Butterfield GA
A. J. McMahan GA
Dr. Ira Johnson XP
Dr. Ralph King XP
Dr. Alexis T. Telford XP
Dr. Paul C. Weber XP
Dr. Joe G. Ronalds XD
Dr. James Weber, Jr., XD
M. D. Borah RC
George A. Shipley RC
Lydia R. Boley AB
Roy E. Boley AB
Florence Cazel AB
Leona Lawson Clark AB
Vivian Clark AB
Mrs. C. T. Cramer AB
Evelyn E. Elder AB
Arlye Goss AB
Florence A. Harrolle AB
Helen Jenkins AB
Rosa King AB
Bessie Kowa AB
D. D. McCarty AB
Nola McFarlin AB
Thelma Martin AB
Lillian Roberts AB
Mabel Shaw AB
Leona Street AB
Alta M. Sutton AB
Samuel B. Unger AB
Mildred M. Clifford C
Charles Coan C
Gwendolyn L. McKinley C

## ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

**ROCK ISLAND COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 503 Fifth Avenue Building, Moline***

***Registration: 8976***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2215***

***Personnel:***

Marc F. Koenig M
Joseph J. Grymonprez M
William H. Parker M
Carl C. Phillipsen M
Harry Witherell M
Albert Huber GA
Andrew Kopp GA
Dr. Edwin F. Condon XP
Dr. L. A. Dondanville XP
Dr. L. H. Eisendorf XP
Dr. J. G. Gustafson XP
Dr. R. W. Hardinger XP
Dr. Louis Ostrom XP
Dr. A. E. Baker XD
Rene V. Speybroeck RC
Norma Eileen Ashdown C
Margaret DeWulf C
Dorothy B. Myers C
Robert Neville C

*(Continued)*

**MOLINE CITY No. 1**

***Location: 1630 Fifth Avenue, Moline***

***Registration: 4776***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1269***

***Personnel:***

Herman Cline M
Rene Coelus M
C. Mauritz Johnson M
Odell M. Lannog M
William J. Wilkings M
Fred H. Railsback GA
Dr. A. Henry Arp XP
Dr. James H. Britton XP
Dr. C. S. Costigan XP
Dr. Fredrick L. Eihl XP
Dr. Silvio Errico XP
Dr. K. P. Froehlich XP
Dr. Leo Gamberg XP
Dr. Milton Hansen XP
Dr. Joseph K. Hanson XP
Dr. O. Wilhart Koivun XP
Dr. J. J. O'Halloran XP
Dr. Harold H. Parsons XP
Dr. Robert D. Perkins XP
Dr. Russel Smith XP
Dr. George A. Webster XP
Dr. James A. S. Nelson XP
Dr. Charles Ortman XD
Dr. Milford J. Nelson XD
Evald F. Ardahl RC
James F. Lardner, Jr. RC
Tom B. Mirfield RC
Sarah J. Brown C
Lois Dudley C
Clara Nelson C
Robert L. Rezner C

**MOLINE CITY No. 2**

***Location: 1630 Fifth Avenue, Moline***

***Registration: 4798***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1249***

***Personnel:***

Ludwig E. Anderson M
Socrates M. Ellison M
Pierre J. Flemming M
Howard V. Johnson M
Frank A. Salogga M
William M. Samuelson M
Donald S. Stophlet M
Glenn A. Trevor M
Wilmot Warner M
Abe W. Waxenberg M
Peter R. Ingelson GA
Dr. Louis C. Arp XP
Dr. Samuel Brown XP
Dr. D. B. Freeman XP
Dr. Elliott F. Parker XP
Dr. H. A. Zeigler XD
Clyde Parker RC
B. A. Sheaver RC
John S. Swennumson RC
Harry A. VanderVennot RC
J. F. Welsch RC
Harry R. Youngberg RC
Dorothy Bodeen C
Jean English C
Gertrude Oakley C

**ROCK ISLAND CITY No. 1**

***Location: Cleveland Building, Rock Island***

***Registration: 7343***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2006***

***Personnel:***

Edward H. Dunavin M
William L. Layden M
Robert F. McConochie M
Gabe Mosenfelder M
Harmon L .Ruff M
E. Lee Siemon M
Benjamin D. Farrar GA
C. Dudley Marshall GA
Dr. Arthur E. Glawe XD
Dr. Ernest A. Anderson XP
Dr. Reginald J. Belyea XP
Dr. Raymond T. Boysen XP

*(Continued)*

Dr. F. H. First XP
Dr. S. C. Kaim XP
Dr. Eugene Moses XP
Dr. Clement P. O'Neill XP
Dr. Daniel F. Paul XP
Dr. William F. Schroeder XP
Dr. W. D. Snively XP
Dr. John C. Souders XP
Dr. A. Walter Wise XP
Dr. Ben H. Sherrard XD
David B. Bergquist RC
Frank J. Budelier RC
Earl C. Dean RC
Ray E. Summers RC
Raymond R. Walker RC
Loretta Detlefs C
Gladys Layden C
Mary Palike C
Berea D. Wheelan C

**ROCK ISLAND CITY No. 2**

***Location: Post Office Building, Rock Island***

***Registration: 4721***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 991***

***Personnel:***

James E. Condon M
Charles C. Rosenfield M
Albert F. Schersten M
Harry P. Simpson M
Warren C. Yerger M
Allan A. Klove GA
Elmore H. Stafford GA
Dr. Joseph De Silva XP
Dr. S. P. Durr XP
Dr. Albert N. Mueller XP
Dr. Marcus Archer XD
William J. Layden RC
Ira J. Roberts RC
Harry P. Simpson RC
Jennie Lee Beechler C
Annetta F. Muench C
Charles T. Rimmerman C

**Advisory Board Members for Rock Island County**

Theodore E. Anderson
Sam M. Arndt
Neil Ausmus
Robert M. Bell
Robert W. Boeye
Junius P. Califf
Cyrus Churchill
Sherwood L. Costigan
Sidney S. Deutsch
Bert R. Durkee
Edward L. Eagle, Jr.
H. Hunter Gehlbach
James R. Hansgen
Isidor I. Katz
Myron Murphy
Henry Parsons
Paul E. Rink
Joseph R. Rosborough
Edward Schoede, Jr.
Clarence J. Schroeder
Lloyd A. Schwiebert
John W. Seids, Jr.
Allen Seiffert
Victor E. Walker
Franklin F. Wingard
Stewart R. Winstein
W. E. Ackermann
Harold Baltz
Edward Bareis
Oscar Becherer

## ST. CLAIR COUNTY

### ST. CLAIR COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Commercial Building, Belleville***
***Registration: 9134***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2759***
***Personnel:***

Clyde Allen M
Xavier F. Bertelsman M
William O. Loer M
Fred O. Reh M
Erwin W. Seibert M
Adolph Waigand M
A. B. Davis GA
Anthony J. Stoeckel GA
Joseph A. Troy, Jr. GA
Dr. August F. Bechtold XP
Dr. W. C. Runyon XP
Dr. R. F. Sondag XP
Dr. E. P. Stiehl XP
Dr. Edward Trippel XP
Dr. Standlee Twitchell XP
Dr. Earle Williams XP
Dr. C. R. Hough XD
Dr. Cornelius Wilbret XD
Dr. T. J. Winkler XD
Oscar L. Diefenbach RC
Bayard E. Falconer RC
Henry Knoebel RC
Calvin J. Rasp RC
George Darmstatter C
Doroth Marie Fietsam C
Beulah Lickenbrock C
Verena Reuter C
Bernice Schanuel C
Edith M. Schmitt C
Ruth Young Stowe C

### ST. CLAIR COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Commercial Building, Belleville***
***Registration: 7690***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1976***
***Personnel:***

Elmer D. Bertelsmann M
James Hart M
Joseph A. Prediger M
Isfried I. Probst M
Charles J. Schmulbach M
Josiah Whitnel M
Charles W. Young M
Chester H. Farthing GA
Dr. Edward Dewein XP
Dr. R. B. Ellis XP
Dr. I. L. Foulon XP
Dr. S. W. McKelvey XP
Dr. O. G. Schneidewind XP
Dr. L. E. Tegtmeier XP
Dr. J. S. Waldman XP
Dr. S. S. Wood XP
Dr. E. L. Rauth XD
Sherman C. Stookey RC
Jacab J. Wittman RC
Fred C. Daab RC
Delores Frances Etling C
Marguerite Laura Groh C
Grace T. Hammel C
Elizabeth A. Kranz C

*(Continued)*

**BELLEVILLE CITY No. 1**

***Location: Commercial Building, Belleville***

***Registration: 7035***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2030***

***Personnel:***

Albert B. Baldus M
Joseph B. Herman M
Robert L. Kern M
Wilbur E. Krebs M
Dr. G. C. Otrich M
P. K. Johnson GA
Dr. Edmond Bechtold XP
Dr. Irvin Davis XP
Dr. R. J. Joseph XP
Dr. G. E. Meyer XP
Dr. L. W. Roth XP
Dr. W. H. Walton XP
Dr. J. E. Wheeler XP
Dr. C. R. Conroy XD
Dr. F. A. Neuhoff XD
Irvin L. Klamm RC
Herbert Schwind RC
Ruth Jane Hesse C
Harriet M. Lippert C
Hilda E. Moehrl C
Frank C. Wuller C

**EAST ST. LOUIS CITY No. 1**

***Location: 436 Murphy Building, East St. Louis***

***Registration: 7560***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2212***

***Personnel:***

Orville R. Batman M
A. R. Beam M
Harry L. Bise M
John E. Eubanks, Jr. M
James A. Gladden M
Henry Mattern M
G. V. Quinn M
Norman Gundlach GA
Josiah Whitnel GA
Roland H. Wiechert GA
Dr. William T. Gueno XP
Dr. A. H. Smith XD
Dr. William A. Griffith XP
Dr. Edgar F. Woodson XP
Dr. Nathaniel G. Hagler XP
Dr. Max M. Goldenberg XP
Dr. A. J. DeHaan XP
Dr. W. J. Crotty XP
Dr. John F. Brennan XP
Dr. W. S. Baldwin XP
Dr. Miles S. Davis XD
Dr. V. W. Flannery XD
Dr. J. R. Mulconnery XD
Mike Hannigan RC
Andrew Mulconnery RC
Albert Thompson RC
Arralean L. Brown C
Betty J. Ferguson C
Myrick C. Harris C
Faye I. Witte C

**EAST ST. LOUIS CITY No. 2**

***Location: 503 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis***

***Registration: 7139***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2165***

***Personnel:***

Harold Allison M
Alfred L. J. Friederich M
John B. Kusewitt M
John J. Murphy M
John J. Rogers M
Charles Maine Salmons M
Casper Siekmann M
Adolph B. Touchette M
Thomas L. Fekete, Jr. GA
Philip G. Listeman GA
Dr. J. T. Murphy XD
Ralph Walker GA
Dr. Leo J. Conaty XD
Dr. W. Gordon Letterman XD
William J. Egan RC
Thomas P. A. O'Donnell RC
Wallace H. Wright RC
Louis P. Adelman C
Mary J. Bacon C
Hazel Boismenue C
Virginia Clark C
Vernice Scott C

*(Continued)*

**EAST ST. LOUIS CITY No. 3**

***Location: 413-15 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis***

***Registration: 7009***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1998***

***Personnel:***

Thomas Coonan M
Ernest B. Hoehn M
Kenneth Eugene Ferguson M
Perry F. Modrow M
James Showalter M
Everett C. Smart M
Dr. George H. VanDusen M
Erwin R. Zuber M
John E. Hamlin GA
Charles W. Hatch GA
Dr. Owen J. Eisele XP
Dr. O. W. Knewitz XP
Dr. C. F. Alderson XP
Dr. A. M. Aszmann XP
Dr. Roy Barker XP
Dr. W. H. Barrett XP
Dr. R. L. Campbell XP
Dr. J. J. Donahue XP
Dr. C. E. Eisele XP
Dr. R. C. Farrier XP
Dr. J. C. Henry XP
Dr. Max Hirz XP
Dr. C. C. Kane XP
Dr. H. F. Killene XP
Dr. Homer Little XP
Dr. Rolla Little XP
Dr. O. M. McCann XP
Dr. A. B. McQuillan XP
Dr. Leo Madden XP
Dr. Leon Magarian XP
Dr. W. L. Nolden XP
Dr. W. C. Scrivner XP
Dr. Henry D. Smith XP
Dr. John C. Soucy XP
Dr. C. B. Vonnahme XP
Dr. W. H. West XP
Dr. C. C. Winning XP
Dr. W. J. Bloemer XD
Dr. E. R. Brandt XD
Dr. W. L. Buck XD
Dr. W. E. Crystal XD
Dr. G. O. Creath XD
Dr. R. A. Hagarty XD
Dr. G. J. Hobbs XD
Dr. Kenneth Hood XD
Dr. R. A. Hundley XD
Dr. J. A. Kuebel XD
Dr. H. W. Litsey XD
Dr. E. Millard XD
Dr. R. I. Moreland XD
Dr. J. Clyde Reader XD
Dr. K. M. Rinnert XD
Dr. Frank G. Smith XD
Dr. W. C. Smith XD
Dr. J. C. Waddell XD
Dr. G. W. Waters XD
George William England RC
William Benjamin England RC
Muriel Hilderbrand C
Thelma R. Hunter C
Frank L. Mahoney C
Ruth Mites C

**Advisory Board Members for Saint Clair County**

William F. Borders
Robert L. Broderick
Russell H. Classen
Ralph Cook
Frank Crowe
C. C. Dreman
James A. Farmer
Carl W. Feichert
John T. Fiedler
Joseph E. Fleming
Joseph H. Goldenhersh
James W. Gray
Louis J. Grossmann
Walter G. Grossmann
Charles P. Hamill
Robert J. Harding
James Hickey
Rogers D. Jones
Walter Kassly
August Keller
George F. Kelling
Herbert F. Lill
F. E. Merrills
James O. Miller
T. S. Morgan
L. N. Nick Perrin, Jr
Frank Plattner
John R. Sprague
John T. Thomas
Wilmer Vogt
W. R. Weber
James F. Wheatley

## SALINE COUNTY

### SALINE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Harrisburg***

***Registration: 4755***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1583***

***Personnel:***

Fred G. Burnett M
Corliss Carrier M
Amos J. Doom M
John R. Harris M
H. C. Lewis M
Cecil Pullman M
Everett N. Sneed M
Charles E. Combe GA
Dr. W. J. Blackard, Jr. XP
Dr. R. G. Bond XP
Dr. E. W. Cummins XP
Dr. N. A. Herrmann XP
Dr. B. E. Montgomery XP
Dr. B. G. Funkhouser XP
Dr. E. M. Travelstead XD
Frank P. Parker RC
Inglis M. Taylor RC
C. Aud Turner RC
Fred H. Wasson RC
Ora Beatrice Fife C
Anna Poulos C
Everett Stricklin C

### SALINE COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Post Office Building, Eldorado***

***Registration: 4183***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1232***

***Personnel:***

Seigel B. Hardy M
Allen Murphy M
W. Oma Reynolds M
Willie H. Robinson M
Arthur W. Summers M
Philip O. Upchurch M
Harry J. Flanders GA
Charles H. Thompson GA
Walter W. Wheatley GA
Dr. John V. Ferrell XP
Dr. Frank Johnson XP
Dr. Lee J. Pearce
Dr. H. C. Holdoway XD
Dr. W. F. Johnson XD
Glenn A. Pfeifer RC
Ross G. Putnam RC
Nadyne Finley C
Lorene Gates C
Opal Lea Hausser C
Marguerite C. Watson C

#### Advisory Board Members for Saline County

Luke Barnhill
Leslie G. Beers
Riley Belt
S. Cleve Bond
Lewis Cain
Hugh Cozart
Guy A. DeNeal
Trafton Dennis
Arthur Donaldson
Byford Dunn
Taylor Ferguson
H. N. Finney
John A. Gill
Alpheus Gustin
Sebe J. Kelly
Fred Lassetir
R. S. Martin
Ralph Mathias
John B. Owen
E. M. Ozment
J. L. Pittman
James E. Raibourn
K. C. Ronalds
Don Scott
F. M. Sewell
Scerial Thompson
Mrs. M. E. Thornton

## SANGAMON COUNTY

### SANGAMON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: U.M.W. Building, Springfield***

***Registration: 5206***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1492***

***Personnel:***

Thomas Cody M
James N. Farley M
Pearl Moore M
Ole J. Nelson M
Charles W. Frame M
Scott B. Irwin M
Elmer Nafziger GA
Dr. Henry F. Berchtold XP
Dr. Rex Campbell XP
Dr. Herman H. Cole XP
Dr. Charles F. Harmon XP
Dr. M. E. Rolens XP
Dr. C. B. Stuart XP
Dr. John A. Wyness XP
Dr. G. H. Traylor XD
A. D. Campbell RC
G. Wayne Churchill RC
Fred E. Duncan RC
Samuel I. Gresham RC
Helen A. Chepulis C
Helen J. Rupslaukis C
Mary Staley C

### SANGAMON COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 410 United Mine Workers Building, Springfield***

***Registration: 4820***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1236***

***Personnel:***

J. Earl Bell M
Archie E. Dickerson M
Frank H. Grant M
Fleetwood H. Lindley M
Judge DeWitt S. Crow GA
Dr. William R. Bernard XP
Dr. Robert Flentje XP
Dr. J. C. Jackman XP
Dr. Albert T. Kwedar XP
Dr. Robert J. Patton XP
Dr. John L. Schilsky XP
Dr. Thomas Noxon Toomey XP
Dr. Roger House XD
Dr. E. L. Huff XD
Edwin Bay RC
Jacob Lewis Garver RC
DeWitt H. Montgomery RC
Mary E. Jordon C
William J. Nattermann C
Kathryn E. Perkins C

### SPRINGFIELD CITY No. 1

***Location: 408 Mine Workers Building, Springfield***

***Registration: 6422***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1971***

***Personnel:***

William H. Bowe M
Jess Bowman M
James W. Dunigan M
Leonard W. Esper M
James L. Glaven M
Albert C. Larson M
S. Phil Hutchison GA
Homer D. McLaren GA
Dr. Emil L. Bernard XP
Dr. Ralph T. Clark XP
Dr. R. E. Cutts XP
Dr. Frank M. Davis XP
Dr. Clarence A. Fleischli XP
Dr. George Fleischli XP
Dr. Richard F. Herndon XP
Dr. Walter C. Martini XP
Dr. George J. Mautz XP
Dr. Harry Otten XP
Dr. Harry H. Southwick XP
Dr. G. W. Staben XP
Dr. A. E. Waters XP
Dr. J. W. Green XD
C. Archie Schryver RC
John L. Taylor RC
Rita Devlin C
Homer V. Haynes C
Melissa Smith C

*(Continued)*

**SPRINGFIELD CITY No. 2**

***Location: 408 Mine Workers Building, Springfield***

***Registration: 5637***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1439***

***Personnel:***

A. R. Booth M
Dr. C. W. Milligan M
Leslie G. Pefferle M
Albert J. Triebel M
J. A. Weis M
Michael Eckstein GA
Dr. Nelson H. Chestnut XP
Dr. Elmo Todd McClay XP
Dr. E. F. Pearson XP
Dr. Oscar L. Zelle XP
Dr. B. B. Beatty XD
Dr. J. J. Donelan, Sr. XD
Dr. H. P. Robinson XD
Robert W. Troxell RC
Charlotte Kennedy C
John H. Murphy C
Cecilia Quinn C

**SPRINGFIELD CITY No. 3**

***Location: 408 Mine Workers Building, Springfield***

***Registration: 6203***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1913***

***Personnel:***

Clarence B. Davis M
H. Ernest Fullenwider M
Luther O. German M
James J. Gillig M
A. E. Rouland M
Paul W. Gordon GA
Robert A. Stephens, Jr. GA
Dr. A. M. Livingston XP
Dr. Albert Mueller XP
Dr. Harvey W. Sears XP
Dr. George H. Vernon XP
Dr. H. L. Hester XD
Dr. A. W. Koratsky XD
Dr. J. L. Lambert XD
Dr. H. S. Layman XD
Dr. G. W. Mills XD
Dr. E. B. Ratliff XD
Dr. H. E. Weir XD
Ward McKinley Johnson RC
Dorothy Crookston C
E. Josephine Goyke C
Betty Lou Metz C
Helen S. Sweet C

**Advisory Board Members for Sangamon County**

Charles F. Barber
John W. Barber
Francis Blair
Clifford Blunk
Roscoe Bonjean
Charles G. Briggle, Jr.
Lacey Catron
George P. Coutrakon
Eugene L. Davison
Benjamin S. DeBoice
George E. Drach
Keith Dressendorfer
Lee Ensel
John P. Fizmer
James J. Graham
Miles Gray
Lawrence Hoff
W. Knowles Laird
Walter Lindgren
C. Terry Lindner
James E. Londrigan
Robert Myers
Roy Rhodes
Sidney B. Smith
Charles Stephens
Frank Sullivan
Loren E. Sullivan
Herbert Tragethon
Paul Wanless
George H. Webb
Harlington Wood

## SCHUYLER COUNTY

### SCHUYLER COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 202-204 North Congress Street, Rushville***

***Registration: 2666***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 733***

***Personnel:***

Homer Dean M
Ralph Davis M
Franklin D. Garrison M
Ward Horney M
Henry S. Houston M
Ralph K. Knowles M
Clarence S. Loring M
Lloyd J. McCormick M
Ralph McCormick M
Don Ward M
Paul B. Willard M
E. E. Yarbrough M
Dr. George C. Bates XP
Dr. F. D. Culbertson XP
Dr. C. M. Fleming XP
Dr. H.O. Munson XP
Dr. Charles L. Eales XD
Paul R. Stephens RC
John P. Crandall AB
Ernest G. Utter AB
Marguerite Feglay C
G. C. Sutherland C

## SCOTT COUNTY

### SCOTT COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Winchester***

***Registration: 1937***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 500***

***Personnel:***

Glenn C. Funk M
David L. Leonhard M
Dr. William O'Reilly M
Carl M. Ritter M
William Strickland M
Edward T. Wild M
R. R. Funk GA
Norbert L. Hutchens GA
Dr. Manuel Alverez XP
Dr. Ross E. Hermann XP
Dr. R. R. Jones XP
Dr. James Lynch XP
Dr. J. Walton Dace XD
Dr. W. E. Harper XD
Roy S. Coon RC
George H. Reid RC
John E. Korty AB
Bernard Meehan AB
N. J. Moore AB
T. J. Priest AB
R. M. Riggs AB
L. Allan Watt AB
Charles R. Wills AB
Joseph E. Winterbotham AB
Alice I. Mudd C
Patricia Smith C

## SHELBY COUNTY

**SHELBY COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 2008 North Broadway, Shelbyville***

***Registration: 5738***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1635***

***Personnel:***

W. F. Aichele M
Haldon B. Ayars M
C. T. DeMonbrun M
Paul H. Kull M
John F. Ruff M
Homer Turney M
J. J. Baker GA
Dr. Duncan Biddlecombe XP
Dr. Louis Chabner XP
Dr. John T. France XP
Dr. C. H. Hulick XP
Dr. K. L. Pistorius XP
Dr. Henry Turney XP
Dr. N. D. Boys XD
Carl F. Morehead RC
Arch Tallman RC
Katheryn Brown AB
Edna E. Conn AB
Robert Bruce Crane AB
R. I. Dove AB
Edward FitzGerald AB
Kenneth F. Kelly AB
Raymond F. Mose AB
L. C. Peek AB
Mabel A. Piety AB
Robert J. Sanders AB
Karl H. Sommermeyer AB
Agnes I. Steidley AB
Arthur Steidley AB
J. Maurice Stice AB
Philip L. Turner AB
Dorothea D. Willard AB
J. C. Willard AB
A. L. Yantis AB
Helen Louise Atkinson C
Gertrude Frazier C
Foy I. Morse C

## STARK COUNTY

**STARK COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 108 North Seventh Street, Wyoming***

***Registration: 2070***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 539***

***Personnel:***

Dr. C. A. Forbes M
Marion G. Humphrey M
Carl L. Lehman M
Samuel Carl McMackin M
John E. O'Neill M
G. W. Pendarvis M
Floid B. Brian GA
Raymond A. Liggett GA
Dr. J. E. Scholes XP
Dr. John T. Wead XP
Dr. C. N. Heinzman XD
Dr. J. T. Real XD
O. M. Colwell RC
David P. Real RC
David Brown AB
L. M. Burkey AB
J. R. Curran AB
R. C. Edmundson AB
Leo A. Finnegan AB
John W. Fling, Jr. AB
Clyde Friend AB
Marshall U. Faw AB
H. C. Kibbee AB
Bert McClenahan AB
Noble Malone AB
L. J. Mawbey AB
Cliff R. Mokler AB
Jack W. Osborn AB
W. S. Perrin AB
J. E. Richards AB
Charles M. Wilson AB
Ellen Blakey C
Betty Cox C
Beatrice Snare C

## STEPHENSON COUNTY

### STEPHENSON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Room 202 Federal Building, Freeport***

***Registration: 4355***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 813***

***Personnel:***

Wayne E. Beddow M
Carl John Block M
Eric A. Carlson M
E. A. Clock M
Russell J. Conn M
Arnold Karsk M
Fred L. Kempel M
Fred S. Schoeffler M
Rollen R. Thompson M
Robert A. Hunter GA
Dr. Carl M. Becker XP
Dr. E. M. Burns XP
Dr. E. A. Diestelmeier XP
Dr. C. J. Leavy XP
Dr. J. A. Poling XP
Dr. Henry C. Rosenstiel XP
Dr. E. E. Shelly XP
Dr. Louis G. Voigt XP
Dr. E. L. Griffith XD
Dr. Lou H. Matter XD
V. J. Banter RC
David H. Hardie RC
F. H. Altemeier C
Helen Brokhausen C
Fairie E. Maxwell C

### FREEPORT CITY No. 1

***Location: 302 Federal Building, Freeport***

***Registration: 5218***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1394***

***Personnel:***

Martin James Dorst M
Wilbur Goddard M
Joseph A. Gund M
Fred V. Hayner M
Ray T. Luney M
Thomas Marshall M
M. V. Peasley M
George F. Korf GA
Dr. Howard J. Stickle XP
Dr. F. X. Graff XP
Dr. A. M. McCallen XP
Dr. N. C. Phillips XP
Dr. K. B. Rieger XP
Dr. L. F. Rockey XP
Dr. William D. Van Lone XD
Dr. Ned A. Arganbright XD
John W. Briggs RC
Frank H. Haupert RC
Edward G. Luebbing RC
Daniel W. Habecker C
Claire Lavelle C
Garnett McMurry C

#### Advisory Board Members for Stephenson County

John S. Ascher
Louis J. Balles
L. Edward Beckmire
David M. Burrell
Marvin F. Burt
William Roscoe Carnahan
James K. Cavanaugh
Wesley A. Eberle
Robert P. Eckert, Jr.
Robert J. Ellis
Oscar E. Heard, Jr.
Gordon R. Hunter
Robert C. Hunter
Nicholas J. Keifer, Jr.
Philip L. Keister
Everett E. Laughlin
Harold R. Nettles
Louis F. Reinhold
George H. Schirmer, Jr.
Robert J. Schmelzle
Ralph P. Sheridan
Bert Snow
Edward J. Sullivan
John G. Whiton

## TAZEWELL COUNTY

### TAZEWELL COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Pekin***

***Registration: 7418***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1937***

***Personnel:***

George H. Ehrilicher M
Jonas W. Larson M
Rudolph J. Mattheessen M
Ray J. Meyers M
Robert F. Whitfield M
Ralph Dempsey GA
Dr. A. E. Allen XP
Dr. Louis A. Balcke XP
Dr. W. A. Balcke XP
Dr. Harlan W. Brink XP
Dr. Neal D. Crawford XP
Dr. Harold Feldman XP
Dr. S. T. Glasford XP
Dr. R. V. Grimmer XP
Dr. R. F. K. Jordon XP
Dr. Charles A. Nelson XP
Dr. Richard A. Seibel XP
Dr. L. F. Teter XP
Dr. H. W. Walker XP
Dr. Wayne R. Walker XP
Dr. J. I. Weimer XP
Dr. Nelson A. Wright XP
Dr. R. M. Breedlove XD
Dr. J. L. Corbett XD
Dr. E. B. Gurney XD
Clyde P. Cowser RC
Lawrence H. Edelmann RC
Mabel Hill C
Florence Leitner C
B. Eileen Montgomery C
Ruth Mary Onken C

### TAZEWELL COUNTY No. 2

***Location: Room 201, Morton Street Bank Building, Morton***

***Registration: 8371***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1967***

***Personnel:***

Major Darst M
A. B. (Gus) Fluegel M
Chester C. Hamilton M
John W. Meyer M
Charles R. Thornton M
George C. Willhardt M
George Brecher GA
Roth S. Smith GA
Paul D. Reese GA
Dr. Joseph Aronoff XP
Dr. O. P. Bennett XP
Dr. George Cohen XP
Dr. Cody A. Cox XP
Dr. H. D. Fast XP
Dr. F. C. Gale XP
Dr. W. S. Needham XP
Dr. Oliver Rian XP
Dr. J. W. Rost XP
Dr. John A. Rusk XP
Dr. B. A. Shepherd XD
Dr. A. J. Welty XD
Henry A. Gunther RC
John W. Meyer RC
Charles C. Mooberry RC
Gaylord C. Shannabarger RC
Louise Crocker C
Walter H. Gillan C
Florence M. Picerno C
Betty Jane Rapp C
Alma A. Wittmer C

#### Advisory Board Members for Tazewell County

Ralph Allen
Robert H. Allison
L. E. Bennett
Frank P. Burkey
C. L. Conder
Irving John Cooper
Robert M. Culbertson
W. G. Cunningham
P. A. D'Arcy
George Donaldson
N. Y. Dowell
John T. Elliff
G. A. Field
C. V. Frings
C. N. Fritch
Ward Grundy
Henry A. Gunther
James G. Hatcher
Louis H. Hackler
A. J. Harman

*(Continued)*

T. L. Haensel
Rae C. Heiple
D. C. Heiser
H. Paul Jones
E. G. Kilby
Roy C. Kilby
Eugene R. Mabee
T. J. Markland
William J. Mauschbaugh
R. C. Morris
P. R. Murphy
Porter Orr
J. M. Powers
William S. Prettyman
W. J. Reardon
Charles Rickett
Rayburn L. Russell
Harold J. Rust
Bert L. Urish
Franklin L. Velde
Thomas A. Verry
Frank J. Wilkins
Lucien Wise
James P. St. Cerny
Charles Schaefer
Charles E. Schmidt
G. C. Shannabarger
Omar P. Smelz
Ben L. Smith
T. N. Smith
Ben W. Sparks
Lyman C. Stevens
John W. Stovall
B. F. Strunk
John Stubbs

## UNION COUNTY

### UNION COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Anna National Bank Building, Anna***

***Registration: 4789***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1519***

***Personnel:***

Russell Corlis M
Dan R. Davie M
Cecil F. Norris M
Robert L. Shannon M
Percy M. West M
Russell E. Townsend GA
Dr. A. L. Ashworth XP
Dr. E. V. Hale XP
Dr. Roy Keith XP
Dr. L. J. May XP
Dr. Berry V. Rife XP
Dr. Claude A. Stearns XP
Dr. Don B. Stewart XP
Dr. H. O. Taylor XP
Dr. J. R. Tweedy XP
Dr. O. E. Johnson XD
Dr. Earl C. Kimbro XD
Glenn C. Eddleman RC
Robert M. Hagler RC
Harley Queen RC
Robert L. Rich RC
James H. Allen AB
Robert J. Basler AB
Robert W. Brown AB
Dellis Buzbee AB
John Carter AB
C. O. Clark AB
John Paul Davis AB
Langan J. Dodd AB
Elmer J. Ford AB
R. C. Gurley AB
Lynn L. Karraker AB
Louis C. Kelley AB
Louie A. Lamer AB
Melvin C. Lockard AB
T. E. Meisenheimer AB
George E. Parks AB
E. W. Pirtle AB
Harley Queen AB
Ford L. Rendleman AB
Fred Rixleben AB
Fred Roberts AB
Lynn D. Sifford AB
Virgil Smith AB
Curtis L. Trainer AB
W. B. Valentine AB
James F. Wahl AB
Phil H. Walter AB
Roy Wilkins AB
Jean V. Brown C
Roy H. Rudolph C
Sybl A. Thompson C

## VERMILION COUNTY

### VERMILION COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 204 East Main Street, Hoopeston***

***Registration: 5381***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1423***

***Personnel:***

Sidney B. Cutright M
Charles F. Dyer M
Franklyn R. Johnson M
Verne R. Shepard M
Dale H. Willard M
Guilford Henry Couchman GA
Louis A. Lowenstein GA
Dr. A. R. Brandenberger XP
Dr. J. C. Moore XP
Dr. William T. Snider XP
Dr. J. M. Hannell XD
Dr. J. A. Heaton XD
Dr. Bruce Martin XD
Dr. G. A. Wiseheart XD
Blaine Heaton RC
Fred M. Hess RC
Helen Cromer C
Constance B. Southwick C

### VERMILION COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 202½ South State Street, Westville***

***Registration: 5388***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1577***

***Personnel:***

Frank O. Bushong M
Fred E. Collins M
Howard O. Fletcher M
Don H. Palmer M
Mark Ord M
Harris C. Parrish M
B. F. Richardson M
Roy F. Stark M
Horace E. Gunn GA
H. Ernest Hutton GA
John F. Twomey GA
Dr. Dudley T. Dawson XP
Dr. C. C. Dillon XP
Dr. J. Gilbert Ellis XP
Dr. S. M. Hubbard XP
Dr. James McKibben XP
Dr. O. J. Michael XP
Dr. J. H. Myers XD
Dr. B. C. Ross XD
Felix Polakes RC
John F. Shimkus RC
Lucian J. Courtney C
Lorraine Olson C
Lucille P. Valantes C

### DANVILLE CITY No. 1

***Location: 613 North Vermilion Street, Danville***

***Registration: 5013***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1493***

***Personnel:***

T. William Conron M
Ferd G. Greiser M
Carey B. Hall M
Harold T. Leverenz M
Dan O'Connell M
Ernest T. Strawbridge M
W. M. Acton GA
I. Ray Carter GA
Dr. P. K. Andrews XP
Dr. C. L. Bennett XP
Dr. T. J. Carmody XP
Dr. Floyd M. Clark XP
Dr. Robert Clements XP
Dr. A. E. Dale XP
Dr. J. G. Fisher XP
Dr. A. J. Fletcher XP
Dr. D. C. Good XP
Dr. Paul E. Hepner XP
Dr. Melvin L. Hole XP
Dr. H. F. Hooker XP
Dr. R. E. Johnson XP
Dr. W. P. Maddux XP
Dr. Arthur J. Peters XP
Dr. Warren B. Smith XP
Dr. C. E. Wilkinson XP
Dr. Carl S. Williamson XP
Dr. G. H. Guerke XD
W. H. Debenham RC
Homer B. Robertson RC
Anna Boink C
Raymond J. Kieran C
Phoebe Williams C

*(Continued)*

**DANVILLE CITY No. 2**

***Location: 613 North Vermilion Street, Danville***

***Registration: 4043***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1174***

***Personnel:***

Frank Prouty Abbott M
W. R. Houpt M
Clifford R. Kesler M
Paul S. Millikin M
Albert Overstreet M
Harry Payne M
Leo W. Burk GA
Virlon W. McIntire GA
Dr. Ray E. Bucher XP
Dr. Harlan English XP
Dr. L. G. McMillan XD
Dr. J. C. Higgason XD
Lloyd Knowles RC
R. J. Fitzgerald RC
Irma Hayes C
Marion King C

**Advisory Board Members for Vermilion County**

R. D. Acton
M. E. Alexander
Thomas Elwin Andrews
Algy P. Appanaitis
George C. Arnold
W. I. Baird
Donald S. Baldwin
O. E. Bantz
Joseph H. Barnhart
Arthur Beck
Fred G. Bennett
Paul Bird
John M. Bookwalter
George D. Borror
D. W. Brewer
Gordon Bridgmen
S. E. Brittingham
Charles Brooks
Lester M. Burd
G. W. Burroughs
Gene M. Campbell
John Raymond Canright
Frank Carsman
John E. Cast
Cramer L. Cawthon
J. A. Chisler
George W. Clements
Roy Clark
George L. Clinebell
Harold A. Craig
Arnold Cromwell
E. L. Dalbey
Mrs. Ray Davis
Robert M. Davis
P. L. Davison
R. R. Day
Glenn A. DeLand
George R. Dinsmore
J. E. Downey
Frank E. Dugas
Arlie I. Duke
Wilson Tate Duley
Latney N. Field
John W. Foster
Mont Fox
Al Galan
Jack Goodwine
U. S. Goodwine
Wilford J. Goreham
V. W. Gorman
Roy E. Green
Merv Gritten
Vinson Earl Gritten
Arthur R. Hall
E. J. Hathaway
John Franklin Haworth, Jr.
Harold Heitsman
Calvin G. Hubbell
C. F. Huddleson
Harold Preston Izard
Alfred A. Johnson
H. E. Jones
Herman F. Keeney
Martin J. Kovanic
H. S. Littlepage
O. W. Longenecker
O. E. Longstreth
R. H. McAlister
Frank D. McCormick
Fred McDavid
Frank J. Meyer
Van B. Michael
Ralph Miller
John P. Morrison
Lee Musser
Charles C. Newman
H. L. Newtson
F. M. Nieman
Raymond H. Poland
S. H. Porterfield
Claude W. Pyle
Francis G. Rearick

*(Continued)*

Albert Rice
Harrison M. Rogers
Albert Saikley
John E. Sebat
Ernest Seymour
J. R. Smoot
Fred T. Sneyd
Carroll E. Snyder
Thomas C. Stifler
Charles F. Thomas
P. W. Thomas
John W. Unger
Cyril M. Urbas
Ore Henry Vacketta
Alwin F. Von Behren
Malcolm F. Waring
Clayton Bymaster Wilcox
J. C. Woodbury
Lucille Woodin

## WABASH COUNTY

### WABASH COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Post Office Building, Mt. Carmel***

***Registration: 3499***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1003***

***Personnel:***

Freeman Annis M
Ralph W. Ewald M
Nestor Mains M
James B. Payne M
Fred P. Raber M
A. W. Stoltz GA
Ben H. Townsend GA
Dr. H. A. Elkins XP
Dr. C. E. Gilliatt XP
Dr. John J. McIntosh XP
Dr. Ludson D. Morris XP
Dr. S. W. Schneck XP
Dr. T. H. Daly XD
Dr. C. K. Shannon XD
Kenneth W. Wood RC
Charles F. Ruth RC
Frank Fornoff AB
Walter Kolb AB
C. E. Partee AB
W. S. Willhite AB
Margaret Rue Barnds C
Kathryn B. Dunkel C
Aileen Seitz C

## WARREN COUNTY

### WARREN COUNTY No. 1

***Location: Hancock Building, Monmouth***

***Registration: 4698***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1169***

***Personnel:***

Earl B. Pape M
Emory B. Davis M
Orville F. Davis M
Reid L. Everett M
Owen E. Frantz M
Andrew Frymire M
George Graham M
Hiram A. Martin M
Ivory Quinby M
Walter Rusk Smith M
Henry Tubbs M
William M. Fulton GA
Henry D. Lewis GA
Melville G. Soule GA
Dr. C. O. Burgess XP
Dr. W. M. Crosier XP
Dr. H. G. Ebersole XP
Dr. E. A. Fetherston XP
Dr. James W. Firoved XP
Dr. W. A. Frymire XP
Dr. L. T. Hoyt XP
Dr. H. L. Kampen XP
Dr. Henry C. Scholer XP
Dr. D. A. Simmons XP
Dr. J. D. Worrell XP
Dr. Richard E. Barnard XD
Dr. Ross B. Vaughn XD
Clarence F. Buck RC
John Hillen RC
Joseph H. Burkhard AB
E. P. Field AB
Robert H. Howard AB
C. E. Lauder AB
Fred O. Parrish AB
Durbin Ranney AB
John J. Ryan AB
Mildred B. Jackman C
Catherine R. Wilson C

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

### WASHINGTON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: County Court House, Nashville***

***Registration: 3808***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 975***

***Personnel:***

Oran K. Allen M
John L. Clarkson M
Harry W. Klauke M
O. J. Foeller M
Stanley G. Berry M
John L. Muenter M
Henry W. Niermann M
Robert E. Schleifer M
L. H. Carson GA
Byron O. House GA
Dr. G. A. Green XP
Dr. P. B. Rabbenneck XP
Dr. R. C. Vernor XP
Dr. Allen R. Shirley XD
Dr. F. W. Schroeder XD
Homer F. Hasemeier RC
Joseph D. Maxwell RC
Chester A. Bailey AB
P. Eugene Green AB
William P. Green AB
Wilbert Hohlt AB
Ralph L. Maxwell AB
Virginia Hassler C
Dorothy L. Maxwell C
Clarence A. Reeder C

## WAYNE COUNTY

### WAYNE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 120 East Main Street, Fairfield***

***Registration: 5286***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1499***

***Personnel:***

Benjamin K. Felix M
James A. Hilliard M
Edmond A. Mietzner M
Guy Nicholson M
Greenleaf A. Norris M
Peter G. Rapp M
George E. Simpson M
Alvin I. Steiner M
Henry C. Sutherland M
Luther Guy Yates M
C. W. Creighton GA
H. T. Kerr GA
Dr. J. T. Blakely XP
Dr. John D. Boggs XP
Dr. Donald B. Frankel XP
Dr. W. A. Hancock XP
Dr. T. J. Hilliard XP
Dr. L. W. Young XP
Dr. F. C. Bailey XD
Dr. Lloyd Hallam XD
Harry L. Pitner RC
Jerd V. Smith RC
O. D. Standerfer RC
John E. Burgess AB
Arthur W. Elliott AB
Virgil W. Mills AB
Josephine N. Gualdoni C
Josephine Higgins C
Beulah M. Jones C
Doris Loy C

## WHITE COUNTY

### WHITE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 324 South First Street, Carmi***

***Registration: 5444***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1541***

***Personnel:***

Victor E. Belva M
Julius P. Botsch M
Berry S. Crebs M
Cyril Endicott M
Albert V. Finch M
Felix R. Finch M
J. H. Harmon M
George T. Proctor M
William F. Sanders M
Dr. J. Z. Stanley M
Julius C. Kern GA
Kenneth E. Pearce GA
Dr. R. C. Brown XP
Dr. J. G. Harrell XP
Dr. Charles C. Kissinger XP
Dr. John A. Legier XP
Dr. Lawrence R. Medoff XP
Dr. C. J. Rosenberg XP
Dr. J. Z. Stanley XP
Dr. R. A. McCallister XD
Dr. A. E. Stocke XD
Voyle C. Bennett RC
A. V. Finch RC
William L. Miller RC
C. S. Conger AB
A. M. Kershaw AB
Stewart A. Pearce AB
Charles T. Randolph AB
Kenneth Frank Boeger C
Mary Ann Erkman C
Violet K. Neeley C
Mary E. Tedner C

## WHITESIDE COUNTY

### WHITESIDE COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 1113 Fourth Street, Fulton***

***Registration: 4246***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 945***

***Personnel:***

Bert Butzer M
William J. Considine M
David W. Head M
Henry E. Jacobsen M
G. W. Nelson M
Earl W. Olds M
Mason Bull M
Charles C. McMahon GA
Dr. W. H. Durkee XP
Dr. R. E. LaRue XP
Dr. R. H. Lester XP
Dr. J. W. Medley XP
Dr. H. L. Pettitt XP
Dr. Isaac Vandermyde XP
Dr. G. F. VanDeSand XP
Dr. C. P. Hendricks XD
Carl W. Nice RC
Harold Sikkema RC
Mary F. Burden C
Johanna Kuizenga C
Verna C. Ward C

*(Continued)*

**WHITESIDE COUNTY No. 2**

***Location: Coliseum Building, Sterling***

***Registration: 6642***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1766***

***Personnel:***

William I. Anderson M
Loren Elias Birdsall M
Henry J. Dietz M
William Henry Jacobsen M
Henry J. Kolb M
J. W. McDonald M
Sim T. Mee M
Francis Tehan M
John M. Stager GA
Dr. Frank W. Brodrick XP
Dr. William H. McCandless XP
Dr. Neal J. Marquis XP
Dr. W. H. Perry XP
Dr. G. J. Pohly XP
Dr. Lester S. Reavley XP
Dr. John L. Snavely XP
Dr. Dane B. Bogaard XD
Dr. W. J. Palmer XD
Dr. William P. Rock XD
Fred G. Allai RC
Roy Gleason RC
John F. Phelps RC
William Cunniff C
Lois Leona Holschuh C
Jacqueline Vertrees C

**Advisory Board Members for Whiteside County**

Kennard J. Besse
Robert W. Besse
Lloyd Brown
J. A. Fletcher
Alexander L. Haglund
Harry J. Ludens
L. A. Ludens
Edward Mee
K. W. Miller
John L. Poole
J. A. Riordon
M. C. Rogers
Earl L. Scott
Karl Yost
G. Walter Zerr

## WILL COUNTY

**WILL COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet***

***Registration: 5354***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1507***

***Personnel:***

Gilbert C. Bengtson M
Arthur C. Geuther M
Richard I. Jones M
Paul Leach M
Stephen F. Sergeant M
Milton Sonntag M
Carlton F. Steigle M
John Woock M
James W. Faulkner GA
Dr. Robert R. Bates XP
Dr. J. W. Muncy XP
Dr. E. J. Viskocil XP
Dr. J. J. Devine XD
Dr. Raymond H. Powell XD
Dr. R. J. Rock XD
Arthur E. Kelly RC
N. L. White RC
Bette Carey C
Evelyn Dauwalder C
Edna Larsh C

*(Continued)*

**WILL COUNTY No. 2**
***Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2348***

***Personnel:***

Joseph A. Birsa M
John A. Legan M
Mathias Pisut M
Walter J. Ruddy M
John Sicinski M
Joseph Spelich M
Albert H. Krusemark, Sr. GA
Dr. Romus Arnold XP
Dr. Harrison L. Harris XP
Dr. Martin J. Ivec XP
Dr. Donald W. Killinger XP
Dr. Earl R. Steen XP
Dr. J. F. Williams XP
Dr. J. C. Brady XD
Frank J. Gospodaric RC
Alfred J. Martin RC
Laura I. Daley C
Verna C. Ondreja C
Mary C. Morgan C

**WILL COUNTY No. 3**
***Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet***
***Registration: 5283***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 1316***

***Personnel:***

Norman F. Butterfield M
Carl Ehrhardt M
D. J. Feely M
Anthony J. Garrity M
Alphonsus J. Kelly M
Dan V. Knowlton M
C. A. Steevens M
Oscar R. Laraway GA
Dr. R. G. Barrick XP
Dr. Gregory M. Carey XP
Dr. Paul E. Landmann XP
Dr. Lars S. Pederson XP
Dr. C. R. Willson XP
Dr. H. F. Lotz XD
J. G. Campbell RC
C. H. Martin RC
Lena Klopfenstein C
Elva T. Landendorf C
Mary Meyers C

**JOLIET CITY No. 1**
***Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet***
***Registration: 6802***
***Men furnished to armed forces: 2394***

***Personnel:***

Edward M. Brennan M
Peter W. Dittmyer M
Henry O. Grassle M
Carl Guardia M
Louis Leimbacher M
John P. Haley GA
Dr. Samuel Bergen XP
Dr. Mat Bloomfield XP
Dr. Philip McGinnis, Jr. XP
Dr. Elmer J. Stephen XD
Joseph Zalar RC
Rosemary Garavalia C
Helen Hausser C
Betty Horwath C
Frank Tushek C

*(Continued)*

**JOLIET CITY No. 2**

***Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet***

***Registration: 5358***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1727***

***Personnel:***

Ferdinand L. Formento M
Perley E. Green M
James G. Kinsley M
C. A. McCay M
James F. McGuire M
Martin Schuster M
Frank J. Wise GA
Dr. Harold M. Hoover XP
Dr. Bernard Klein XP
Dr. Alfred Chione XP
Dr. H. N. Flexer XP
Dr. Frank H. Hedges, Jr. XP
Dr. Kurt Hohman XP
Dr. Robert W. Lennon XP
Dr. Earl S. Leimbacher XP
Dr. Leonard F. Roblee XP
Dr. A. G. Sellards XP
Dr. Anthony V. Stassi XP
Dr. Joseph L. Trizna XP
Dr. Paul A. Green XD
Dr. E. A. Dainko XD
Owen P. Horrigan RC
Israel N. Lewis RC
Ray E. Bassett C
Leila A. Baldwin C
Anita C. Ugoletti C

**Advisory Board Members for Will County**

Fred R. Adams
George A. Barr
Sidney E. Baskin
Gordon W. Bedford
George N. Blatt, Jr.
Joseph E. Boles
James E. Burke
Alfred J. Cassiday
Mrs. Angie B. Clarke
Glen L. Cowing
Emil Di Lorenzo
J. Harold Downey
Francis A. Dunn
William Martin Garvey
Raymond J. Harvey
Stewart Curtiss Hutchison
Frank J. Jones
Francis P. Kelly
Joseph V. Kirincich
Stuart C. Kroesch
Albert H. Krusemark, Jr.
Ludwig V. Kuhar
John C. Lang
William Edwin Long
William P. Lowrey, Jr.
J. Hinton Massey
Martin K. Miller
Ralph C. Murphy
Warren H. North
Willard S. Olson
Joseph E. Rymsza
Harry Leon Schenk
Matthew William Stefanich
Thomas W. Vinson

## WILLIAMSON COUNTY

### WILLIAMSON COUNTY No. 1

***Location: City Hall, Herrin***

***Registration: 6305***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2162***

***Personnel:***

J. H. Clayton M
Clyde S. Coyle M
Loren C. Hall M
Paul Harris M
Ernest S. Kratsch M
Thomas J. Shannon M
Frank Spezia M
A. D. Morgan GA
Charles C. Murrah GA
Dr. Norman Albert XP
Dr. V. H. Burkhart XP
Dr. W. R. Gardiner XP
Dr. Frank V. Bonham XD
Dr. O. E. Spiller XD
Joe Dell'Era RC
Fred A. Henderson RC
Dr. A. H. Whittington RC
Louise J. Hamilton C
C. Bernell Oliver C
Lou Ellen Peak C
Donna Williams C

### WILLIAMSON COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 101½ West Main Street, Marion***

***Registration: 5986***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1859***

***Personnel:***

H. E. Colp M
Hoyt Allen Cosby M
Maurice Hayton M
Earl B. Jackson M
L. C. Raybourn M
George R. Stone GA
H. L. Zimmerman GA
Dr. A. J. Aird XP
Dr. H. A. Felts XP
Dr. J. G. Parmley XP
Dr. H. L. Summers XP
Dr. E. E. Woodsides XP
Dr. Ralph Burkhart XD
Dr. William Cain XD
William S. Giles RC
A. B. McLaren RC
Oscar Schafale RC
Sam L. Dunaway C
Mildred L. Peterson C
Dorothy Betty Stocks C
Betty Jean Tidwell C

#### Advisory Board Members for Williamson County

Dr. G. R. Brewer
Charles W. Campbell
George T. Carter
Laban Carter
George K. Crichton
Hosea V. Ferrell
A. L. Fowler
Gordon Franklin
J. O. Gallimore
H. L. Garrison
E. E. Green
R. W. Harris
Snyder Herrin
Melvin Parks
John M. Reid
Carl D. Sneed
Herbert L. Tygett
George G. Vaughan
D. A. Warford
Charles D. Winters
Frederick B. Baker
Arthur C. Fort

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY

### WINNEBAGO COUNTY No. 1

***Location: 417 Empire Building, Rockford***

***Registration: 6057***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1633***

***Personnel:***

John R. Condon M
Paul J. Fisher M
Edwin Hogan M
Robert Leach M
William H. McDermaid M
A. C. Thompson M
Carlton K. Welsh GA
Dr. Carl Bartling XP
Dr. T. A. Baumann XP
Dr. W. J. Bryan XP
Dr. Louis P. Dame XP
Dr. A. Howard Erickson XP
Dr. Carter Goodpasture XP
Dr. Carl H. Hamann XP
Dr. Courtney Hamlin XP
Dr. John O. Heald XP
Dr. Martin C. Lindman XP
Dr. H. P. Mosby XP
Dr. W. H. Palmer XP
Dr. Edmund B. Sutton XP
Dr. A. M. Swanson XP
Dr. Grover Tracy XP
Dr. Vernon C. Voltz XP
Dr. King G. Woodward XP
Dr. Donald H. Wrork XP
Dr. Arthur A. Hoffman XD
Dr. E. A. Spafford XD
Hilmer A. Johnson RC
Lowell Spurgeon RC
Rose Hyland C
Eunice C. Fitzpatrick C
Bernice Marie Kortendick C
Bess L. Powers C

### WINNEBAGO COUNTY No. 2

***Location: 417 Empire Building, Rockford***

***Registration: 4416***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1144***

***Personnel:***

Fred C. Drager M
Byron W. Easton M
Ross W. Fleming M
William F. Guetschow M
Henry W. Larson M
Arthur C. Woodruff M
Dr. Thomas H. Young M
Karl C. Williams GA
Dr. Robert Bruce Armstrong XP
Dr. Samuel H. Bess XP
Dr. Earl C. Bucher XP
Dr. Clifford Fredberg XP
Dr. Charles E. Klontz XP
Dr. Warren M. Miller XP
Dr. C. A. Roberts XP
Dr. W. G. VandeSteeg XP
Dr. E. H. Weld XP
Dr. Cyril Sharp XD
Dr. E. J. Witherstine XD
Hubert M. Bancroft RC
Victor C. Frame RC
Phoebe Gustafson C
William B. Kortendick C
Lucille E. Welch C

*(Continued)*

**ROCKFORD CITY No. 1**

***Location: 309-311 Rockford Trust, Rockford***

***Registration: 6901***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1720***

***Personnel:***

Andrew J. Doyle M
Tuve J. Floden M
Frank C. Franzen M
William W. Joslyn M
James E. Murray M
Norman P. Peterson M
Charles A. Thomas M
William R. Dusher GA
John H. Page GA
Dr. R. E. Anthony XP
Dr. Robert C. Bourland XP
Dr. H. W. Edson XP
Dr. H. W. Harrison XP
Dr. Arvid Johnson XP
Dr. Joseph S. Lundholm XP
Dr. J. H. Maloney XP
Dr. R. Randle Osborne XP
Dr. A. C. Pearman XP
Dr. C. M. Ranseen XP
Dr. Francis E. Sauer XP
Dr. B. C. Schnell, Jr. XP
Dr. R. E. Tenney XP
Dr. C. A. Walker XP
Dr. M. L. Johnson XD
Dr. C. O. Olson XD
Dr. C. E. Werner XD
Arvid C. Paulson RC
G. Amos Stockhus RC
Alice M. Bakeman C
Grace Ford C
Bertha Munz C

**ROCKFORD CITY No. 2**

***Location: 607 Forest City National Bank Building, Rockford***

***Registration: 8400***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2050***

***Personnel:***

Fred C. Olson M
Fritz Carlson M
Judson H. Mansfield M
Tirrie O. Prather M
Charles L. St. Clair M
F. Hugh Ward M
Arthur V. Essington GA
Dr. Sam Behr XP
Dr. J. Harry Bendes XP
Dr. Anfin Egdahl XP
Dr. Charles L. Leonard XP
Dr. Charles Leppert XP
Dr. Al L. Magnelia XP
Dr. Elmer L. Mertz XP
Dr. Homer Moore XP
Dr. J. Tyler Rankin XP
Dr. Harry Warner XP
Dr. C. H. Grandstaff XD
Dr. E. F. Sullivan XD
Dr. H. L. Willcox XD
Jarl H. Ederstrom RC
J. Eugene Welch RC
Helen P. Baumgarten C
Erma E. Gallagher C
Mary L. Jordan C
Erma S. Markham C

*(Continued)*

**ROCKFORD CITY No. 3**

***Location: 609 Forest City National Bank Building, Rockford***

***Registration: 7779***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 2348***

***Personnel:***

Harold R. Clifford M
Walter M. Fairbairn M
Maurice L. Froelich M
Carl A. Lagerstrom M
Charles Stewart M
Joseph Zammuto M
Guy B. Reno GA
Dr. Stanley Anderson XP
Dr. Bernard E. Bolotoff XP
Dr. L. L. Bowers XP
Dr. W. P. Burdick XP
Dr. Burt J. Canfield XP
Dr. T. Harry Culhane XP
Dr. W. H. Cunningham XP
Dr. Anthony J. Daly XP
Dr. William B. Fonvielle XP
Dr. R. S. Grant XP
Dr. J. E. Jackson XP
Dr. Paul Johnson XP
Dr. Joseph H. Kaplan XP
Dr. Eugene T. Leonard XP
Dr. N. A. Lindstedt XP
Dr. W. J. O'Donnell XP
Dr. Alfred B. Owen XP
Dr. Gerald A. Rau XP
Dr. (Col.) Ebden G. Roberts XP
Dr. John T. Small XP
Dr. Justin Steurer XP
Dr. W. S. Timblin XP
Dr. H. E. Rust XD
Dr. James L. Shipley XD
W. Harold Bailey RC
Paul N. Wilson RC
Ethelle I. Galbo C
Agnes C. Nelson C
Wilbur E. Shedd C
Violet M. Soderquist C
Bernice H. Stacy C

**Advisory Board Members for Winnebago County**

Alf O. Ahlstrand
Charles F. Andrews
Harry L. Arnold
William H. Barrick
William H. Barnes, Jr.
Roy H. Brown
Robert C. Bourland, Jr.
Robert R. Canfield
David Connolly
Charles H. Davis
Samuel J. Ditto
J. Phillip Dunn
Albert D. Early
B. B. Early
John Early
Edward J. Fahy
John J. Faissler
Edward S. Foltz, Jr.
William H. Gates
Robert M. Gibboney
Thomas W. Gill
Russell Goldman
Stanley H. Guyer
Frederick H. Haye
Morris J. Hinchcliff
Stanton E. Hyer
Anthony S. Ingrassia
Wilbur E. Johnson
Thomas A. Keegan
B. Jay Knight
William D. Knight
Fred J. Kullberg
Shelby L. Large
William Lathrop
R. P. Lichtenwalner
George Liddell
Leonard Lundin
John C. McCarthy
David F. Madden
L. W. Menzimer
Robert E. Nash
Carroll Nelson
C. Oliver Nelson
Carl O. Nyman
Lawrence F. O'Brien
Clifford A. Pedderson
Paul S. Pierson
Guy B. Reno
D. C. Ruttenberg
Frank M. Ryan
Dr. Louis A. Shultz, Jr.
Fred H. Smith
Russell E. Smith
Truesdale Smith
John R. Snively
Roy E. Stone
Carl A. Swenson
Charles S. Thomas
Alex J. Victor
R. T. Welsh
O. M. Williams
Edgar H. Wilson
Raphael E. Yalden
Ralph S. Zahm

## WOODFORD COUNTY

**WOODFORD COUNTY No. 1**

***Location: County Court House, Eureka***

***Registration: 4768***

***Men furnished to armed forces: 1272***

***Personnel:***

Clyde J. Davis M
J. H. Gleason M
Earl G. Irons M
Glenwood C. Tanton M
Floyd Lester Tarman M
F. S. Wylie M
Carl A. Yeck M
Horace Baker GA
Charles Williams GA
Dr. S. M. Burdon XP
Dr. A. E. McReynolds XP
Dr. W. S. Morrison XP
Dr. Frank W. Nickel XP
Dr. E. H. Wallace XD
Lawrence A. Cravens RC
Harold D. Willis RC
Ermine Kesler C
Roger Mitchell C
Marian E. Steninger C
Esther Wadsworth C

**Advisory Board Members for Woodford County**

W. H. Foster
Samuel G. Harrod, Jr.
Ben C. Leiken
Isadore L. Leiken
Don B. Pioletti
Edward F. Riely
George H. Riley
Ed E. Robeson
J. F. Sturgeon

# SPECIAL PANEL BOARDS

**SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 1**

***Location: Cook County Jail, Chicago***

Andrew W. Brown, M.D.
Sup't Edward J. Denemark
Joseph Moudry
Milton A. Saffir, M.D.
Warden Frank Sain

**SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 2**

***Location: Illinois Training School for Boys, St. Charles***

Russell W. Ballard
J. Clifford Hodgin
Harold Ebert Johnson
Robert F. Munn
Theodore L. Sharp

**SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 3**

***Location: Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard***

Warden C. F. Becker
R. C. Bloome
Walter Nierstheimer

**SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 4**

***Location: Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac***

Roy G. Hershey
Warden Arthur A. Bennett

**SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 5**

***Location: Illinois State Penitentiary, Stateville***

Clarence D. Atherton
Warden Frank Hill
Walter Moody
Alex Padley

## EXAMINING PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS— MISCELLANEOUS ASSIGNMENTS, DOWNSTATE

Dr. Melvin Blaurock
Dr. N. Lionel Blitzsten
Dr. Louis D. Boshes
Dr. E. J. Buchan
Dr. Joseph Calvary
Dr. John Chornyak
Dr. Charles B. Congdon
Dr. Isidore Diamond
Dr. Jacob V. Edlin
Dr. E. R. Eisler
Dr. Eugene Falstein
Dr. M. G. Farinacci
Dr. Thomas Fentress
Dr. Isidore Finkelman
Dr. Malcolm H. Finley
Dr. Thomas French
Dr. Milton Goldberg
Dr. Harold A. Greenberg
Dr. Roy R. Grinker
Dr. Paul Haas
Dr. Ralph C. Hamill
Dr. Leo J. Jacobson
Dr. Maurice Kaplan
Dr. Ernest Klein
Dr. M. T. Koenig
Dr. Paul Kramer
Dr. Harry B. Levey
Dr. David Levitin
Dr. George Loewenstein
Dr. A. A. Low
Dr. Jerome J. Lubin
Dr. J. E. McCormick
Dr. William McKee
Dr. Henry Mead
Dr. John Mergener
Dr. Milton Miller
Dr. George J. Mohr
Dr. John Thomas Nerancy
Dr. Harry Paskind
Dr. G. L. Perkins
Dr. A. K. Peterson
Dr. Morris Peterson
Dr. Joseph P. Reich
Dr. Paul Rosenfels
Dr. D. B. Rotman
Dr. Manning I. Sankstone
Dr. Paul Schroeder
Dr. Helmut P. G. Seckel
Dr. H. M. Serota
Dr. Julius Steinfeld
Dr. Marvin Sukov
Dr. Stanislaus A. Szurek
Dr. Carel Van der Heide
Dr. A. H. Vander Veer
Dr. William Weisdorff

DENTISTS—

Dr. Irving Dorne
Dr. John S. Fafinski
Dr. John J. Gapsis
Dr. M. A. Goldberg
Dr. J. B. Gomberg
Dr. Sidney A. Goodman
Dr. A. F. Mastrud
Dr. Albert Pearl
Dr. Arnold Raffel
Dr. Samuel Spira
Dr. A. D. Steynburg
Dr. C. F. Tomaszewski

# ILLINOIS BOARDS OF APPEAL

## Their Locations, Areas of Jurisdiction and Members

**No. 1—GROUPS 1 to 12, INCLUSIVE**[1]

***Location: 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Cook County***

***Administrator: William H. King, Jr.***

**Group 1**

Rev. William S. Braddan
Willard L. King
A. F. Lewis
Arthur J. Murphy
Samuel Smith
Rollin T. Woodyatt MD

**Group 2**

Britton I. Budd
Stanley P. Farwell
R. R. Ferguson MD
Paul V. Galvin
William A. Lewis
Charles P. Megan
Sterling Morton
Herman Smith MD
A. A. Zdrojewski

**Group 3**

John D. Black
Homer J. Buckley
Henry Crown
Chester C. Doherty
Robert H. Hayes MD
James H. Hutton MD
Joseph J. Kehoe
Edward J. Turek

**Group 4**

Thurlow G. Essington
Charles B. Goes, Jr.
Frank F. Maple MD
Burt J. Mason
Lewis J. Solomon
General Robert Wood

**Group 5**

David V. Colbert
Byron Dalton
John E. MacLeish
Nelson Morris
Charles H. Phifer MD
Marcus D. Richards
Sidney Rissman
Joseph J. Seppi

**Group 6**

Earl L. Blanchard
F. Ray Bryant
Whitney Campbell
William C. Keuch
Arthur F. Maue
Maurice F. McElligott
W. A. Michael
J. H. O'Neil MD
George W. Post MD
Robert H. Soelke

**Group 7**

Wilbur C. Bacon
Charles L. Dressel
Irwin T. Gilruth
A. Paul Holleb
Irvin S. Koll MD
Fred M. Miller MD
Fred Mulich
Calvin F. Selfridge
Colonel A. A. Sprague

**Group 8**

Richard Abram
F. O. Fredrickson MD
Peter Medema
Henry A. Proesel
Louis E. Schmidt
Charles S. Traer
Ednyfed H. Williams

**Group 9**

Nicholas J. Conrad
Joseph E. Fitch
Nathaniel Leverone
Earl J. McMahon
F. Lee Stone MD

*(Continued)*

[1] Board of Appeal No. 1 was originally composed of Illinois Boards of Appeal Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, each Board having jurisdiction over appeals from specified Local Boards within Cook County. These eight original Boards were reorganized into Illinois Board of Appeal No. 1, composed of the eight original Boards, plus four additional Boards, all being designated from Groups 1 to 12, inclusive. Any Group in Board of Appeal No. 1 could act on an appeal from any Local Board in Cook County.

**Group 10**

Eugene J. Atkinson
Henry George Burger
Eugene C. Fauntleroy
John M. Fewkes
Charles Walton Fitch
Edwin G. Howell
Leo M. Knox
Harold W. Miller MD
William T. Woodson

**Group 11**

Carroll C. Figge
Anton Johannsen
Bowman C. Lingle
Elmer W. Mosely MD
Oscar M. Wolff

**Group 12**

James G. Carr MD
Nathan T. Felt
Sylvester Kloss
William A. McSwain
Richard B. Vail

**No. 9—GROUP 13**[2]

***Location: 805 Aurora National Bank Building, Aurora***

***Jurisdiction: Counties of DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy. Kane, Kendall, Lake, Mc Henry and Will***

Robert H. Graham MD
J. Paul Kuhn
Harry M. Park
Ralph C. Putnam, Sr.
Raymond E. Shea
John H. Warne

**No. 10—GROUP 14**

***Location: 109 Galena Avenue, Dixon***

***Jurisdiction: Counties of Boone, Bureau, Carroll, Henry, JoeDaviess, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Putnam, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago***

William J. Finnan
Silas Jones
David L. Murphy MD
Ray Wantz
Robert L. Warner

**No. 11—GROUPS 15 AND 16**

***Location: 319 Federal Building, Peoria***

***Jurisdiction: Counties of Fulton, Henderson, Livingston, McDonough, Marshall, Mercer, Peoria, Rock Island, Stark, Tazewell, Warren and Woodford***

Edwin V. Champion
Hugh E. Cooper MD
Joseph B. Correll
Charles Lauritzen
Samuel C. Maixner
Frederick V. Arber
James A. Edwards
Fred H. Hinrichs
F. Alvin Park
Paul D. Reinertsen MD
William C. White

**No. 12—GROUP 17**

***Location: Federal Building, Springfield***

***Jurisdiction: Counties of Adams, Brown, Cass, Christian, DeWitt, Hancock, Logan, McLean, Macon, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Sangamon and Schuyler***

Sam Bonansinga
Hugh J. Graham, Sr.
Reaugh Jennings
Len E. Jones
Jesse T. McDavid MD

[2] The downstate Boards of Appeal were reorganized into Illinois Board of Appeal No. 2, composed of the eight original Boards, redesignated as Groups. Thus, any downstate appeal Group could decide an appeal case that originated in any of the 101 downstate counties.

**No. 13—GROUP 18**

***Location: State Armory, Champaign***

***Jurisdiction: Counties of Champaign, Clark, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Iroquois, Jasper, Kankakee, Lawrence, Moultrie, Piatt, Richland, Shelby and Vermilion***

Grendel F. Bennett
Arthur E. Burwash
William Casper
W. E. C. Clifford
Joseph J. Link MD
John R. Rippon

**No. 14—GROUP 19**

***Location: 338 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis***

***Jurisdiction: Counties of Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, St. Clair, Scott and Washington***

James E. Bellinger MD
Joe R. Fulkerson
Joseph B. McGlynn
George G. Otto
Fern Robert Rauch
John J. Sullivan

**No. 15—GROUP 20**

***Location: 203 City Hall Building, Mount Vernon***

***Jurisdiction: Counties of Alexander, Clay, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Marion, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Union, Wabash, Wayne, White and Williamson***

Joe Frank Allen
Thomas B. Kelly MD
Benjamin A. Martin
Earl W. Merritt
Frank C. Murrah MD
Joe Shannon
John C. Small
Hugh White

## Clerks of the Illinois Boards of Appeal

***No. 1, Chicago (12 groups)***—Esther Anderson, Edith Arshak, Belle E. Auerbach, Edna S. Barber, Ella M. Bock, Josephine Bondi, Ann Carlson, Nancy Connor, Marjorie A. Donohue, Joan Fitze, Mabel E. Flynn, Virginia B. Furst, Harriet J. Gurski, Mildred R. Havel, Marguerite Horton, Joan F. Madden, Marcella B. Maier, Edith M. Mayger, Muriel A. McBride, Carol L. Miller, Cosette I. Nelson, Alma J. Paulin, Sara Pollock, Ruth Pons, Jane M. Shinkle, Esther A. Sonneman, Hulda A. Vinje, Bonita J. Weber.

***No. 9, Aurora***—Margaret F. Daugherty, Laura M. Kennedy, Doris M. Kroll, Rachael R. McLennan, Lena J. Miller.

***No. 10, Rockford***—Madolin M. Hackett.

***No. 11, Peoria (2 groups)***—Helen L. Agre, Mary C. Blessing, Ada Dutton, Marguerite J. Goodman, Elizabeth S. Kemper.

***No. 12, Springfield***—Julianna Halberg, Mae Steinbeck.

***No. 13, Champaign***—Alice A. Moos.

***No. 14, East St. Louis***—Dulcie B. Dwyer, Ruth Mites.

***No. 15, Mt. Vernon***—Blanche M. Dethrow, Thelma L. Fenton, J. Nadine Pierce.

# ILLINOIS MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

## Their Locations, Areas of Jurisdiction and Members

**No. 1—RAVENSWOOD HOSPITAL**

***Location: 1931 Wilson Avenue, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 148, 149, 150, 151***

Clark A. Buswell MD
Ralph Davis MD
J. Bailey Carter MD
George D. DeTarnowsky MD
Robert E. Dyer MD
F. O. Frederickson MD
Edward F. Garraghan MD
R. F. Greening MD
William H. Haines MD
Robert H. Hayes MD
Norris J. Heckel MD
Alexander Hershfield MD
D. L. Jenkinson MD
J. J. Moore MD
William J. Noonan MD
Darwin B. Pond MD
Francis E. Senear MD
Harold Sofield MD
Albert Vanderkloot MD
John C. Vermeren MD
Joseph A. Wloczewski MD
Michael Zeller MD
Edward H. Ashley DDS
Harper J. Hibbe DDS

**No. 2—NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN HOSPITAL**

***Location: 1044 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 40, 46, 47, 117, 118, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 141, 142***

James J. Callahan MD
T. T. Crooks MD
Morris Glatt MD
C. F. Goetzinger MD
Cyril Hale MD
John W. Harned MD
M. J. Kostrewski MD
John E. Koons MD
Manuel Lichtenstein MD
David Markson MD
John M. Radzinski MD
Ralph Warden MD
Cleveland J. White MD
Col. William H. G. Logan DDS
John A. McCallum DDS

**No. 3—MERCY HOSPITAL**

***Location: 2537 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 1, 6, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 80, 82, 86, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104***

Robert S. Berghoff MD
Fred M. Drennan MD
W. W. Furey MD
Emory Grimm MD
William Kirby MD
Norman A. Levy MD
Milton Mandell MD
Clement L. Martin MD
Michael F. McGuire MD
John V. McMahon MD
G. Henry Mundt MD
Herbert T. Nash MD
W. J. Pickett MD
Charles F. Sawyer MD
Abraham W. Schram MD
Meyer Solomon MD
F. M. Whitesell MD
Frank Wojniak MD
Kenneth Penhale DDS

**No. 4—PROVIDENT HOSPITAL**

***Location: 426 East 51st Street, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 81, 83, 84, 85, west half of 87***

Walter Adams MD
H. Hugh Beguesse MD
Audley F. Connor MD
Ulysses Grant Dailey MD
Spencer C. Dickerson MD
R. C. Giles MD
Walter S. Grant MD
Theodore K. Lawless MD
Julian Lewis MD
John W. Lawlah MD
H. Reginald Smith MD
C. J. Teffner MD
H. V. Wilburn MD
William D. Giles DDS
Silas P. Jones DDS

**No. 5—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL**

***Location: 355 Ridge Avenue, Evanston***

***Jurisdiction: Cook County Boards 1, 2, 3, 4, Evanston Boards 1, 2, 3***

T. E. Conley MD
Charles L. Conroy MD
John J. Fahey MD
Robert Moore Jones MD
Alfred C. Ledoux MD
W. J. Nolan MD
Jerome T. Paul MD
H. A. Richter MD
O. T. Schultz MD
Gail R. Soper MD
E. A. Wegner MD
Sidney B. Freud DDS
W. E. Redlich DDS
L. V. Stephenson DDS

**No. 6—WEST SUBURBAN HOSPITAL**

***Location: 518 North Austin Boulevard, Oak Park***

***Jurisdiction: Cook County Boards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15; Berwyn Boards 1, 2; Cicero Boards 1, 2, 3; Oak Park Boards 1, 2, 3; Maywood Board***

Guy P. Conger MD
O. Hawkinson MD
Robert T. McElvenny MD
Mahlon P. Palmer MD
Eugene C. Piette MD
Gilbert P. Pond MD
Willis Potts MD
Carl D. Render MD
Frank J. Ronayne MD
Howard M. Sheaff MD
James H. Skiles MD
Irwin G. Spiesman MD
John J. Theobald MD
Ralph W. Trimmer MD
W. R. Williams MD
Albert W. Campbell DDS
W. K. Frakes DDS
Louis W. Schultz DDS
Paul Swanson DDS

**No. 7—INGALLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

***Location: 155th Street and Page Avenue, Harvey***

***Jurisdiction: Cook County Boards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Calumet City Board; Chicago Heights Board***

Alfred Biggs MD
P. R. Blodgett MD
E. E. Dillon MD
William C. Doepp MD
Eugene Grosz MD
B. M. Johnson MD
Frank G. Murphy MD
George W. Scupham MD
Kenneth Smith MD
Leroy Rowland DDS

**No. 8—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL**

***Location: Freeport***

***Jurisdiction: JoDaviess, Stephenson, Carroll Counties***

H. W. Ackemann MD
J. A. Ascher MD
Charles L. Best MD
Benjamin Braun MD
John S. Clark MD
John J. Grant MD
Robert J. Hyslop MD
William L. Karcher MD
Cuthbert J. Leavy MD
Donal O. Manshardt MD
N. C. Phillips MD
W. E. Rideout MD
Karl Benedict Rieger MD
Florance L. Sullivan MD
Louis G. Voigt MD
Charles Zipf MD
N. A. Arganbright DDS
P. M. Breyer DDS
J. A. Donahue DDS
William D. Van Lone DDS

**No. 9—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: Rockford***

***Jurisdiction: Winnebago, Boone Counties, western half of McHenry County***

C. H. Boswell MD
William H. Elmer MD
Egbert W. Fell MD
William K. Ford MD
R. C. Fringer MD
John A. Green MD
David Holman MD
Rudolph J. Mroz MD
H. D. Palmer MD
Arthur Pearman MD
J. J. Potter MD
Justin Steurer MD
William M. Magnelia MD

**No. 10—ST. THERESA'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: Waukegan***

***Jurisdiction: Lake County, eastern half of McHenry County***

Douglas Boyd MD
Hugo Branyon MD
George B. Callahan MD
G. P. Cassidy MD
James P. Fitzgerald MD
Everett M. Laury MD
George L. Mosby MD
Edward P. Norcross MD
Luther J. Osgood MD
Edgar W. Spackman MD
Peter J. Stanul MD
Louis F. Waldmann MD
G. J. Balbach DDS
E. H. Bixler DDS
J. Mackey DDS

**No. 11—DIXON PUBLIC HOSPITAL**

***Location: Dixon***

***Jurisdiction: Lee, Ogle, Whiteside Counties***

Robert L. Baird MD
Frank W. Brodrick MD
Howard Edwards MD
Charles H. LeSage MD
Henry J. McCoy MD
William A. McNichols MD
Edward S. Murphy MD
David L. Murphy MD
J. L. Tavenner MD
W. A. Thompson MD
H. A. Lazier DDS
C. E. Smith DDS
W. J. Worsley DDS

**No. 12—ST. JOSEPH MERCY HOSPITAL**

***Location: Aurora***

***Jurisdiction: Kane, DuPage, DeKalb, Kendall Counties***

R. T. Bothe MD
Richard K. Collins MD
David J. Evans MD
Vernon L. Evans MD
C. L. Gardner MD
Edward C. Holmblad MD
Karl J. Kaiser MD
Emmett L. Lee MD
Earl E. Meister MD
Charles G. Weller MD
E. V. Young MD
James B. Gorman DDS
R. G. Nicholson DDS
A. L. Roberts DDS

**No. 12-A—JOLIET HOSPITAL**

***Location: Joliet***

***Jurisdiction: Will County***

Arthur Fahrner MD
George E. Roomey MD
Arthur L. Shreffler MD
George Woodruff MD
David Bradley DDS
George W. Young DDS

**No. 13—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: Rock Island***

***Jurisdiction: Rock Island, Mercer, Henry Counties***

Norbert C. Barwasser MD
H. A. Beam MD
Francis Blonek MD
Florens E. Bollaert MD
Frank N. Davenport MD
Clifford C. Ellis MD
George D. Hauberg MD
H. P. Miller MD
E. B. Neff MD
Meredith L. Ostrom MD
Frank J. Otis MD
S. H. Richman MD
C. E. Robb MD
H. W. Shuman MD
Maud J. Vollmer MD
A. Walter Wiss MD
Harry A. Albright DDS
G. Arthur Nelson DDS
C. M. Rile DDS
S. A. Wiggins DDS

**No. 14—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: LaSalle***

***Jurisdiction: LaSalle, Bureau, Putnam Counties***

J. H. Edgcomb MD
William P. Fread MD
George Klumpner MD
John F. Lewis MD
Felix J. Maciejewski MD
J. R. Norcross MD
John L. Rock MD
M. H. Sawyer MD
Clifford J. Stricker MD
Ralph H. Woods MD
S. C. Wood DDS

**No. 15—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: Kankakee***

***Jurisdiction: Kankakee, Iroquois Counties***

George F. Asselin MD
Gilbert Ayling MD
Edson W. Carr MD
Charles W. Geiger MD
Edwin S. Hamilton MD
George E. Irwin MD
Delbert K. Judd MD
Anson L. Nickerson MD
D. J. O'Loughlin MD
C. H. Condit DDS
R. F. Schroeder DDS
A. C. Willman DDS

**No. 16—MONMOUTH HOSPITAL**

***Location: Monmouth***

***Jurisdiction: Warren, Henderson, Knox, McDonough Counties***

Charles P. Blair MD
Herbert C. Eastman MD
Ralph Graham MD
William M. Hartman MD
Grover C. Klein MD
A. R. Mailer MD
Benjamin V. McClanahan MD
James C. Redington MD
C. B. Ripley MD
J. L. Sherrick MD
V. D. Thomas MD
Frank C. Winter MD
C. E. Lauder DDS
W. S. Phelps DDS
L. H. Shaffer DDS

**No. 17—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL**

***Location: Peoria***

***Jurisdiction: Peoria, Tazewell, Stark, Woodford, Marshall Counties, northern half of Fulton County***

E. C. Burhans MD
Paul Dirkse MD
Harry A. Durkin MD
Walter King MD
James Thomas Jenkins MD
Emil Z. Levitin MD
Harry Magee MD
D. F. Loewen MD
George W. Parker MD
Charles Sneller MD
Arthur Sprenger MD
R. M. Sutton MD
Clifton S. Turner MD
Wright C. Williams MD
L. F. Carlin DDS
Clarke E. Chamberlain DDS
John C. Murdock DDS
Earle V. Ryan DDS
L. E. Steward DDS

**No. 18—ST. JAMES HOSPITAL**

***Location: Pontiac***

***Jurisdiction: Livingston, Grundy, McLean Counties, upper half of Ford County***

E. G. Beatty MD
Reed Hanley MD
Harry C. Hill MD
William A. Marshall MD
Clark C. Meeks MD
A. B. Middleton MD
Carl Riess MD
L. W. Yolton MD
C. A. Alcorn DDS
J. T. Mohan DDS

**No. 19—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: Quincy***

***Jurisdiction: Adams, Brown, Hancock Counties, western half of Pike County***

Arthur H. Bitter MD
Norbert Blickhan MD
Frank T. Brenner, Sr. MD
Earl L. Caddick MD
Frank Cohen MD
Carson Gabriel MD
Ralph Hinton MD
S. R. Hoover MD
Ralph McReynolds MD
F. Garm Norbury MD
Warren F. Pearce MD
John Roy Pollock MD
J. C. Steiner MD
Walter Stevenson MD
Harold Swanberg MD
Walter M. Whitaker MD
Albert H. Sohm DDS
Hugh Tarpley DDS
LeRoy H. Wolfe, Sr. DDS

**No. 20—SCHMITT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

***Location: Beardstown***

***Jurisdiction: Cass, Schuyler, Scott, Morgan, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun Counties, eastern half of Pike County, southern half of Fulton County***

Albyn L. Adams MD
Ivan E. Brouse MD
Thomas G. Charles MD
V. M. Gorman MD
Walter L. Frank MD
Dale E. Haworth MD
C. L. Morris MD
Henry O. Munson MD
Alfred G. Schultz MD
C. E. Soule MD
Robert A. Spencer MD
Thomas A. Starkey MD
R. F. Black DDS
H. O. Ellis DDS

**No. 21—ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: Springfield***

***Jurisdiction: Sangamon, Mason, Logan, Christian, Menard Counties***

A. G. Aschauer MD
John F. Deal MD
William DeHollander MD
Herbert B. Henkel MD
Thomas D. Masters MD
Joseph P. McGoey MD
Samuel E. Munson MD
Harry Otten MD
D. M. Sirca MD
George Staben MD
Harry M. Steen MD
George B. Stericker MD
Alajos Vass MD
A. E. Walters MD
Albert E. Converse DDS
H. D. Fullenwider DDS

**No. 22—DECATUR AND MACON COUNTY HOSPITAL**

***Location: Decatur***

***Jurisdiction: Macon, Piatt, DeWitt Counties***

S. Elliott Bell MD
Hymen J. Burstein MD
Fauntleroy Flinn MD
Forrest R. Martin MD
Clarence E. McClelland MD
Irving H. Neece MD
T. S. Raiford MD
Ciney Rich MD
R. Zink Sanders MD
Dean Stanley MD
F. E. Strickling MD
Stuart Wood MD
William H. Hacker DDS
Wray S. Monroe DDS
Austin C. Stiles DDS

**No. 23—BURNHAM CITY HOSPITAL**

***Location: Champaign***

***Jurisdiction: Champaign, Douglas Counties, southern half of Ford County***

E. C. Albers MD
Max Appel MD
Arthur J. Dalton MD
E. L. Draper MD
Gerald D. Gernon MD
Lewis T. Gregory MD
Marcus W. Hedgcock MD
Darwin Kirby MD
William F. Lamkin MD
Benjamin Markowitz MD
Cyrus F. Newcomb MD
John A. Siegling MD
S. N. Tager MD
Warren B. West MD
Earl D. Wise MD
H. W. Boone DDS
F. E. Ebert DDS
W. H. Karcher DDS

**No. 24—LAKE VIEW HOSPITAL**

***Location: Danville***

***Jurisdiction: Vermilion, Edgar Counties***

P. K. Andrews MD
H. E. Baldwin MD
F. W. Barton MD
T. J. Carmody MD
Robert Clements MD
Henry F. Hooker MD
B. M. Jewell MD
Warren B. Smith MD
M. R. Warden MD
Edwin G. C. Williams MD
H. S. Foster DDS
H. L. Minnis DDS

**No. 25—MEMORIAL METHODIST HOSPITAL**

***Location: Mattoon***

***Jurisdiction: Coles, Cumberland, Moultrie, Clark, Shelby, Effingham Counties***

T. A. Bryan MD
Charles E. Greer MD
F. B. Jones MD
H. W. Long MD
Charles E. Morgan MD
James A. Oliver MD
Andrew P. Rauwolf MD
W. F. Stafford MD
Albert T. Summers MD
Edmund Summers MD
C. D. Swickard MD
Charles B. Voigt MD
R. R. Burke DDS
R. G. Jones DDS
B. C. Trexler DDS
W. L. White DDS

**No. 26—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL**

***Location: Litchfield***

***Jurisdiction: Montgomery, Macoupin Counties***

L. G. Allen MD
H. F. Bennett MD
Charles Ford MD
R. W. Griswold MD
Zeb V. Kimball MD
F. Y. Kuhlman MD
P. B. O'Connell MD
Charles H. Sihler MD
G. A. Sihler, Sr. MD
George A. Sihler, Jr. MD
C. H. Zoller MD
C. W. Grafton DDS
Arthur E. Sihler DDS

**No. 27—KIRKWOOD CLINIC HOSPITAL**

***Location: Lawrenceville***

***Jurisdiction: Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Edwards, Wabash Counties***

Ralph B. Armitage MD
Victor M. Brian MD
Alan G. Brooks, MD
Wendell I. Green MD
H. W. Kinney MD
Tom Kirkwood MD
L. E. McGahey MD
Randolph F. Snider MD
B. C. Teasley MD
C. E. Duff DDS
D. Z. Wylde DDS
G. A. Ritter DDS

**No. 28—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: East St. Louis***

***Jurisdiction: St. Clair, Madison, Monroe, Bond, Fayette Counties***

Charles Bell MD
O. B. Boyd MD
H. A. Cables MD
Edward W. Cannady MD
Justin Cordonnier MD
Killian Fritsch MD
William L. Hanson MD
J. J. Kane MD
H. C. Knapp MD
Everett L. Lanman MD
Eugene McQuillan MD
C. J. Nolan MD
Guy Pfeiffer MD
Vivien P. Siegel MD
Groves B. Smith MD
Edward C. Spitze MD
Walter C. Wilhelmj MD
N. H. Feder DDS
J. M. Hogan DDS
J. E. Mahoney DDS
F. A. Neuhoff DDS

**No. 29—MT. VERNON HOSPITAL**

***Location: Mt. Vernon***

***Jurisdiction: Jefferson, Clinton, Franklin, Washington, Perry, Clay, Marion, Wayne Counties***

James T. Blakely MD
Andy Hall MD
Augustus P. Heller MD
J. A. Johnson MD
Charles O. Lane MD
Alson W. Modert MD
John Beverly Moore MD
William G. Parker MD
Walter F. Plassman MD
Paul B. Rabenneck MD
Robert R. Smith MD
Harry O. Williams MD
J. J. Corlew DDS
M. M. Lumbattis DDS
Evan W. Petty DDS

**No. 30—HOLDEN HOSPITAL**

***Location: Carbondale***

***Jurisdiction: Jackson, Williamson, Union, Johnson, Randolph Counties***

Lon Baker MD
J. W. Barrow MD
W. A. Brandon MD
C. M. Brooks MD
Edmund R. Carman MD
G. G. Fischer MD
John H. Hrabik MD
Willis I. Lewis MD
E. R. May MD
F. M. Sylvester MD
E. E. Mathes DDS
H. W. Willis DDS

**No. 31—LIGHTNER HOSPITAL**

***Location: Harrisburg***

***Jurisdiction: Saline, Hamilton, Gallatin, White, Pope, Hardin Counties***

R. C. Brown MD
John V. Ferrell MD
Ernest L. Hennig MD
Byrt B. Hutton MD
Charles Kissinger MD
Douglas A. Lehman MD
Joseph C. Lightner MD
Robert B. Nyberg MD
H. C. Holdoway DDS
E. M. Travelstead DDS

**No. 32—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**

***Location: Cairo***

***Jurisdiction: Alexander, Pulaski, Massac Counties***

Flint Bondurant MD
James W. Dunn MD
Homer J. Elkins MD
D. B. Grossman MD
Bellenden S. Hutcheson MD
J. S. Johnson MD
Edward E. Miller MD
Harry Phillips MD
Berry Rife MD
Charles L. Weber MD
Van Andrews DDS
H. A. Moreland DDS

**No. 33—DANISH AMERICAN HOSPITAL**

***Location: 1615 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140***

Lewis Kent Eastman MD
Peter Gaberman MD
Marion Lee Gordon MD
W. Lloyd Kenny MD
J. W. Klapman MD
James M. McDonnough MD
Max L. Bramer DDS
Alfred B. Wolter DDS

**No. 34—WASHINGTON BOULEVARD HOSPITAL**

***Location: 2449 Washington Boulevard, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 41, 113, 114, 115, 116, 121, 122***

James F. Cox MD
James F. DePree MD
J. N. Warren DePree MD
Raymond Householder MD
Robert L. Ladd MD
Roland P. Mackay MD
George R. McAuliff MD
Linn F. McBride MD
Arthur R. Metz MD
H. Ivan Sippy MD
J. Kenneth Sokol MD
Henry O. Wernicke MD
Virgil Wescott MD

**No. 35—ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL**

***Location: 1433 North Claremont Avenue, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 51, 64, 65, 66, 143, 144, 146***

Raymond Leo Abraham MD
John J. Belinsky MD
William P. Bell MD
Julius Brams MD
Wilbert O. Brown MD
John F. Chase MD
Oscar Cleff MD
Francis A. Dulak MD
W. Francis Jacobs MD
Jerry J. Kearns MD
S. H. Kraines MD
George F. Kristan MD
Frank M. Laurenzana MD
Martin G. Luken MD
Sol Nigro MD
Henry C. Olechowski MD
N. M. Pellettieri MD
Harold A. Ramser MD
Lawrence A. Russell MD
Clifford J. Steinle MD
Joseph A. Tobin MD
Samuel L. Turek MD
John P. Wojtalewicz MD
A. S. Macaluso MD
W. L. Westling MD

**No. 36—COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL**

***Location: 519 South Wolcott Avenue, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 34, 35, 36, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 119, 120, 124***

M. L. Afrenow MD
James Paul Bennett MD
Maurice L. Blatt MD
George C. Coe MD
Louis T. Curry MD
Jack Fields MD
J. R. Fitzgerald MD
Nicholas I. Fox MD
Ellis B. Freilich MD
Harry H. Freilich MD
E. A. Friedman MD
T. C. Galloway MD
Sanford R. Gifford MD
Victor E. Gonda MD
A. W. Hall MD
George B. Hassin MD
Harry J. Isaacs MD
Max Kaplan MD
Sigmund Krumholz MD
Nathan K. Lazar MD
Jacob Lifschutz MD
Joseph A. Luhan MD
Clayton J. Lundy MD
S. J. Pearlman MD
Richard A. Perritt MD
Edward A. Roling MD
Albert F. Rosenblum MD
Leon J. Saul MD

*(Continued)*

[No. 36—Cook County Hospital]—*Continued*

Elias Selinger MD
Fred Shapiro MD
Sidney Sideman MD
Frederick Steigmann MD
Theodore T. Stone MD
L. J. Wallner MD
J. Lester Wilkey MD
Stanley E. Telser MD
Anthony Roucek DDS

**No. 37—GARFIELD PARK COMMUNITY HOSPITAL**

***Location: 3621 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 54, 55, 123, 125, 136***

Frank L. Brown MD
Frank Chauvet MD
Paul F. Doescher MD
Edmund F. Foley MD
Palmer Good MD
Otto C. Huber MD
Hubert F. Meacham MD
Vincent J. O'Connor MD
Samuel G. Plice MD
Clarence C. Saelhof MD
Paul G. F. Schmitt MD
Albert J. Stokes MD
Harold N. Wait MD
Claude Weldy MD
Carl S. Geffert MD

**No. 38—ALBERT MERRITT BILLINGS HOSPITAL**

***Location: 950 East 59th Street, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, east half of 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 105, 106***

William E. Adams MD
Wright Adams MD
Hugh T. Carmichael MD
Arthur C. Bachmeyer MD
Sam W. Banks MD
Emmett B. Bay MD
Samuel W. Becker MD
Robert Gustav Bloch MD
Louis Bothman MD
Alexander Brunschwig MD
George F. Dick MD
Justin M. Donegan MD
C. Wesley Eisele MD
Omar John Fareed MD
Gustave Freeman MD
Jerome A. Gans MD
Vincent P. Graham MD
C. Howard Hatcher MD
Paul C. Hodges MD
Walter E. Hook MD
Hilger P. Jenkins MD
Delbert K. Judd MD
Joseph B. Kirsner MD
Alfred J. Klein MD
Arlington C. Krause MD
John R. Lindsay MD
Clayton G. Loosli MD
Jules H. Masserman MD
George A. Nicoll MD
Bruce Proctor MD
Henry B. Perlman MD
Richard B. Richter MD
Donald Ross MD
Frederic E. Templeton MD
William B. Tucker MD
Cornelius W. Vermeulen MD
J. R. Blayney DDS
Sigmund F. Bradel DDS

**No. 39—COOK COUNTY**

***Jurisdiction: Cook County***

A. L. Aaronson MD
Franz Alexander MD
Harvey Allen MD
Stephen P. Anthony MD
Alex J. Arieff MD
Leon Aries MD
Arthur J. Atkinson MD
Scammon Barry MD
Peter Bassoe MD
Samuel A. Battaglia MD
T. J. Bauer MD
Hallard Beard MD
James M. Beazell MD
William L. Beecher MD
Albert C. Bellini MD
Joseph R. Bennett MD
Myron Clyde Benford MD
L. H. Berard MD

*(Continued)*

[No. 39—Cook County Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

Robert S. Berghoff MD
Arthur Bernstein MD
T. B. Bernstein MD
G. A. Bica MD
I. E. Bishkow MD
John W. Blair MD
Frank W. Blatchford MD
James H. Bloomfield MD
Morris Braude MD
Herbert C. Breuhaus MD
S. B. Broder MD
Roosevelt Brooks MD
Edmund G. Brust MD
Arthur D. Bussey MD
Herman N. Bundesen MD
Emil Bunta MD
Stuyvesant Butler MD
Joseph A. Capps MD
Frederick Christopher MD
Warren H. Cole MD
George H. Coleman MD
Thomas J. Coogan MD
Nathan Crohn MD
Irving S. Cutter MD
William C. Danforth MD
Duane Darling MD
Loyal Davis MD
F. Benson Deardorff MD
Edward V. Del Beccaro MD
Geza deTakats MD
James B. Eyerly Md
Samuel M. Feinberg MD
Louis Feldman MD
W. Z. Felsher MD
G. K. Fenn MD
Homer B. Field MD
J. W. Fischer MD
Frederick William Fitz MD
Samuel J. Fogelson MD
Francis L. Foran MD
John W. Foster MD
J. T. Gault MD
Angelo S. Geraci MD
Francis J. Gerty MD
Max P. Gethner MD
Staley Gibson MD
Maxell Gitelson MD
N. C. Gilbert MD
Samuel Goldberg MD
Jacob Golden MD
A. A. Goldsmith MD
Harry S. Gradle MD
Earle Gray MD
Robert M. Grier MD
John B. Hall MD
Emil D. W. Hauser MD
Jerome Reed Head MD
Morris R. Hecht MD
Harry M. Hedge MD
Richard E. Heller MD
James B. Herrick MD
Russell Dorr Herrold MD
M. C. Higgins MD
Paul H. Holinger MD
Donald K. Hibbs MD
Aaron Hilkevitch MD
Laurence E. Hines MD
Donald A. Hirsch MD
Paul H. Holinger MD
A. R. Hollender MD
Hubert Houston MD
John M. Howell MD
J. Harvey Johnston MD
Harold E. Jones MD
Leo A. Kaplan MD
Morris A. Kaplan MD
Robert W. Keeton MD
Frank B. Kelly MD
David Kleiman MD
Alva A. Knight MD
Joel W. Knudson MD
Grant H. Laing MD
Victor LaMarre MD
Earl Latimer MD
Leonard O. Leader MD
Francis L. Lederer MD
George V. LeRoy MD
Victor D. Lespinasse MD
Howard Levine MD
Meyer R. Lichtenstein MD
Robert C. Lonergan MD
Hugo Long MD
B. F. Lounsbury MD
Albert A. Loverde MD
William Mackenzie MD
John J. Madden MD
Arthur E. Mahle MD
William A. Mann MD
Jacob Marks MD
John Martin MD
Ernest G. McEwen MD
Michael J. McGowan MD
Newton G. Mead MD
Jacob J. Mendelsohn MD
T. J. Merar MD
Harold I. Meyer MD
Hershel Meyer MD
J. Roscoe Miller MD
Harry Mock MD
J. M. Mora MD
Milton M. Mosko MD
Kathleen B. Muir MD
J. Peerman Nesselrod MD
Raymong Norfray MD
Julius B. Novak MD
Rudolph G. Novick MD

*(Continued)*

[No. 39—Cook County Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

Eric Oldbert MD
Benjamin Pearlman MD
S. L. Pearlman MD
Samuel Perlstein MD
E. A. Piszczek MD
Lewis J. Pollock MD
George E. Poucher MD
Irving Puntenney MD
Jack I. Rabens MD
I. A. Rabens MD
Ben Z. Rappaport MD
Stephen W. Ranson, Jr. MD
David Rest MD
Carl O. Rinder MD
Roy O. Riser MD
Theodore Roberg, Jr. MD
David H. Rosenberg MD
S. H. Rosenblum MD
Morris William Rubinstein MD
Edwin W. Ryerson MD
Allan Sachs MD
Alexander Sanders MD
Carl F. Schaub MD
Maurice A. Schiller MD
James K. Shafer MD
Paul L. Shallenberger MD
Philip Shambaugh MD
Philip Shapiro MD
Noel G. Shaw MD
Irving C. Sherman MD
Mandel Sherman MD
George C. Shockey MD
Allan S. Shohet MD
James P. Simonds MD
Harold L. Sippy MD
David Slight MD
Alexander Slive MD
Harry J. Smejkal MD
Hiram J. Smith MD
George O. Solem MD
I. V. Sollins MD
Conrad Sommer MD
Dean Spear MD
Charles G. Spirrison MD
Sidney Strauss MD
Michael H. Streicher MD
H. B. Thomas MD
Frederick Tice MD
Eli Tigay MD
William S. Timblin MD
Edward P. Troy MD
Winston H. Tucker MD
Edgard C. Turner MD
John E. Tysell MD
Magnus Peter Urnes MD
Boris Ury MD
Frank C. VelDez MD
Howard Wakefield MD
Leonard F. Waldman MD
W. M. Winston MD
Walter H. Young MD
William Zelik MD
Eugene Bodimer DDS
Charles W. Freeman DDS
Irvin T. Harris DDS
Charles E. Hatch DDS
John S. Kellogg DDS
Robert G. Kesel DDS
Edward J. Krejci DDS
Max Kuharich DDS
Howard M. Marjerison DDS
James H. Pearce DDS
Warren R. Schram DDS
Stanley D. Tylman DDS

**No. 39—DOWNSTATE**

***Jurisdiction: All counties other than Cook***

Julius S. Alexander MD
R. A. Ahlvin MD
Arlington Ailes MD
Erwin Angres MD
A. H. Argent MD
W. H. Atkinson MD
Walter H. Baer MD
Frank M. Baker MD
A. L. Barbakoff MD
R. A. Barker MD
R. E. Barnes MD
A. C. Baxter MD
Alfred Paul Bay MD
Kenneth Beck MD
Norbert Beim MD
Max Beisenthal MD
Louis Belinson MD
R. G. Bell MD
R. C. Benkendorf MD
Otto L. Bettag MD
J. B. Birch MD
Carl E. Black MD
Edward Bollinger MD
Frederick P. Bornstein MD
Robinson Bosworth MD
W. J. Broad MD
W. S. Broker MD
G. C. Brown MD
J. L. Bryan MD
W. J. Bryan MD
H. M. Buley MD
K. G. Bulley MD

*(Continued)*

[No. 39—Downstate Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

A. W. Burke MD
John P. Burke MD
E. W. Burroughs MD
Paul G. Buss MD
J. A. Campbell MD
Robert K. Campbell MD
Paul S. Carley MD
F. A. Causey MD
Frank Christensen MD
A. T. Cole MD
B. Raymond Cole MD
H. O. Collins MD
L. L. Collins MD
Frank H. Comstock MD
M. E. Cosand MD
J. A. Cravens MD
Martin S. Croft MD
George F. Cummins MD
J. C. Dallenbach MD
C. M. Dargan MD
L. D. Darner MD
W. E. Davis MD
Richard Davison MD
Percival Dawson MD
Robert Dessent MD
Donald B. Douglas MD
R. W. Dunham MD
W. C. Earle MD
H. A. Elkins MD
Harry D. Ellis MD
J. H. Ellingsworth MD
L. S. Ent MD
Henry Falk MD
R. C. Farrier MD
Harry D. Fast MD
Paul E. Feldman MD
H. A. Felts MD
J. A. Fisher MD
H. B. FitzJerrell MD
L. W. Frame MD
Sidney Franklin MD
Leon P. Gardner MD
Cesare Gianturco MD
H. M. Gibson MD
Zoltan Glatter MD
Carl Heinz Goldschmidt MD
Arthur Gollmar MD
R. J. Graff MD
N. O. Gunderson MD
E. V. Hale MD
Earl D. Hamilton MD
S. M. Hanauer MD
Milton Hansen MD
Roy W. Harrell MD
B. D. Hart MD
Harry Hart MD
Gert Heilbrunn MD
Norman Heysett MD
E. L. Hill MD
Paul Hletko MD
Sandor Horwitz MD
Hubert Houston MD
G. C. Hunt MD
James R. Hunter MD
Cecil M. Jack MD
Nelson B. Jack MD
R. L. Kane MD
James A. Kirby MD
Bernard Klein MD
R. L. Kleinhoffer MD
C. E. Kine MD
Sidney D. Klow MD
Leslie Knott MD
Harry Leavitt MD
I. A. Leef MD
Eric Lehr MD
A. J. Levy MD
Alan A. Lieberman MD
Erich Liebert MD
Samuel J. Lipnitzky MD
D. F. Loewen MD
George A. Lofdahl MD
R. E. Logan MD
Edward William Logman MD
Otto Lohman MD
M. Lorber MD
Joseph T. Maher MD
S. N. Mallison MD
D. A. Manelli MD
A. C. Margliano MD
Harold Marks MD
V. B. Marquis MD
Charles E. Mayos MD
F. D. McCord MD
Jesse H. McIntosh MD
Herbert G. McMahan MD
C. P. McRaven MD
W. J. Menke MD
Solomon Meyerson MD
Clare Miller MD
Earl B. Miller MD
S. M. Miller MD
George W. Morrow MD
Frank C. Murrah MD
David L. Murphy MD
Warren G. Murray MD
Mark S. Nelson MD
Melvin M. Newman MD
Charles D. Nobles MD
J. J. O'Halloran MD
Erich Otten MD
George Thomas Palmer MD
Elliott Parker MD
Leonard Peal MD
Chalres K. Petter MD
Maxim Pollak MD

*(Continued)*

[No. 39—Downstate Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

John R. Porter MD
C. F. Powell MD
Francis R. Prock MD
J. L. Ranes MD
H. F. Rawlings MD
Albertine L. Rea MD
Charles F. Read MD
P. E. Reid MD
R. F. Reider MD
Walter C. Reineking MD
Samuel S. Reinglass MD
Boyd C. Rembe MD
George F. Ritchey MD
Charles F. Ritchie MD
Ralph R. Ritzman MD
Norman J. Rose MD
Edward Ross MD
E. J. Rossman MD
R. H. Runde MD
Jacob Schermer MD
L. M. Schuman MD
Leonard V. Sellett MD
W. P. Shahan MD
J. H. Shamel MD
Cecil A. Z. Sharp MD
Jerome J. Sievers MD
Abraham Simon MD
Bernard Skorodin MD
L. P. Sloan MD
James L. Smith MD
Herman M. Soloway MD
A. L. Spiller MD
James J. Srail MD
Wilbur F. Stanelle MD
Claude A. Stearns MD
P. A. Steele MD
A. E. Steer MD
Curt Steffen MD
D. Louis Steinberg MD
E. K. Steinkopff MD
Thomas Sternberg MD
Don Stewart MD
Ester Stone MD
C. B. Stuart MD
V. J. Sutch MD
Julius B. Stokes MD
V. V. Suntzeff MD
Walton Tackett MD
W. M. Talbert MD
Alexander Tarnawski MD
Hyman Tavris MD
George G. Taylor MD
E. V. Thiehoff MD
William A. Thomas MD
F. O. Tonney MD
A. A. Topcik MD
F. A. Tornabene MD
Joseph Louis Trizna MD
Khacher H. Tutunjian MD
J. R. Tweedy MD
Stanley C. Usalis MD
C. L. Vanatta MD
John B. Vander MD
George H. Vernon MD
John P. Walsh MD
Carlton H. Waters MD
Philip S. Waters MD
A. S. Webb MD
C. L. Weber MD
Charles G. Weissman MD
J. E. Wheeler MD
Walter Wilhelmj MD
A. M. Winklepleck MD
H. S. Witten MD
Aaron P. Wolever MD
Armin H. Wolff MD
Louis Woodruff MD
Armen N. Yazarian MD
Worling R. Young MD
Joseph Zalar MD

**No. 40—AUGUSTANA HOSPITAL**

***Location: 409 West Dickens Avenue, Chicago***

***Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 67, 68, 69, 70, 145, 147***

Loren W. Avery MD
David S. Bellin MD
John A. Christenson MD
Hugo O. Deuss MD
Earl Garside MD
Carl A. Hedbert MD
Chester C. Lockwood MD
Chester H. Lockwood MD
Albert T. Lundgren MD
George Milles MD
Oscar E. Nadeau MD
John W. Nuzum MD
Rudolph Oden MD
Nelson M. Percy MD
Paul Lane DDS

# ADDENDA

Through oversight, certain important subjects were overlooked in the text and cannot now be added in their proper places. So that the reader will have a full understanding of our operations, these subjects are therefore included here as addenda.

## MASTER FILE DIVISION

*Page 30—*

In addition to his other assignments, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen was charged with the responsibility of supervision over the Master File Division at State Headquarters in Springfield.

*Page 53—*

The Master File Division was a separate entity in the State Headquarters organization, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen having been the Chief of the Division. The duties of the division were to maintain complete files of all correspondence and special subject matter.

## JOB JUMPERS

*Bottom of page 140—*

On December 22, 1944, a regulation was established which provided that any registrant classified in Class II-A or II-B (including those with "(F)" or "(L)" designations) who left his industrial job without first requesting and receiving permission from his Local Board was subject to immediate reclassification and induction into the armed forces. Registrants who had been honorably discharged from the armed forces on or after September 16, 1940 were exempt from this regulation.

If any such registrant changed his job without consulting his Local Board, it was up to the Board to decide whether or not the change had been made in the best interests of the war effort. While most Local Boards were strict in their application of this regulation, they were nevertheless willing to give every possible consideration to comparative importance of the two jobs involved. In the event a Local Board denied a registrant permission to change his job, the registrant had the right to appeal the decision.

The "job jumper" regulation was terminated on January 17, 1946.

*Page 156 (immediately ahead of "The War Unit Plan")*

In the fall of 1942, the problem of farm workers deserting agriculture to take higher paying jobs in industry became so serious that the 77th Congress included in the "Tydings amendment" (quoted in full on pages 155

and 156 of the text of this volume) a provision for immediately reclassifying as available for military service any registrant who, having been deferred in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, left such occupation or endeavor without first having obtained the consent of his Local Board.

Illinois Local Boards were extremely strict in their interpretation and application of this "job jumper" provision of the law. Invariably, an agricultural registrant who left his farm job for other work (non-agricultural) quickly found himself reclassified and made available for induction. An appeal in such case was ordinarily futile, and only physical or mental unfitness for military service prevented a "job jumper's" induction.

The "job jumper" reclassification procedure was discontinued on January 17, 1946.

*Page 231—following first paragraph under heading, "Miscellaneous Phases of Induction Procedure"—*

This law also provided for the reclassification and induction of an agricultural registrant who left his farm job for other work (non-agricultural) without first having obtained the consent of his Local Board. On December 22, 1944, another regulation provided for similar reclassification and induction of any Class II-A or II-B registrant who left or changed his industrial job (for which he had received occupational deferment) without consent of his Local Board.

In order to give effect to this regulation, the War Department reduced the Army physical standards and authorized the acceptance of "job jumpers" who, under ordinary induction examination procedure, might have been rejected because of physical or mental unfitness. The first call for "job jumpers" was in February, 1945 and amounted to 15% of the regular call.

*Page 232—added to third paragraph—*

The reclassification and special induction procedure pertaining to all "job jumpers" was discontinued on January 17, 1946.

## TRANSFERS FOR CLASSIFICATION

*Page 112—following Item 4—*

4-A. If the classification of a particular registrant was prevented by relationship to a Member or Members of the Local Board, or for other reasons, such classification was to be transferred to another Local Board, the second Board thereafter retaining complete classification jurisdiction (at the Local Board level) over such registrant.

*Page 114—following the second complete paragraph—*

The Selective Service regulations specifically provided that:

> "No member shall act on a case of a registrant who is his first cousin or closer relation . . . or who is an employee or employer . . . or stands in relation of superior or subordinate in connection with any employment, or is a partner or close business associate of the member . . . The local board shall be disqualified to consider the classification of any registrant who is a member, examining physician, examining dentist, government appeal agent, associate government appeal agent, member of an advisory board for registrants, associate member of an advisory board for registrants, reemployment committeeman or employee of such board . . ."

In case of relationship of a registrant to a Member of the Local Board, the Member concerned withdrew from the classification action or the Local Board transferred the classification to another Board. Transfer of classification was mandatory in case of a registrant directly connected with the Board.

Once a Local Board classified a registrant—either its own registrant or one transferred from another Board for classification—that Board retained permanent classification jurisdiction over the registrant. This rule was varied only in the "deadlock" cases referred to in a paragraph above.

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